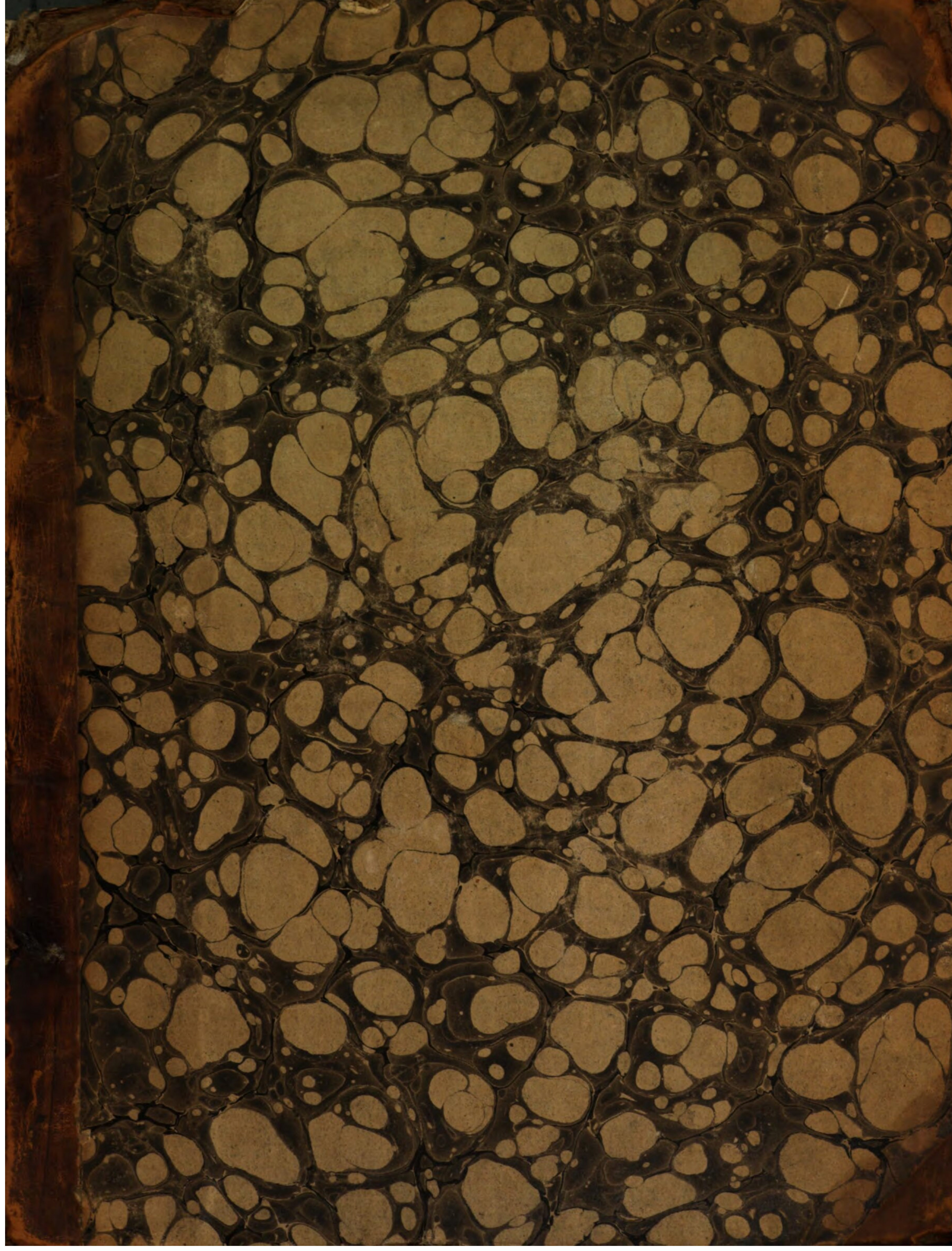


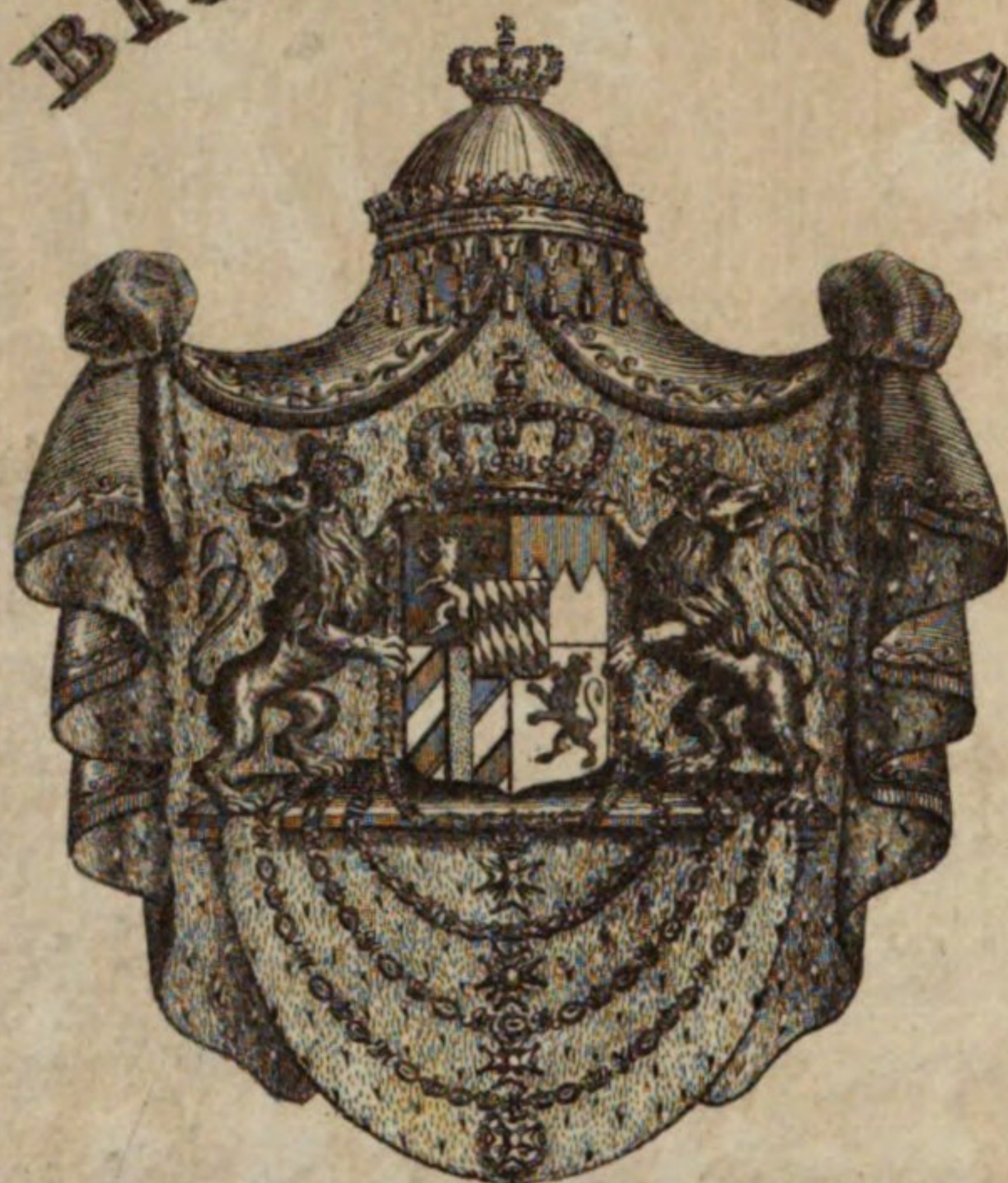


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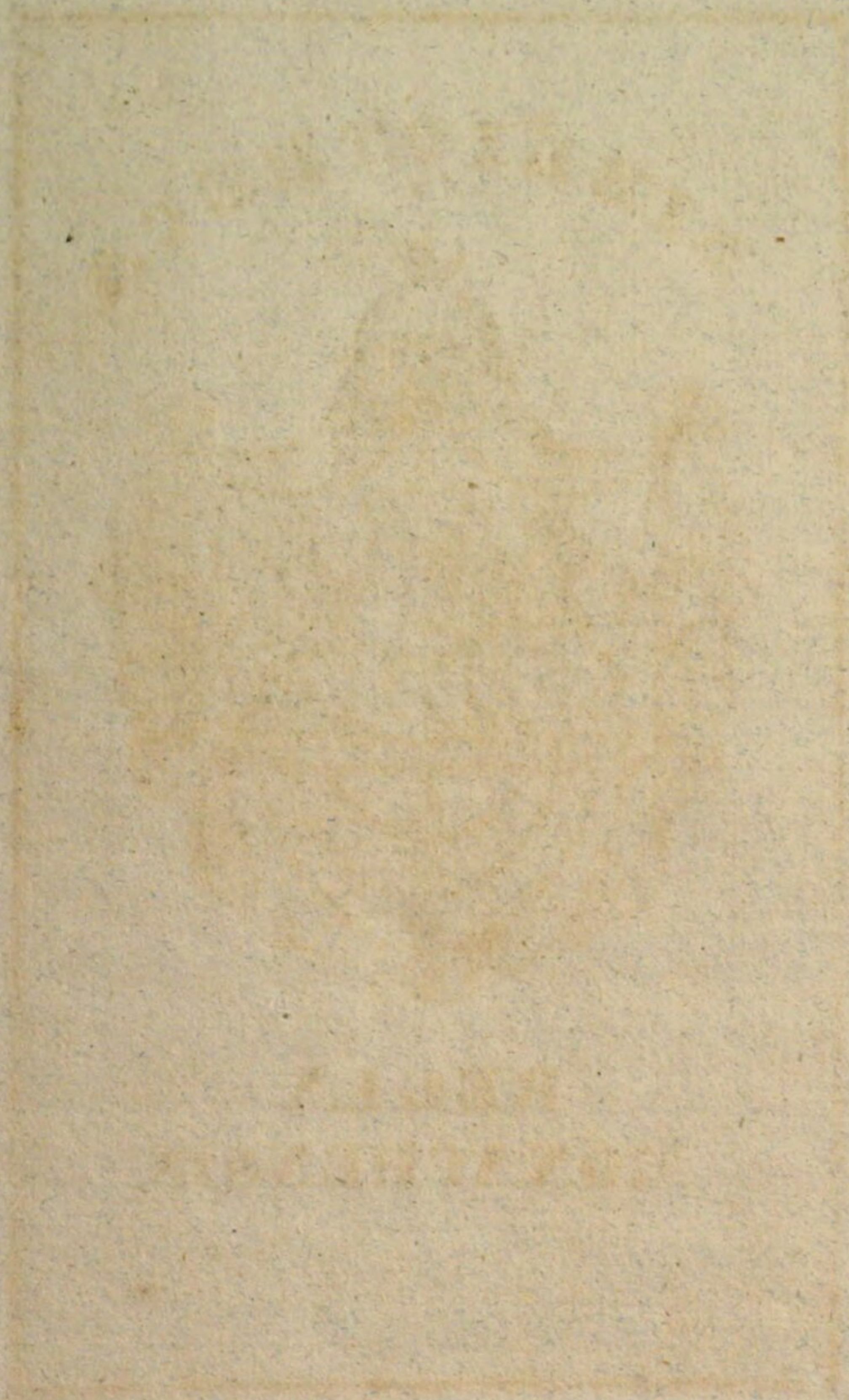
John Watson

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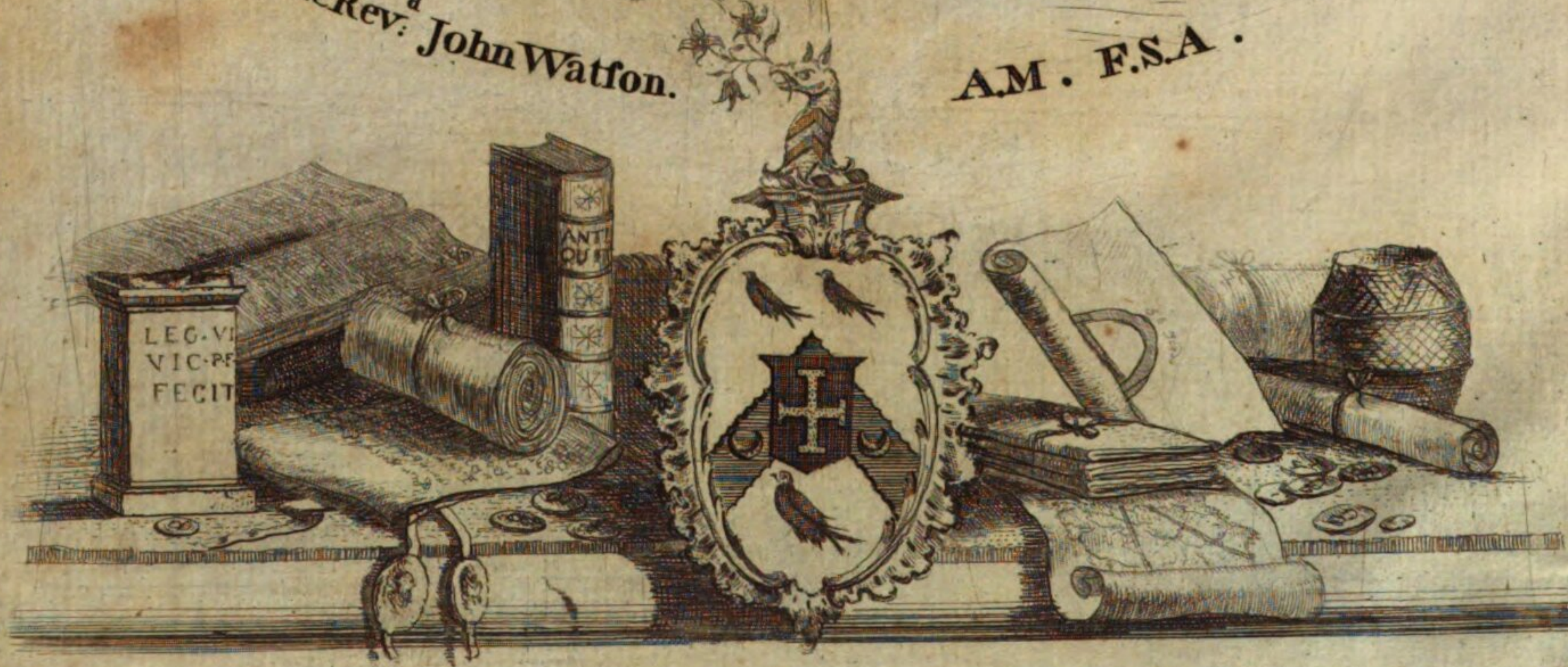
REGIA
MONACHENSIS.





The Rev.^d John Watson.

AM. F.S.A.



THE
HISTORY
AND
ANTIQUITIES
OF
The Parish of HALIFAX,
in YORKSHIRE.

Illustrated with COPPER-PLATES.

BY
The Reverend JOHN WATSON, M. A.
Rector of STOCKPORT, in CHESHIRE, and F. S. A.

I have considered the Days of Old, and the Years that are past.
• PSALM lxxvii. 5.



LONDON,
Printed for T. LOWNDES, in FLEET-STREET.
MDCC LXXV.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK

ALBANY, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE

IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE

PASSED MAY 15, 1866

RELATIVE TO THE LANDS BELONGING TO THE STATE

IN THE COUNTY OF ALBANY

AND TO THE LANDS BELONGING TO THE STATE

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AND TO THE LANDS BELONGING TO THE STATE

TO THE
IN HABITANTS
Of the PARISH of HALIFAX.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU have, in the following Pages, the most material Observations relating to your Neighborhood, which I made during several Years Residence amongst you; and it will give me Pleasure to find that they contribute either to your Advantage or Amusement. I have, throughout the whole, used the utmost Impartiality, having no Kind of Attachment to bias my Judgment, or make me speak different from what I thought; nor have I had any mercenary View in the Undertaking. The chief Motive which urged me to so arduous a Task, was the Fondness I have long entertained for Enquiries of this Nature; and having the Honor to be a Member of the Society of Antiquaries in London, I thought it in some Measure my Duty, to draw up the best Account I could of the Place where I resided; and more especially so, as two such very imperfect Publications on this Subject have already made their Appearance.

It has always been the Wish of the above learned Body, to have their Members so stationed, that the different Parts of the Kingdom may, by Degrees, be described, either on the more extensive Plan of a Publication of this Sort, or by lesser Communications, affording Materials for their Archæologia. Thus Discoveries may be made to flow together as to one common Center, and such a Fund be at last acquired, as may give to Britain what the immortal Camden in vain attempted, a compleat Account of its Antiquities.

I believe I may say with the greatest Truth, that there never was so pleasing a Prospect of attaining this desirable End, as at present, when so many Gentlemen of known Abilities are employed in carrying it on. That Part of it which is here presented to the Public, is an Account of a District but little known, till of late it became so much distinguished by its Trade; but as it is rising so rapidly from its Obscurity, the following Description of it can neither be deemed needless, nor unseasonable.

All which the Author will say of his own Performance, is, that he has spared neither labor, nor expence, in searching every Repository, where any thing relating to his Subject was likely to be found, and that

— sicut

Parvula (nam exemplo est) magni formica laboris
Ore trahit quodcunque potest, atque addit acervo.

Pleased that his Mite may contribute to the making up the great Whole; and that he may be admitted to step within the Circle of Antiquity, though he presumes not to approach near the Center.

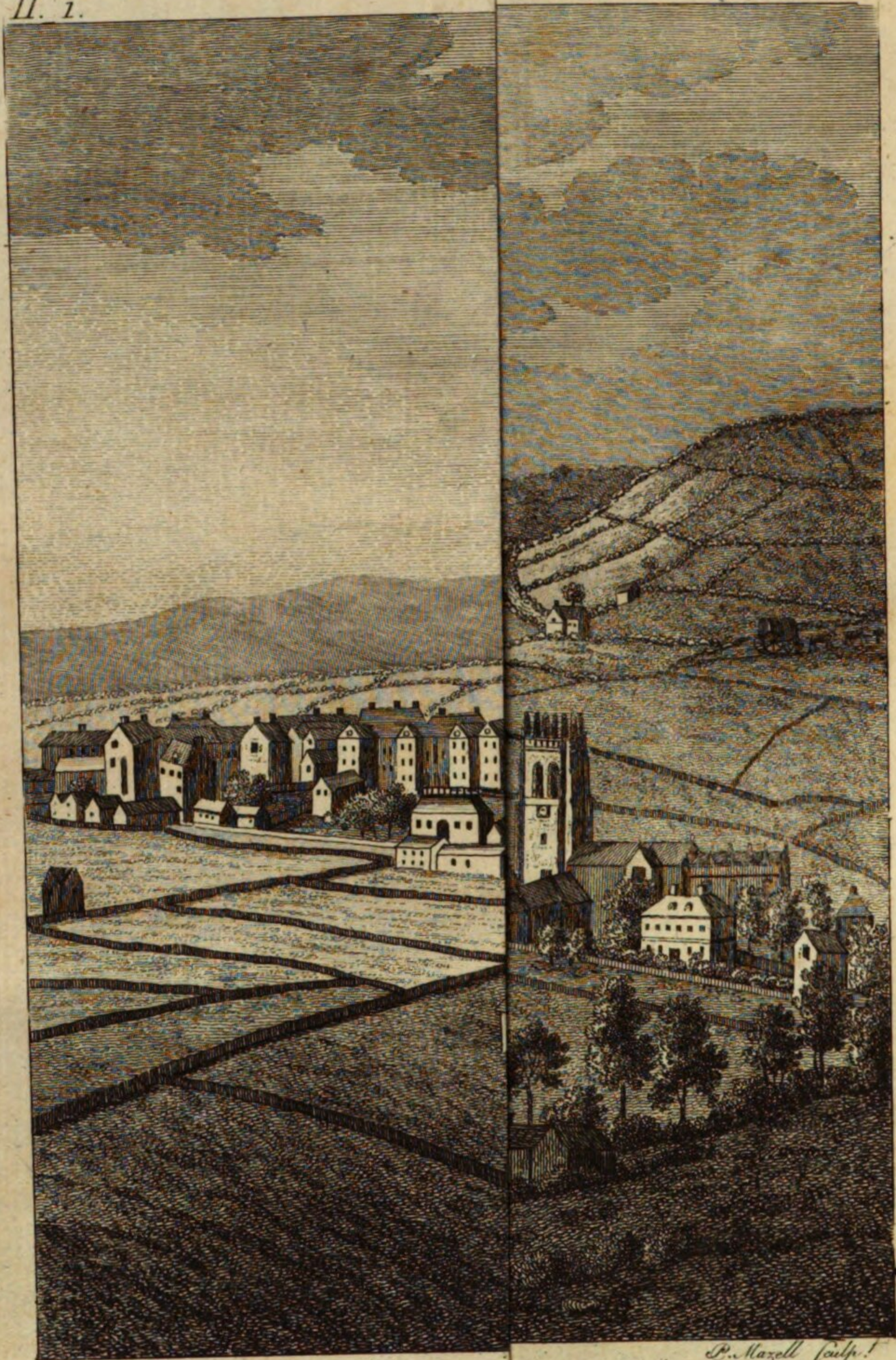
Publications of this Sort, it must be owned, are not entertaining to all; one Reason for which may be, that they are local; but so far as they are historical the Objection is removed. Who is content to read only the History of his own Parish, or County? It is some Pleasure to reflect that this Kind of Writing has, of late, increased in Reputation; perhaps the Public are better satisfied of its Utility, since Antiquarian Books have sometimes been allowed to be read in the highest Courts of Justice, on this well known Maxim, that the best Evidence which can be had should be admitted. Happy, if any Thing here discovered will contribute to the clearing up those Difficulties which have so frequently embarrassed your Neighborhood, and given Rise to disagreeable Litigations! Happy, if for the future what has been piously bequeathed to the Poor, may, by this well-meant Endeavor, be prevented from being either lost, or misapplied! It would give me great Satisfaction to think, that I had pleaded successfully the Cause of the Distressed; or that I had been the lucky Instrument of spreading Amity and Good-will amongst you.

Such as have favored me with any Communications on the Subject of this Performance, will accept of my grateful Acknowledgments for the same; and I now bid you my last public Farewell, wishing that your Parish may continue to flourish, and increase in every thing which is truly desirable.

I am, GENTLEMEN,

Your humble Servant,

The AUTHOR.

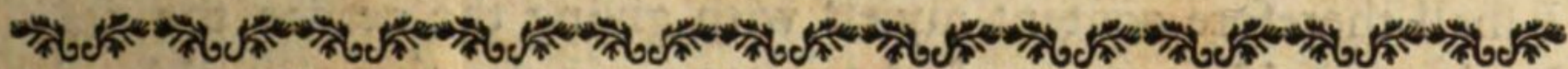


Williams del.

B. Hazell sculp.



T H E
H I S T O R Y
A N D
A N T I Q U I T I E S
O F
H A L I F A X.



THE parish, or vicarage of *Halifax*, in the West Riding of *Yorkshire*, and wapentake of *Morley*, consists of twenty-six townships, or hamlets, viz. *Barkisland*, *Brighouse*, *Eland*, *Eringden*, *Fixby*, *Greetland*, *Halifax*, *Heptonstall*, *Hipperholme*, *Langfield*, *Linley*, *Midgley*, *Northouram*, *Norland*, *Ovenden*, *Rastrick*, *Risbworth*, *Stainland*, *Stanfield*, *Shelf*, *Skircoat*, *Sowerby*, *Soyland*, *Southouram*, *Warley*, and *Wadsworth*. This parish has often been compared to *Rutlandshire* for size, but perhaps is the larger place, if Mr. Wright, in his Description of that County, has reckoned by statute miles, when, at p. 1. he says, "its dimensions are not above some twelve miles over in any place;" for the length of this parish, from the upper end of *Bradley-wood* to the top of *Widdop*, in the direction

B rection

rection of south-east and north-west, will be nearly twenty statute miles; from Bailey Brigg to Stiperden Bank Bottom, in the direction of east and west, about seventeen miles; from the bounds of the parish, a little beyond the sign of the Queen's-head, in the Bradford-road, to the top of Blackstone Edge, in the direction of north east and south west, about fourteen miles. The breadth of it, from the top of Ogden to Cawcliff-yate, near Fixby, or from north to south, about ten or eleven miles; from Fly-laith to Coldacres, in the same direction, nearly the same distance; from Stairs-foot to the upper end of Dean-head chapelry, still in the same direction, about eleven or twelve miles. It is bounded on the south east of Halifax town by the chapelry of Hartshead, by Birstall parish on the east, by Bradford on the north, Whalley on the north west, Rochdale on the west and south west, and by Huddersfield on the south. The townships which surround it are Hartshead cum Clifton on the south east, Wike on the east, Wibsey, Clayton, and Thornton on the north, Howarth on the north west, Todmorden and Huddersfield on the west, Saddleworth and Scamonden on the south west, New Linley and Golcar on the south, and Bradley on the south east.

It is not my design to write a natural history of this parish; I shall therefore content myself with giving the reader the following concise account of the country, under the general heads of fire, air, (or weather,) earth, and water.

Fire.

And 1st. Several parts of this parish afford coals, which are particularly useful here for the carrying on of that extensive trade for which this neighborhood is grown famous. Without these (as the country yields but little wood) the manufactures would languish, if not be totally destroyed. What deficiency there is in this respect, is amply supplied from the neighboring parishes. In some townships there is plenty of turf earth, which, when prepared for fuel, by drying in the sun, is reckoned a wholesome firing. It has even been remarked, that where the use of this prevails, pestilential disorders have been more rare, and less fatal. (See Morton's Northamptonshire, p. 84. and Philosophical Transactions, No. 170.)

The

The air of this parish is very good. The winds which chiefly blow here come from the west and south west, and are often attended with rain; for sweeping in those directions over a large tract of the sea, and bringing with them much vapor, they meet with little to obstruct them in their course, till they come to the high chain of hills called Blackstone-edge, (the south west boundary of this parish,) which not being able to surmount, the greatest part in that case falls in Lancashire; at other times it is forced over, when the electrical fire with which the clouds are charged, being strongly attracted by these mountains, heavy showers of course succeed. In these high lands are more thunder and lightning than in low flat countries, which was remarked by the ancients as a general fact, though they knew not the philosophy of it. Thus Horace has told us, that “feriunt summos fulmina montes.”

*Air and
weather.*

The winds which blow from the east are not so apt to bring rain with them as the above; however, it sometimes happens, that what rains they do bring, continue to fall here for two or three days together, which may be owing to the currents of air being so much weakened in their long passage, that they cannot easily drive the vapor over such high lands as part Lancashire from Yorkshire. This causes a kind of stagnation, which lasts till either the mass of condensed vapor is discharged, or a current sets in from the west, strong enough to drive it back.

I think it has been observed, that a ridge of high ground generally runs through the middle of every large island, that the springs, as well as the descending rains, may have the liberty of discharging themselves into the sea. That this end is answered by Blackstone-edge, is plain, because the water which falls here, runs both into the eastern and western seas; and to confirm the general observation, Camden, p. 379. edit. Lond. 1587. says, “Pars septentrionalis montibus non magnis leviter
“intumescit, qui --- per Angliam mediam perpetuum dorsum
“perpetuis jugis elatum ad Scotiam usque, nomine sæpe mu-
“tato, agunt. Hic enim Moreland, inde Peake, deinde Black-

“ston-edge, postea Craven, deinceps Steanmore, et demum in
“cornua scissi Cheviot vocantur.”

Amongst the excesses in the weather in these parts which I have met with on record, are these. In the Register-office at Wakefield, Rot. 1615. it is said, “Mem. Quod decimo sexto
“die hujus mensis Septembris, et nocte ejusdem diei, ac etiam
“decimo septimo die sequenti, tanta et tam magna fuit pluvia
“hisce occidentalibus partibus Eboracensis comitatus ad flumen
“Calderi, et alia flumina ita increverunt, ut per immensas aquas,
“et inundationem earund. aquarum, pontes lapidei de Ealand,
“et Kighley, ac quamplurimi alii lignei ponticuli ad nume-
“rum viginti, ad magnum detrimentum transeuntium tam vi-
“cinorum quam extraneorum, et ad magnum patriæ sump-
“tum facti prostrati, et ejecti fuerunt.” This is in some measure authenticated by a list of the disbursements made in rebuilding the bridge at Eland, from whence it appears, that at Christmas, 1617, there had been expended on the work, 424l. 15s. 4d. and the estimate for finishing it was 60l. more.

In the register of Hartshead Chapel, adjoining to this parish, is the following entry: “Sept. 11, 1673, was the great flood
“that broke down so many bridges.” But the most remarkable thing of this kind, which falls within the compass of my design, is what is called Ripponden flood, which happened May 18, 1722, between the hours of three and five in the afternoon, an account of which may be seen in the Abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions by Reid and Gray, Vol. VII. p. 45. drawn up by the late Mr. Thoresby, of Leeds, who attributes the cause of that surprising inundation to the dashing of two great watry clouds upon the hills. Whether he was rightly informed of the number of houses, mills, and bridges destroyed, as also of the lives lost on this melancholy occasion, is not easy now to determine; it is certain, however, that the chapel at Ripponden was so damaged by the flood, that the inhabitants were obliged, a few years after, to erect a new one. A coffin also was forced out of a grave there, and lodged in a tree a considerable distance from the chapel yard. Those who saw the
inundation,

inundation, say that the water rose seven yards perpendicular, and that the river Caldar was drove back more than a quarter of a mile above Sowerby-bridge. It seems that there had been dry weather for a fortnight before this accident, and that no thunder preceded the shower, so that the above conjecture, of the dashing together of two clouds, is not improbable; but no certain account can be given of it, for want of sufficient observations having been made when the fact happened. There was a great flood also the same day, at the village of Slaighthwaite, which may be accounted for, because the greatest weight of the rain fell southward of Ripponden, on the hills, towards Booth Dean; for this reason, likewise, the stream which runs by Soyland-mills, and which, coming from the west, falls into Ripponden Brook, was not much swelled.

The winds from the south west have sometimes blown so strong, that the pieces of cloth on the tenters, in several parts of Halifax parish, have been charged with a considerable number of saline particles brought from the sea, but this is rare.

On Sunday, June 5, 1628, the south east pinnacle, and corner of the steeple of Halifax church were struck off by lightning, the stones of which broke down much of the timber, slate, and battlement of the church, and south porch thereof.

In the Philosophical Transactions, abridged by Lowthorp, vol. ii. p. 179. is an account of one Jeremiah Skelton, who was killed by lightning, in a barn at Warley, in this parish, Dec. 22, 1698. This happened in one of the winter months, but is not quite singular; for Borlase, in his Natural History of Cornwall, has given an instance of this kind, which fell out on the 20th of December, 1752, in that county, and observes, that the ravages of lightning are not limited to a season.

The uncommon contagious disorders which have happened here, are chiefly these. First, The sweating sickness, called by foreigners, the English sweat, or Sudor Anglicanus, because it was reported to be peculiar to England, and its natives. It first appeared in 1481, and returned in the years 1485, 1506, 1517, 1528, and 1529, at which time alone (as we are told by Valangin,

Valangin, in his Treatise on Diet) it spread itself to the Netherlands and Germany. Sennertus also takes notice that it reached to Denmark, Norway, and France. In the *Biographia Britannica*, vol. iv. p. 2798. is a curious account of the sweating sickness, from a book of Dr. John Kaye's, intitled, *De Ephemera Britannica*, wherein it is said, that it began at first in 1483, in Henry the VIIth's army, on his landing at Milford-haven. It raged again in 1548; and the last return of it in London was in 1551, when it was extremely violent, and carried off a considerable number of persons. Thoresby and Drake take notice of this disorder being in Yorkshire in this year, but no other. In the Register at Halifax is also this entry, "Arthurus Mawd de Halifax, sepult 2^o Augusti, 1551. Primus mortuus est ex sudore." It does not follow, however, that the inhabitants of these parts had not been visited with this mortality before; nor is it particularly marked in the Registers of Halifax parish how many died of this malady; nor do I think it was very destructive there. Secondly, There was an epidemic distemper, which went by the name of the Jolly Rant, about December 1675; and which Thoresby, in the Appendix to his *Ducatus*, p. 617. says, was "a severe cold, and violent cough, which not only affected York, Hull, and Halifax, but the counties of Westmoreland, Durham, and Northumberland; and adds, that the weekly bills of mortality in London also were increased three hundred." Thirdly, It appears from the Register at Halifax, that there died in the township of Ovenden of the pestilence, and were buried near their own dwellings, in July, 1631, six persons, in August thirty-five, in September eleven, in October four, in November two, and in December two, but whether this contagion spread any farther, I have not found. In the same year, 1631, an hundred and seven persons died of the plague in the neighborhood of Heptonstall, several of whom were buried at home, but all entered in the Register there.

I have mentioned the above disorders in this place, as I knew not where to class them better; not however with any design to shew that the air here is in any respect unwholesome, for

for a few instances of this sort would not prove it. If arguments of this kind have any weight, the following instances (among others) of longevity may be thrown into the opposite scale. In Halifax Register is this entry, Roger Brook, of Halifax, sepult. 11th day of October, 1568, of the age of 6 score and 13 years. One John Roberts, of Hipperholm, also died Nov. 10, 1721, in the 114th year of his age. There was one Littleton, in Rishworth, in 1700, aged 100. Nathan Wood, near Baitings, in Soyland, was buried Dec. 25, 1704, aged 108. Dec. 3, 1708, died Peter Ambler, of Shelf, aged about 108. In the year 1757, there were seven sons and daughters of one John Firth, of Sowerby, then living and well, the eldest of which was 87 years old, and the youngest 69.

There is but little level ground in all this parish, so that the rain which falls here soon runs off, and of consequence the country in general is clean and dry, a circumstance which contributes both to the health and ease of the inhabitants, for there are no standing pools to emit their noxious vapors, and the roads are travelled with tolerable satisfaction, notwithstanding the unevenness of them. I believe I may venture to say, that these, in a few years, will be made as good as the nature of the ground will admit, whatever John Taylor, in his book called News from Hell, Hull, and Halifax, printed in 1639, p. 28. has said to the contrary, when he tells us, that having left Halifax, he "road over such wayes as were "past comparison, or amending, for when he went downe the "lofty mountaine called Blackstone-edge, he thought himself "in the land of Break-neck, it was so steep, and tedious." The road from Halifax to Rochdale must, at that time, have been dreadful enough; and it is amazing to think under what disadvantages the trade of this country must formerly have been carried on, before the roads were repaired, and widened, by the different Acts of Parliament which have lately been obtained; for they not only were narrow and rugged, but laid out seemingly without any regard to the ease of cattle, or the

the expedition of transacting business, for they sometimes went up the very steepest part of hills, when the road would have been shorter, if it had missed them. This frequently was done to serve private purposes; but since trade has increased so prodigiously, and so great a number of carriages are used, motives of this kind are less regarded, and as great improvements are now making in different parts of this parish, as almost any other country can shew. They are very different now from what they were in 1649, when William Ainsworth, at that time Curate of Lightcliffe, complained in a Sermon preached at Halifax, and since printed, that "the highwayes did lament
 "and mourn, as he came that day, because they were deprived
 "of Mr. Waterhouse's legacies; and whereas their seasonable
 "repair would magnifie the dead, their deepnesse, and unpas-
 "sablennesse did shame the living."

The soil of this parish is, in general, naturally barren, as appears from such parts of it as have not yet been improved, and also from such as have, requiring continual supplies of tillage; and yet there is neither lime, marl, or any other product of the earth found here, for the bettering of it. The first of these has for some time been brought at a great distance by land carriage on horseback, and of late by water, since the river Calder was made navigable. Yet notwithstanding this advantage, there is scarcely a single instance in the whole parish of a man's living entirely by farming; the land therefore is divided into small parcels, every one, who can, taking just as much as will yield a sufficient quantity of milk and butter for the support of his family; on this account it proves difficult for many of the poor to get these things, which is the only considerable disadvantage they labor under, and which is by much overballanced by a constant supply of work, good wages, and plenty of most other necessaries of life, so that I know not any country where, upon the whole, they live better.

Oats are the grain generally sown here, chiefly of the black kind, because they are thought not to take so much from the strength of land, as some others, and not to be so
 subject

subject to shake off in high winds, which are here very frequent. Of late, however, other sorts have been used, according to the nature, situation, and condition of the ground. The forward oats have one advantage here, that they are sooner ripe, for in unfavorable seasons, the corn in some parts is obliged to be cut green. Of late years, wheat has been grown here in tolerable perfection.

The way of preparing the ground for the reception of the seed, is not always by plowing, but very frequently by what is called graving, which is performed by one man's cutting the ground in a right line, to a certain depth, with a spade contrived for the purpose, and another's pulling the earth over with an instrument called an hack, and so making a furrow. This is the only method which can be used on the very steep sides of some hills. There is nothing remarkable in the manner of reaping the corn here; but a good part of it, as well as the hay, is carried in on men's shoulders, on account of the difficulty of carriages moving up and down the hills; and the inhabitants are so dextrous at this work, that it seems to be the most expeditious method, either where the ground is very uneven, or the distance but small. One substantial reason, however, why this practice, as well as that of graving, are so general, is the scarcity of draught horses, those which are kept being so employed about trade that they can seldom be spared for husbandry.

Oats are the general bread corn of this neighbourhood, as they were of the whole kingdom at the time of the Conquest, and the cakes made here are excellent in their kind. The better sort of families use also wheaten bread.

The measure of land used in this parish, is at present by day-works instead of acres, though the custom seems not to be very antient, for the word acre is always to be met with in writings of any long standing. The day-work of land consists of 64 square roods, at 49 square yards by the rood, the whole containing 3136 square yards.

Here is plenty of good stone, both for every purpose of building and making fences. The most antient way of erecting houses

in these parts was with wood and mortar, as appears from several instances, but the timber trees being mostly cut down, and little or no care taken to plant, recourse was had to stone, which is very durable, and, if properly worked, makes an handsome appearance; but where much pains are taken with it, it is attended with great expence; a circumstance which, amongst other reasons, has of late years brought up the custom of making bricks, especially about Halifax, which is likely to continue.

In the mosses within this parish, are frequently found parts of trees of different sizes, which shews that this country was once very woody.

Water.

The river which runs through this parish is named the Caldor, which consists of many small heads, one of which is at a place in Lancashire, called Saunderclough, and which after some time receives a rill coming from Flowerscar-foot, also soon after another from Woodfall-pasture, a third at Gorpley (or Gorpill-hill) Naes, coming from Howroyd-spaw, and a fourth at Gauksholm, coming from Dean-head; these, when united, meet with another stream at Jump-clough, a little below Todmorden, which also is composed of the following rivulets, viz. one rising at Dean in Clivegar, another at Coal-clough, another at Stiperden-clough, another at Hartley-clough, and another at Speed-clough. After this, it receives above twenty streams before it quits this parish, the most considerable of which are, first, The water of Hebden, on the north side, dividing the townships of Heptonstall and Wadsworth. This stream is composed of several heads, which are at Greenwood-lee, Shackleton-clough, &c. It takes its name from the village of Heptonstall, near which it runs, and falls into the Caldor, at a place called Black-pit. 2dly, A brook on the south side within Sowerby, which is composed of two heads, one from Black-stone Edge, the other from Withens, and which falls into the Caldor at Mitham Royd-bridge. 3dly, A brook from Luddenden, on the north side, dividing Midgley and Warley, rising from two heads, one at Castle-car, the other above Salton-

Saltonstall. 4thly, The next considerable stream which it receives is the Ryborne, as it is wrote in antient deeds, though the village which it gives name to is now corruptly called Ripponden. This brook runs on the south side of Caldor, and is composed of several heads, one of which is on Blackstone-edge, another above Booth-dean, in Rishworth, and which receives a considerable rivulet at Ox-grains-bridge, in the same township, so called from Osc, a very antient word for water, and Grains, because it has two streams, which unite here, and therefore is, as it were, grained; a term which is repeated at some distance below, where the current from Blackstone-edge joins the above, and has the name of Brook-grains. This brook falls into the Caldor at Sowerby-bridge. The 5th considerable water which joins the Caldor is on the north side of it, and is the brook which runs by Halifax. The chief head of this stream is in Ovenden. It discharges into the Caldor at Brooksmouth. The 6th runs into it on the south side, a little above Eland; it rises at a place called Dean-head, in Huddersfield parish, and in its course divides the townships of Stainland and Barkisland, &c. Its name in antient deeds is Blackbourn, (i. e. the Black-brook,) a circumstance which few, if any, of the inhabitants are sensible of. The 7th is on the north side of it, rising in Northouram, and dividing that township from Southouram. It discharges itself at a place called Brook-foot. This water comes off coals, and, from the colour of it, has the name of the Red-beck. The last is Clifton-beck, which runs from the township of Shelf, dividing Halifax parish from the chapelry of Hartshead, and falls into the Caldor a little below Brighouse.

Having thus far described the rise, and progress of this river, I shall next endeavour to account for its name. Mr. Harrison, in his Description of England, edit. 1587, p. 96, says, "What the name of
 " this river should be as yet I heare not, and therefore no marvell
 " that I doo not set it downe, yet is it certaine that it is called
 " Chald, after his confluence with the Chald, and finallie Chaldair
 " or Chaldar after it hath joined with the Air, or Ar. But what
 " is this for his denominations from the head?" And being

unable to give any answer to his own question, he drops the subject, just leaving it where he found it. Dr. Johnson, in his Manuscript Collections, in the hands of Mr. Franke, of Campsall, in Yorkshire, says that "Kelder (so he writes it) takes its name of two springs, one rising in Kell-hill, the other at Dean-stones, in the forest of Sowerby, so taking its name at the meeting of the springs." Mr. Baxter, in his Glossary of British Antiquities, at the words Cambodunum, and Lagentium, interprets the name of it, which he calls in Latin Caladurium, by the British words Calai dūr, which signify aqua (vel amnis) lutosa. It is certain that dūr or dwr, wrote also dwfr, and duvr, in the British language; dour also in the antient Cornish, and dur in the Armoric, did signify water; as for calai, I have not met with it in the British language, but in the Armoric caillar is mire, and caillarec, dirty; allowing however that the words have this signification, the water of this river does not seem to be remarkable for the quality which Mr. Baxter has ascribed to it, any more than the other river, which runs by Burnley, in Lancashire, and whose source is near one of the heads of this, having the name of the West-Caldar, as this has of the East-Caldar. In order to determine this argument, it will be necessary to examine the nature of the water in the different rivers of this name, both in England and Scotland, for instance, that which rises about Wiersdale-forest, in Lancashire, those in the shires of Dumbrilton, Linlithgow, Lanerk, Renfrew, &c. for if Mr. Baxter's definition is right, they will in some sort resemble one another, either in colour, or the nature of the beds through which they run. The work called A Tour through Great Britain, after asserting that all the rills of water in this parish, which a traveller crosses in his way from Rochdale to Halifax, run to the left or north side of him, as he goes eastward, which is directly contrary to the truth, adds, "the Calder is formed of innumerable rivulets, without any capital spring that may be called the head of it." This last assertion Wright, in his Antiquities of Halifax, p. 199, has censured, when he says, "Had this gentleman made a more strict enquiry, he might have found

“found both the spring, or fountain, as well as the origin
“of the name. The spring is called Cal, or Col, and riseth on
“a common, called Cross-heath-dene, nigh Holmes-chapel, in
“Lancashire, where taking its descent on the north side of
“Todmurton, at a place called Jump-clough, it meeteth with
“a small river called Dar, where, as they join their waters
“together, so likewise they do their names, the river assuming
“at that place the name of Caldor, or Calder.” Now supposing
this to be true, how must we account for so many other rivers being
called by this name? Have they all this circumstance belonging
to them that they are composed of two streams, named the Cal,
and Dar? If not, this relation will labour under some degree of
suspicion. In fact, the story is not true, for, though some of
the common people believe it, yet, on the strictest enquiry,
from those who live on the spot, I could not find that any
spring thereabouts had the name of Cal, or Col, or that any
small river was called Dar; on the contrary, I was well assured
that both the streams which unite a little below Todmorden,
had, in old writings, the name of Caldor.

Thus writers have differed in their accounts of the name
and other circumstances belonging to this river; might I indulge
myself in etymological conjectures on this subject, I would take
the first hint from Hicks's *Grammatica Franco-Theotisca*, p. 92,
in the first tome of his *Thesaurus*, concerning the name of a
river in Normandy, called Caudebec, which, as he observes,
signifies *rivus gelidus*, the cold brook, or river. This in the
Norman dialect would be *Kaldur Beckur*, and casting off the
Cimbric terminations, *Kalde* or *Kald-beck*, and the letter *l*, as was
common in that country, being changed into *u*, *Caudebec*.
Now why might not this river, at the coming of the Normans
into these parts, have only the appellative *Dür*, as is common
in so many other places, and that people being strangers to the
antient language of the country, take it for a proper name,
and to denote its coldness, prefix to the old appellative *Dür*, the
epithet *Kaldur*? This, to avoid a seeming repetition, would soon
be dropt to *Kaldur*, or something of the like sound. If it be said
that

that to call a river by this name conveys little meaning, as the water of all rivers is cold, it may be replied, that the objection will equally lie against the explanation of the word Caudebec, which yet does not seem to have any other meaning. Of this sort also is Coldstream, in Berwickshire, a rivulet which falls into the Tweed. Another conjecture is, that at the coming of our Saxon ancestors, this river having only the common appellative of Dür, they called it the Ceald-dür, or Cold River, agreeable to the last mentioned opinion; or else the Dür, which proceeded from the Kelde, which in their language signified a spring; and from such the principal heads of this river in reality do come: It is also in several antient deeds wrote Kelder. In Halifax is, I think, an instance of a spring being called Keldar, for the street named Skeldergate leads to a remarkable well. The *s* in this word is prepositive. Mr. Whitaker, in his History of Manchester, vol. i. p. 135, gives still a different etymology of the name of this river, deriving it from the British Cal, or Col, narrow, and Dur, water.

The course of this river, after it leaves Halifax parish, is by Wakefield, towards Castleford, a little above which it falls into the Are, and loses its name. This confluence of the two rivers gave occasion for the following inscription, which is said to have been formerly on a house in Castleford:

Castleford lasses must needs be fair,
Who wash themselves both in Caldor and Are.

Or as others have it,
Castleford lasses had need be fair,
Because they wash both in Caldor and Are.

In the 10th and 11th of King William III. an Act of Parliament was passed, to make navigable the rivers Are and Caldor, from Weeland upon the Are, to the towns of Leeds and Wakefield, which having proved a benefit to the trade and commerce of the country, a second Act was obtained in the year 1758, for extending the navigation of the said river, from a place called Fall Ing, near Wakefield, to Brooksmouth, in
the

the townships of Skircoat and Southouram, where the small river which runs by Halifax, falls into the Caldor, and from thence up the said river to Salter Hebble-bridge, near the town of Halifax, and for carrying on the said navigation from Brooksmouth aforesaid, up the said river Caldor to Sowerby-bridge, in this parish, or within five hundred yards of the said bridge. The interest allowed by this Act to be paid to the lenders of money being only 5l. per cent. and some other inconveniences being discovered, this Act was repealed by another passed in the year 1769, which allowed 10l. per cent. to be divided if the profits would allow.

The river Caldor was on this occasion surveyed from Wakefield to Brooksmouth, and from thence to Salter Hebble-bridge, near Halifax, in the year 1757, by Mr. John Smeaton, F. R. S. from whence, it appeared that the distance from Wakefield to Brooksmouth, by the side of the river, was twenty-three miles and an half, and from thence to Salter Hebble-bridge, half a mile; that the rise of the surface of the river, from the level water below Wakefield-bridge to the level water at the mouth of Halifax brook, was one hundred and fifty-four feet, and that from thence to the level water below Salter Hebble-dam was twenty-four feet, in the whole one hundred and seventy-eight feet, and consequently the descent at a medium, is about one inch in twenty yards, or one foot in seven hundred. In short, that it seemed practicable to continue the navigation of the Caldor from Wakefield to Brooksmouth, for boats and barges, which do not draw above three feet six inches water in dry seasons, without sensibly affecting the mills, either by back-water, or loss of water, or damaging the adjoining grounds by floods: And that a reservoir being formed below Salter Hebble-bridge, the navigation might be extended thither at all seasons of the year; the whole expence not to exceed thirty thousand pounds.

On this, the tradesmen about Rochdale, Bury, Rossendale, &c. in Lancashire, published their reasons, in January, 1758, for extending the above navigation to Sowerby-bridge; alledging that

that every reason existed for doing this, as for bringing it to Brooksmouth, or Salter Hebble-bridge only; and that many more might be added; for the merchants and tradesmen concerned in the woollen manufactures of this county, at that time sent all their goods by land carriage, and on horseback too, to Leedes, where they were all unpacked, and made up into bales, and then put on board boats and lighters down to Hull; but if the navigation was continued to Sowerby-bridge, these goods would be baled up at home, and go to Sowerby-bridge, from Rochdale, and places adjacent, on wheel-carriages, and back again in one day; and a pack-horse could only go from those parts to Leedes, and back again, twice in a week; the goods also being baled at home, would go much neater and cleaner, as well as cheaper, to foreign markets. From Manchester also to Sowerby-bridge, about twenty-four measured miles, wheel carriages would go in one day; and on that account they concluded that the manufacture of that place, Warrington, &c. would be much readier and cheaper supplied with lin-yarn, flax, &c. from the east, than at present, as such materials were then carried forty-five miles by land, from the Rotherham navigation to Manchester. On this extended plan, goods and merchandize from Hull to Liverpool, and from Liverpool to Hull, would only have seventeen computed miles to travel by land; and those two sea ports would have a very cheap and easy communication and exchange one with another, which not only would be of great benefit to all the interjacent country (as populous as any other part of the kingdom,) but of public utility in general, as an inland communication by water (save for the small space aforesaid, the whole of which is a turnpike road) would thereby be formed between the eastern and western seas, and the two ports aforesaid. An hint was also thrown out, that it was in no wise impracticable to unite the navigations from Hull to Liverpool, the Calder and the Roch being not above three miles asunder, and that an entire flat. Lastly, beside the advantage of having goods carried with more expedition, it was alledged that there would be a saving

saving of at least fifteen shillings the ton, in the article of carriage from Hull to Manchester, if the intended navigation was carried on to Sowerby-bridge. The same month in which the above Reasons were published, the river Calder was surveyed between Brooksmouth and Sowerby-bridge, by Mr. John Eyes, of Liverpool, from whence it appeared, that the distance from Sowerby-bridge along the river, to Brooksmouth, was two miles, four furlongs, and thirty-four perches; that the rise of the water from Brooksmouth to the surface of it under Sowerby-bridge was eighty-one feet, and a few inches; it was also found that this would cost considerably less than the works between Brooksmouth and Salter Hebble-bridge. The land carriage between Sowerby-bridge and Salter Hebble was objected to, because it measured two miles, seven furlongs, and fifteen perches, and was a very uneven, uneasy road for carriages, the perpendicular ascent of the hill going from Sowerby-bridge to King-crofs being two hundred yards.

Having said so much of the Calder, and its branches, I proceed to give a short account of the lesser springs. The medicinal ones are pretty numerous, but few of them, however, as far as I have informed myself, are remarkable enough to be described. I shall therefore only take notice, that in the township of Soyland is a very good chalybeat, equal to either of the sweet spaws at Harrowgate; it is called Swift-crofs spaw. This water was found, by experiment, to be eighteen grains in a pint lighter at the spring, than at Swift-place, a few hundred yards below. At a place called the Cragg, in Eringden, is a spaw, which contains a small volatile sulphur and light steel. Its fixed parts are insignificant, therefore fittest for a bath for out-breakings of the skin. In the township of Shelf is a petrifying water.

The parish abounds with common springs, as most hilly countries do: These it has been customary, time immemorial, to turn over the meadow and pasture grounds, which keeps many of them green all winter, and enriches them almost beyond description. This is performed by making small drains in diffe-

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rent directions, and letting the water run out of these drains by little openings here and there, as occasion requires; thus, by degrees, a large space of ground will be benefited; for it is not suffered to run many days in the same direction, for fear of its starving the land, or making it rushy. This custom is not so proper for cold wet land, but any other it is a sufficient manure for, and perhaps, upon the whole, is equal to any other method. It seems as if something of this kind was practised in Italy in the Augustan age, by the allusion which Virgil has made, when at the end of the third Eclogue he says,

Claudite jam rivos, pueri, sat prata biberunt.

The benefit which at that time they knew was produced, by throwing water on any sort of land which wanted moisture, appears from what we read in the first book of Georgics, lines 106, &c.

Deinde fatis fluvium inducit, rivosque sequentes;

Et cum exustus ager morientibus æstuat herbis,

Ecce, supercilio clivosi tramitis undam

Elicit: illa cadens raucum per levia murmur

Saxa ciet, scatebrisque arentia temperat arva.

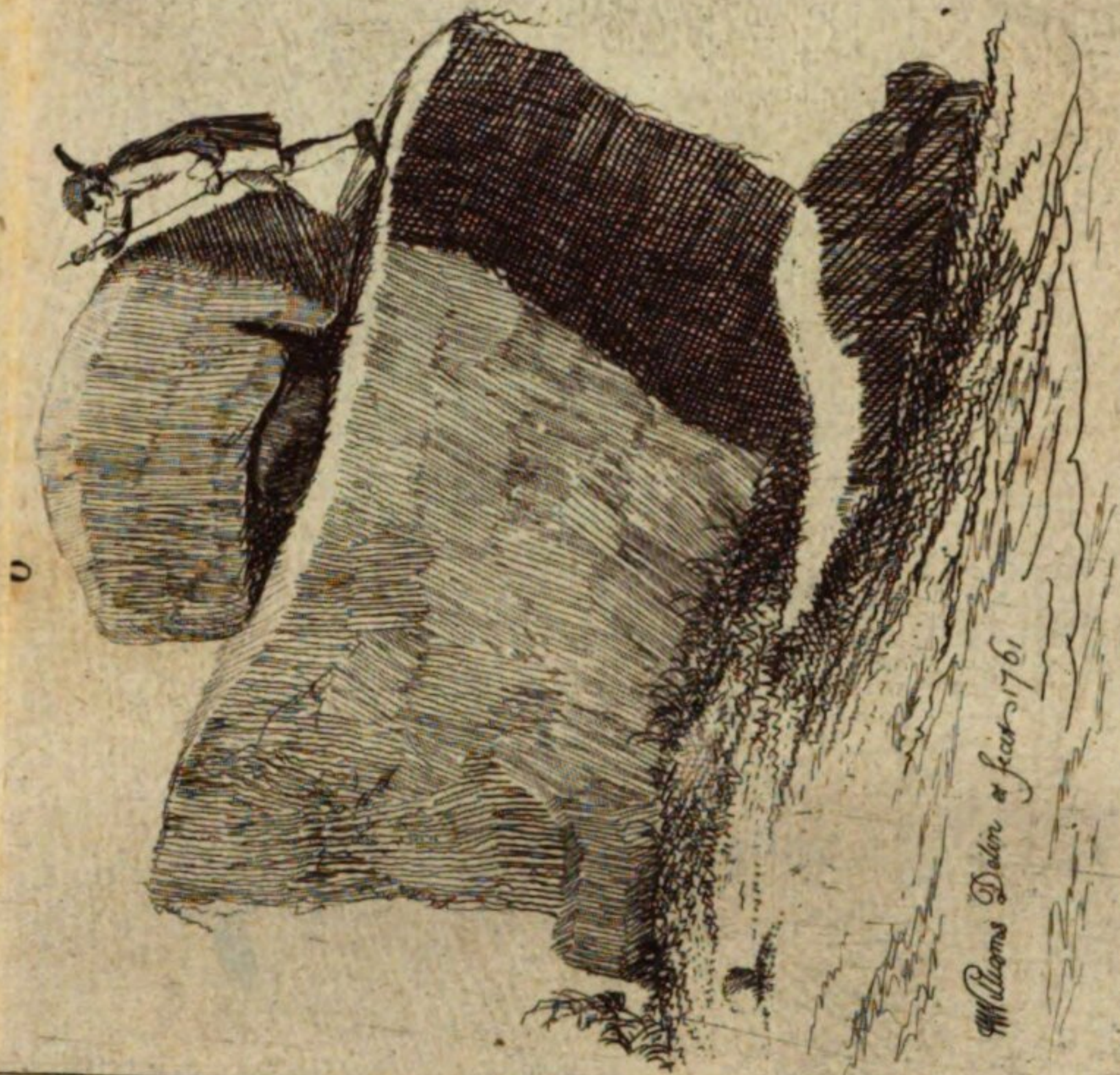
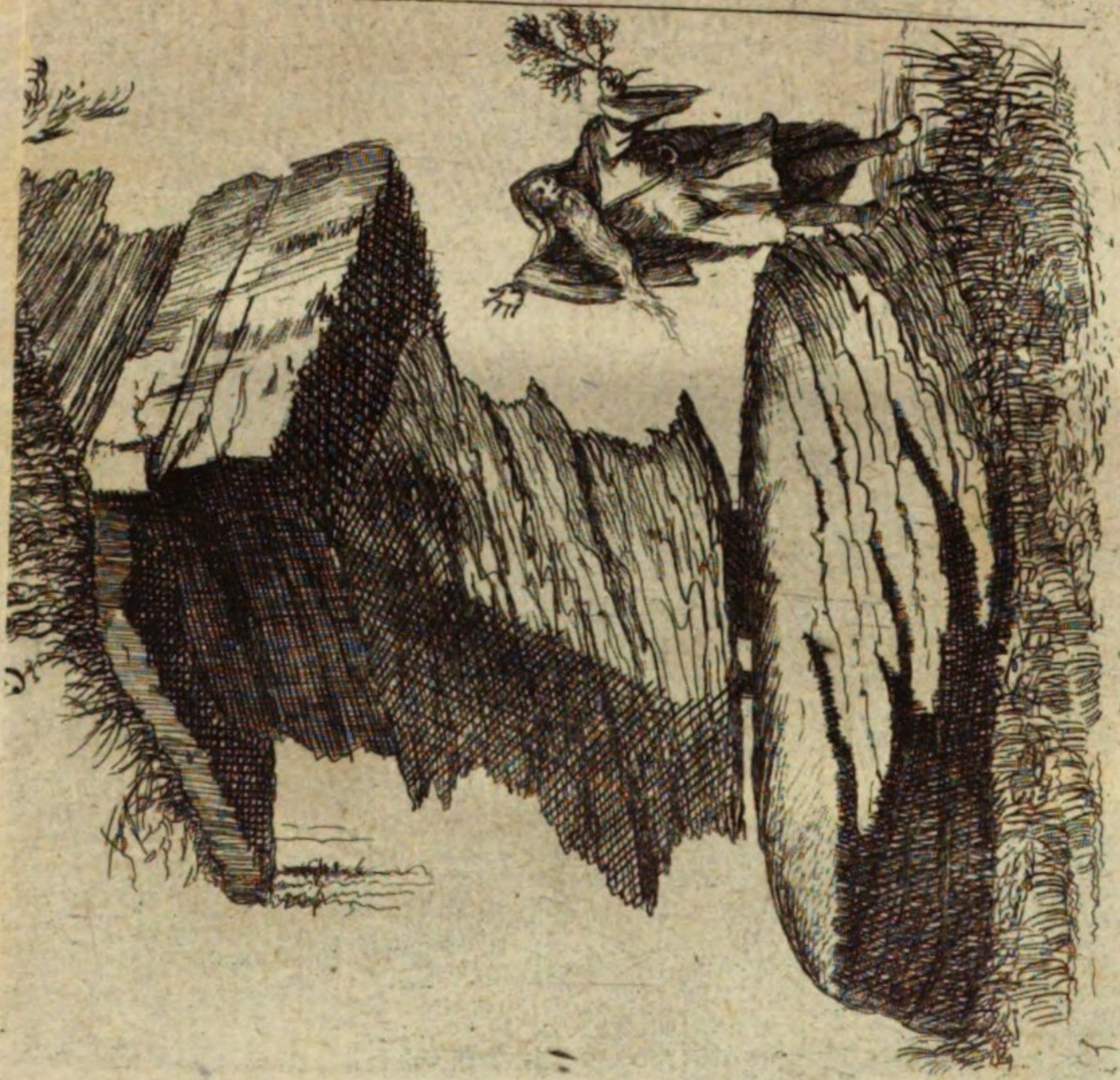
In Egypt also, where they have but little rain, we find it was the practice, by what we read in Deuteronomy, ii. 10, 11. "The land whither thou goest in to possess it, is not as the land of Egypt, from whence you came out, where thou sowedst thy seed, and wateredst it with thy foot, as a garden of herbs; but the land whither ye go to possess it, is a land of hills and valleys, and drinketh water of the rain of heaven." For the present method used in Egypt, see Shaw's Travels, p. 431.

The fish which the river and brooks in Halifax parish afford, are eels, trouts, graylings, gudgeons, chubs, and a few salmons, with others of small account.

DRUIDICAL

THE BOSTON HERALD

1871



Williams Delin. at foot 1761

DRUIDICAL REMAINS in the Parish of HALIFAX.

BARKISLAND.

IN this township is a ring of stones, now called the Wolf-fold; which, from the name, I at first imagined to be the ruins of either a decoy for taking wild beasts, or a place to keep them in; but on a more particular view, was rather of opinion that it had belonged to the Druids. The stones of which this circle consists are not erect, but lie in a confused heap, like the ruins of a building, and perhaps the largest have been taken away. It is but a few yards in diameter. It gives the name of Ringstone-edge to the adjacent moor; this shews it both to have been of considerable account, and of no small antiquity, otherwise it would hardly have given name to so large a tract of land; but if we admit of this, it may be as old as the Druidical times. In other places, such appearances have been deemed to be of this sort. Borlase, in his *Antiquities of Cornwall*, p. 198, speaking of these little cirques of loose small stones, thrown together in a circular form, inclosing an area from three to nine yards diameter, says they are all much too small for fortification, or duel, attended with no vestiges which can make us suppose them habitations, and much below the size of temples for worship, and therefore intended likely for sepulchres; but this is mere supposition.

Not far from Ringstone-edge is a parcel of rocks, on a common, called Whole Stone-moor, corrupted (as I take it) either from Holy Stone-moor, or Holed Stone-moor; if the former, it was certainly made use of by the Druids; for we know in this part of the world of no rocks distinguished by this name, but such as the Druids hallowed; if the latter, there might have been here such an holed stone as Borlase describes, p. 168, for the purposes of libations, dedicating children to the offices of rock-worship, by drawing them through the hole, or for the pre-

tended miraculous restoration of health. Whatever it was, it is now destroyed, and our conjectures are formed only from the name.

NORLAND.

At the edge of Norland-moor, amongst a large ridge of rocks, is a very ponderous stone, which projects over the side of the hill, and has a very uncommon appearance. It is called the Lad-stone, but for what reason, no inhabitant of the place can tell. I shall propose a conjecture or two. If the name is British, it may come from Lladd, to kill, or slay, denoting either that some murder was committed here, or persons were put to death by a regular course of justice. If it is Anglo-Saxon, it may come from lade, a purgation by trial, and therefore points out this place, as one where justice was administered. The Druids had undoubtedly this power, and they exercised it amongst rocks. It serves to strengthen some of the above opinions, that the southern point of this common (from whence is a very extended prospect) is at this day called Gally Pole-hill, and in a deed of 1568, Le Gallows-hill, because probably such as were found guilty were executed there. The name also of the district lying below these rocks, is Butterworth, which might be so called from the bods, or bodes, the common appellatives of the abodes of people in the Druidical times. It is indeed very possible, that some bloody murder might have been committed in this neighborhood in later times than the above, for which the offender was afterwards hung up, or gibbeted, on what got afterwards the name of Gallows-hill, which lies within view of a great public road; but there is no tradition of this, and I think that circumstances give it in favor of the other opinions. A Ladstone in Sowerby is mentioned in a copy of a court-roll at Field-house in Sowerby, dated 6 Henry VIII. near the borders of Ayringden, but I imagine it is destroyed.

RISH-

R I S H W O R T H.

Here is a group of stones laid seemingly one above another to the height of several yards, and called the Rocking-stone. (See N^o. 5. in the plate of Druidical Remains.) Tradition sais, that it once would rock, but that quality is lost. The form of it is not very unlike the Wring-cheese in Cornwall, described by Borlase, p. 165, and perhaps might serve for the same purposes as that, but what those purposes were, I shall not take upon me to determine. Near this rocking stone is a well, or spring, called Booth-dean-spaw, which is frequented by the country people, though it is remarkable for no one good quality, being a mere coal water, and nothing else; but from its vicinity to this rocking stone, and from the considerable distance it is from any inhabited part of the country, I conclude that it was consecrated by the Druids, and being once held sacred, the remembrance thereof is not yet quite obliterated. That the worship of springs was a very antient custom, there are plenty of evidences to convince us. The politest heathens gave into it, as appears from the Ode of Horace, book iii. ode 13, which begins,

O fons Blandusæ, splendidior vitro,
Dulci digne mero, non sine floribus,
Cras donaberis hædo, &c.

From the account also which Ovid has given us, in the third book of his Fasti, of a spring near the Aventine-hill at Rome, in the description of which he sais,

Huc venit, et Fonti rex Numa mactat ovem,
Plenaque odorati Dîs ponit pocula Bacchi, &c.

That the Druids likewise were guilty of such like superstition, though different in form, I think appears plain enough from what Borlase has told us in his learned account of this people. And our Saxon ancestors, as we may see by a curious observation in Morant's History and Antiquities of Essex, p. 115, long after they had embraced Christianity, retained the observation of many idolatrous and superstitious customs, relating to springs and wells,

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as may be inferred from injunctions and canons made to forbid them; references also are there added to constitutions, &c. to shew that some foolish customs of this sort were continued after the Conquest; and it would not be difficult to prove that a superstitious veneration for particular springs continues, especially amongst the Papists, even to this very day.

The neighborhood of this rocking stone, notwithstanding it is now a wild, uncultivated waste, I take to have been inhabited in the times preceding Christianity. The first reason for this opinion, is taken from its name. Rowlands, in his *Mona Antiqua*, p. 28, edit. 1766, has shewn us, that fixed dwellings were in this island originally called Bods, a word yet used, where the primitive language of this country is kept entire from that of the Anglo-Saxons. Where those people settled, bod would be wrote, and pronounced bode, or bothe, in modern spelling booth, the very name by which this place is now distinguished. Another reason is, because there are yet to be seen the foundations of a large building, not far from the above rocking stone, by a place called Castle-dean, near which are many rocks of various shapes and sizes, where I suppose a Druid might exercise every part of his religion. Now, as there is no other visible site of a building hereabouts but this, the castle (as it was called) must have stood here. Why it was called a castle, is not easy to say, for, from the situation of the ground, it could not be a place of any great strength; if it was the habitation of some principal Druid, it might have been constructed something like a fortification, and this might in after times procure it the name of a castle. There are many other curious rocks and stones on the adjoining common, which are worth the inspection of the curious antiquarian, and which my sudden departure from that neighborhood prevented me from examining. It may be thought a mistake to suppose, that the Druids were settled here, because groves were essential to their worship, and there is not a tree, or even a bush, in all the neighborhood; but there is sufficient proof that it once was woody, the name of Catmoss, adjoining to it, helps to establish this fact. Coed is the British for a large
number

number of trees growing together; hence Thoresby, p. 213, makes Cat-Beefton to be Woody-Beefton; and Wright, in his Rutlandshire, p. 94, after Camden, explains Catmoss, by a field full of woods. But to put the matter quite out of dispute, I have taken notice myself that such mosses hereabouts, as are cut into for the sake of fuel, are full of the fragments of trees.

STANSFIELD.

This part of the parish affords more rocks than any other, which from their shape, size, situation, and other circumstances, afford grounds for supposition that the Druids had here a large settlement; for in those times when the Supreme Being himself, as well as other fancied inferior deities, were thought to reside in rocks and stones, and consequently it was deemed right to worship them there, the priests would naturally reside near such places as they were to officiate in, and the bulk of the people too would contrive to live as near those venerable situations as their other conveniences would allow. It is also reasonable to suppose that every rock, or stone, which nature left fit for the purposes of their religion, was at one time or other used by them; for when a divination, or enchantment, was not prosperous in one place, they would, agreeable to the superstition of those times, make trial of another; thus Balak, when he found himself disappointed in his first attempt, said to Balaam, "Come, and I will bring thee unto another place, peradventure it will please God that thou may'st curse me the Israelites from thence."

On this supposition, there are many druidical places of worship hereabouts, such as Hawkstones, Humberds, Bride-stones, &c. but I have only examined, and therefore can only describe the last. It consists of one upright stone or pillar, called the Bride, whose perpendicular height is about five yards; its diameter in the thickest part about three, and the pedestal about half a yard; near this stood another large stone, called the Groom, which is now thrown down by the country people; and at small distances several others, of different magnitudes, and a vast variety

variety of rocks and stones so scattered about the common, that at first view the whole looked something like a temple of the serpentine kind, described by the late Dr. Stukeley; but I dare not pronounce any thing positive about a system so hypothetical.

At the end of the second edition of Rowland's *Mona Antiqua*, is a description of a druidical remain in Staffordshire, called also the Bride-stones, which affords a presumptive argument that this in Stansfield was made use of by the same people. I wish the author, or publisher of that description, had attempted an etymology of the name, or offered a conjecture at the particular use of the place; but as they have not (nor any other writer which I have seen) we are left to struggle with the difficulty as well as we can.

What then if this was a Druid temple, used (amongst other things) for marriage? The words groom and bride, lead one, in some measure, to think so; for why should names of this sort be used, except to keep up the remembrance of some ancient custom? We are told by Borlase, p. 183. of his *Antiquities*, that about eight miles from Bath is a druidical remain of erect stones, called the Wedding. But why the Wedding, if no such ceremony was ever performed there?

If it be said, that Bride-stones may only be a modern name given to the rocks in Stansfield, on some trifling, but now unknown occasion; I answer, that this was the name by which they were known towards the end of the fifteenth century; for I have seen an original deed, in the hands of one Mitchel, of High Greenwood, in Stansfield, dated 6 Henry VII. wherein Richard Radcliffe, of Todmorden, Esq; grants to one John Olynrake, of Colingworth, a messuage called Falgynroyd, in Stansfield, lying between an hill called Humberd, on the south, Bridstones on the north, Stanele on the east, and Ork-ndstone (probably mis-wrote for Rocking-stone,) on the west. If then they were so well known by this name about the year 1491, as to be distinguished by it in deeds, we may reasonably conclude that it was no new appellation even then, and therefore might possibly be much older than that period, most likely
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as antient as the days of our Saxon Ancestors, who knowing by tradition that these two standing monuments had been sacred to the marriage rite, gave one the name of the *Bryð*, which, in their language, signified a woman just given in marriage, and the other that of *Luma*, a man, meaning the bride's man, or husband, from whence comes our bride's groom.

If the above conjecture is right, then I conclude, that, during the ceremony, the groom stood by one of these pillars, and the bride by the other, the priests having their stations by the adjoining stones, the largest perhaps being appropriated to the arch-druid, or the priest of the highest authority, when he gave his attendance on the occasion. Civil contracts, we know, were performed, the parties standing at the same time by a pillar. Thus, Judges ix. 6. Abimelech was made king by "the pillar which was in Shechem;" and when Jehoash was to be chosen king, and the covenant was to be made between the Lord, the people, and him, he "stood by a pillar, as the manner was;" 2 Kings, xi. 14. And why might not religious agreements (if they were looked upon in that light) be thus made, before the introduction of Christianity? A stone pillar, amongst people who dealt so much in representations, was no unfit emblem of the strong and perpetual obligation the contracting parties laid themselves under.

S O W E R B Y

Has in it a rude stone pillar, called the Standing Stone, near six feet high, which may have been an idol of the Heathen inhabitants of this land, such as was forbidden Leviticus xxvi. 1. "Ye shall make you no idols, nor graven image, neither rear you up a standing image (in the original, a pillar) neither shall ye set up any image of stone in your land, to bow down unto it." Or it might mark out the burial place of some great person; as when Rachel died, "Jacob set up a pillar on her grave," Gen. xxxv. 20; or, lastly, it might be erected to perpetuate some remarkable event, the very tradition of which is now lost.

E

W A R-

WARLEY.

On a common called Saltonstall-moor, is what the country people call the Rocking-stone, (See No. 3, and 4, of the plate.) The height of this on the west side, (which is the highest,) is, as I remember, about three yards and an half. It is a large piece of a rock, one end of which rests on several stones, between two of which is a pebble of a different grit, seemingly put there for a support, and so placed that it could not possibly be taken out without breaking, or removing the rocks, so that in all probability they have been laid together by art. It ought to be observed, that the stone in question, from the form and position of it, could never be a rocking-stone, though it is always distinguished by that name. The true rocking-stone appeared to me to lie at a small distance from it, thrown off its center. The other part of this stone is laid upon a kind of pedestal, broad at the bottom, but narrow in the middle; and round this pedestal is a passage, which, from every appearance, seems to have been formed by art, but for what purpose, is the question. Borlase, p. 166, has given us an account of something of this sort, called in Cornwall, and Scilly, Tolmen, or hallowed stones, conjecturing, that whoever passed through these, acquired a kind of holiness, and became more acceptable to God; also that the cavity might be a sanctuary for the offender to fly to; but chiefly, that such were intended and used for introducing profelites, people under vows, or going to sacrifice, into their more sublime mysteries. But might they not answer another purpose still? In antient Greece there was a custom of returning oracular answers, by a voice uttered from a secret place, without the enquirer seeing who spake to him. This was to give the greater sanction to what was delivered, as though it was some Deity who spoke. And why may not these artful Druids have practised a juggle of this sort? They were consulted about future events, and they might chuse, on certain occasions, to give their answers from these cavities. This was a custom in the time of the Prophet Isaiah; for what he saith at ch.

viii. verse 19. and which from the Hebrew is rendered, “seeking
 “to wizards that mutter,” the seventy translate *απο της γης φωνουσας*,
 “speaking out of the earth,” and with this agrees the Arabic
 version.

I know not whether the rock basons cut on the Tolmen
 were used on this occasion, but there are a few worked into
 this rocking stone, which helps to prove that the Druids used it.

It may not be improper here to observe, that in the town-
 ship of Soyland, in this parish, is another, but smaller, remain
 of the same sort, perhaps, with that in Saltonstall. It goes by
 the name of the Awfe (i. e. Elfe, or Fairy,) hole, for it was a
 commonly received opinion amongst our Saxon ancestors, that
 all caves, and remarkable hollows in the earth, were inhabited
 by fairies, an inferior sort of deities, which the Druids are also
 said to have believed in, and even to have worshipped.

On Saltonstall moor is also a large heap of stones, which, at
 a distance, (for I had not an opportunity of viewing them
 near,) looked like a carnedde, rising to a considerable height,
 and which might possibly be the sepulchre of some consider-
 able person, for human bodies have been actually found under
 such heaps.

Soon after I had left the moor, on the right side of the road
 leading to the village of Luddenden, I saw what is generally
 called Robin Hood's Penny-stone, for the country people
 here attribute every thing of the marvellous kind to Robin
 Hood, as in Cornwall they do to king Arthur. Thus, for
 instance, he is said to have used this stone to pitch with at a
 mark for amusement; and to have thrown the standing stone
 in Sowerby off an adjoining hill with a spade as he was digging;
 but I confess, that some of the common people will smile when
 they relate these stories; they are not quite so credulous now
 as their great grandfathers were. This last mentioned remain
 is a stone of several tons weight, laid upon a massy piece of
 rock, with a large pebble of a different grit between them,
 which is wedged so fast, that it is very plain it was put there
 by human art, or strength. I could not learn whether this

would ever rock or not, (meeting with but one person to converse with,) but if it did, probably it was poised on this pebble, and might some time or other have been thrown off its center. (See N^o. 6. of the plate.)

There are other presumptive proofs that the Druids inhabited this parish, such as a considerable part of the township of Wadsworth being still called Crimlishworth, from Cromlech, a sepulchral monument of that people, now destroyed. This also was a woody part of the country, as appears from the name of Wadsworth, or Woodsworth. It is said to have been an essential amongst the Druids to worship in groves of oaks, and such this country was once famous for, though at present few remain. Large tracts, which now are waste, are proved by tradition, and by their names, to have been covered over with trees, so that there was no want of the sacred mistletoe. But the finest druidical remain in these parts, and what incontestably proves that these people were actually settled hereabouts, is what is called the Rocking-stone, and is so situated as to be a boundary mark, dividing the two townships of Golcar and Slaighthwait, in the parish of Huddresfield, adjoining to the parish of Halifax, on Whole-stone Moor; which last circumstance seems to confirm the conjecture above made, that the Druids once worshipped in Barkisland. This stone, as measured by the late Thomas Percival, of Royton, in Lancashire, Esq; is ten feet and an half long, containing nearly six cubits, druidical measure; nine feet, four or five inches broad, containing nearly five cubits; and five feet three inches thick, answering to three cubits, or thereabouts. Its weight, supposing seventy pounds to a square foot, is eighteen tons, and one hundred and ninety pounds. It rests on so small a center, that at one particular point a man may cause it to rock, though some years ago it was damaged a little, in this respect, by some masons, who endeavored, but in vain, to throw it off its center, in order to discover the principle on which so large a weight was made to move.

These kind of stones, Borlase, in his Antiquities of Cornwall, p. 170, says, are in that part of the world called Logan-stones,
the

the meaning of which he confesses that he did not understand, adding, that Logan, in the Guidhelian British, signifies a pit, or hollow of the hand, and that in such hollows this moving stone is often found; but whether Logan be thence derived, or it is a corruption of the British Llygadyn, which signifies bewitching, (the singular property of this stone seeming the effect of witchcraft,) he does not take upon him to enquire.

In submission to the judgment of this author, who has wrote better on the subject of the Druids than any other person, I am of opinion that the word comes from neither of these originals; for in the first place, all logan stones are not found in hollows; in particular, the above is situated on the point of an hill which overlooks a considerable part of the country; and it seems too far strained, to derive it from the other. Several conjectures may be offered on this subject, as first, Logan may possibly be a corruption of Leogrian. It is certain that the adherents to druidism had the name of Leogrians; Britain itself having been called Leogria, because it was the place where that sect had their beginning. On this supposition, it will follow that Logan (or Logrian) was a name given to these kind of stones, in after times, to denote that they had been used by the Druids. Again, le, in the Cornish language, signified a place, and hogen was the adjective for vile, as much as to say the vile place where the Druid priests so wickedly imposed upon the ignorant vulgar, a name which the first converts to Christianity would not fail to make use of. If the word comes from the Anglo-Saxon, it may be derived from Leogan to lie, or deceive. Our German forefathers, when they heard from the natives what tricks the Druid priests had played with these moving rocks, might call them Leogand Stana, lying or deceiving stones.

As to the motion of these stones seeming to be the effect of witchcraft, the thought indeed is natural enough, for the Druids most certainly practised charms, incantations, &c. and if this rocking quality was not understood by the common people, they would naturally attribute it to a power which was
more

more than human. I will not say that the name of Golcar does really shew that any thing of this sort was formerly carried on there, for I know not how the word is wrote in ancient evidences; but if it is a contraction of Galdecar, there is no absurdity in supposing so much, for galdepe signifies an inchanter, or a foreteller of future events, the very character of a Druid.

Whether these curious remains are natural, or artificial, is something doubtful. Borlase thinks there were of both sorts, and deems it not improbable (p. 172.) that the Druids, so well versed in all the arts of magic, (the sole business of which is to deceive,) observing this uncommon property in the natural Logan stones, soon learned to make use of it as an occasional miracle, and where they had no natural ones, made artificial ones, and consecrated them. One reason for his thinking so is, that in the parish of St. Levin, in Cornwall, near the top of an high group of rocks, is a Logan stone of a very large size, so evenly poised, that any hand may move it to and fro, but the extremities of its base are at such a distance from each other, and so well secured by their nearness to the stone which it stretches itself upon, that it is morally impossible that any leaver, or indeed any force (however applied in a mechanical way) can remove it from its present situation. It is also at such a great height from the ground, that no one who sees it can conceive that it has been lifted into the place we see it in. It is also much of the same shape as the rocks which lie under it, and makes a natural part of the crag on which it stands, and to which it seems always to have belonged. It is indeed very possible, that a stone may thus be left by nature, but the chances against it are so many, that the instances would be exceeding rare; if the case was otherwise, the common people would have discovered this to be the effect of chance, as soon as the Druid priests; and then they would hardly have worshipped such things as deities, or even looked upon them as the especial residence of such. It was absolutely necessary to make them believe there was something more than

than common in them, before they could be brought to have any religious veneration for them. I should therefore rather think that the priests of those times contrived an art to us unknown (because an useless thing) of giving stones, which lay in a favorable posture for them, a proper poise, without removing them. But whether this was done privately, and with a design to impose, is difficult to say. Most authors have judged it to be a pious fraud of artful priests to advance their private gain; in particular, Mr. Toland (*Hist. Druid.* p. 103.) thought the Druids made the people believe that they only could move these stones, and that by a miracle; but how easy was it to detect this cheat? It was not in the power of the priests to lock them up, or so to guard them, as to prevent the vulgar from having any access to them. If indeed it was a common notion that they were inhabited by spirits, this would deter the generality from making any rude approaches to them, but still the credit of the druidical system hung by a very slender thread, if it depended on nothing else but this, for it would then have been daily liable to have been overturned by any daring, or disgusted man, especially the latter, who finding that the stone would yield to his touch, as well as that of the priests, would out of revenge, or to set aside the bad consequences of an excommunication, have revealed the secret to the deluded multitude. I therefore conclude, that this moving quality of the stones was known by the vulgar to have been given them, in order the better to adapt them to the practices of their religion; they might not be deemed sufficiently emblematical without it, or it might be thought necessary, to give them that degree of sanctity which the religious use of them required.

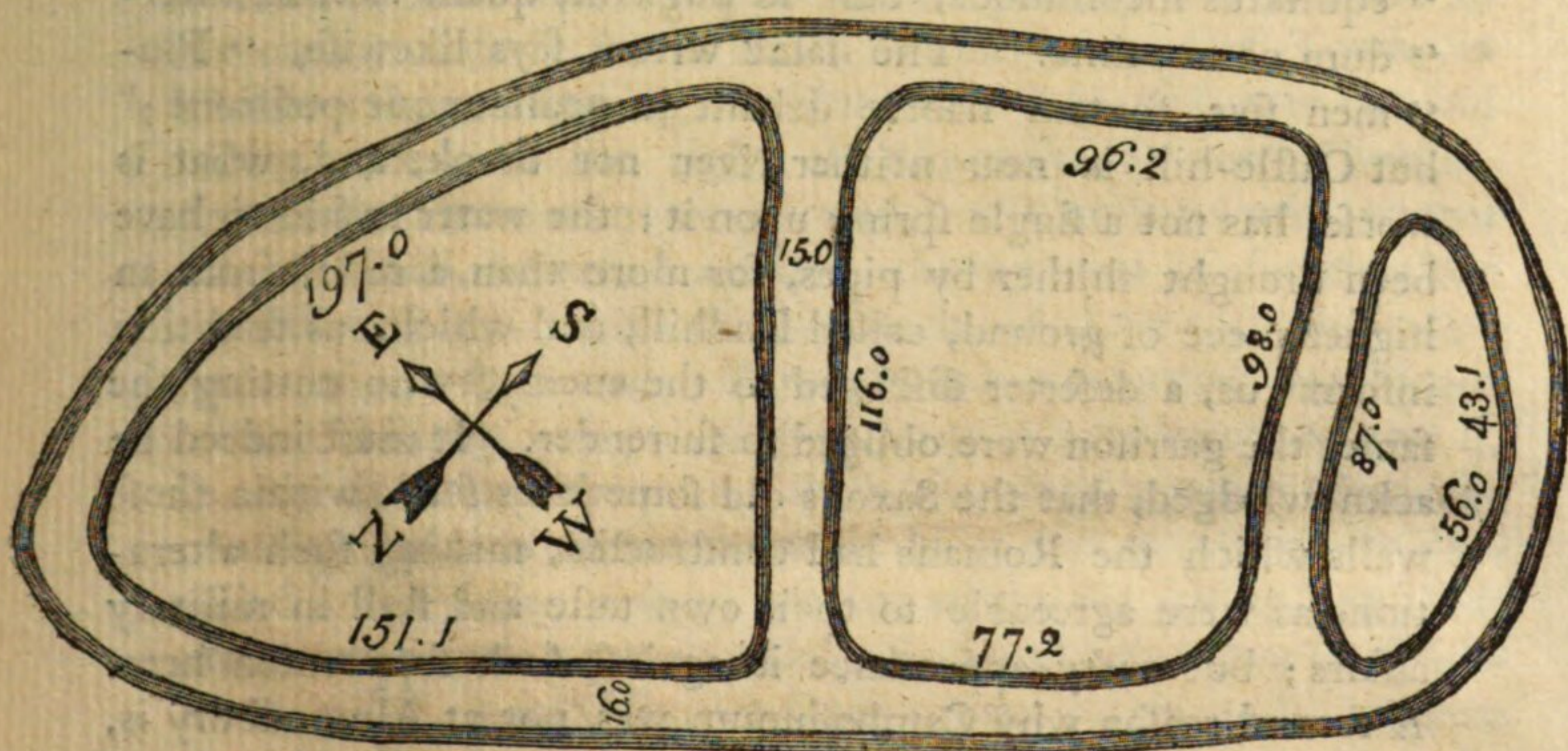
A British Celt of brass was found, a few years ago, in a bed of clay, in the township of Skircoat. It is full six inches long, and weighs about fourteen ounces. (See plate 4.)

ROMAN AFFAIRS in the Parish of HALIFAX.

THERE is not the visible remain of a Roman station within the bounds of this parish; but two military ways are supposed to have gone through it, one leading between Manchester and York, the other between Manchester and Aldborough; the first of these has been described with great judgment and exactness, by the Rev. Mr. Whitaker, in his History of Manchester, p. 81—86. till it comes to the township of Stainland, in this parish, very near which, at a place called Slack, are the manifest traces of an ancient settlement, which I had the honour of being the first discoverer of, and of shewing to the Rev. Mr. Whitaker aforesaid. Here probably was the antient Cambodunum of the Romans. This station indeed was fixed by Camden (whom most writers have followed) at Castle-hill, near Almondbury, on account of its situation between Mancunium, (Manchester,) and Calcaria, (Tadcaster,) answering to the distances in Antonine's Itinerary; and because Bede has said, "In Campodono ubi tunc etiam
" villa regia erat, fecit (nempe Paulinus) basilicam, quam post-
" modum pagani a quibus Aeduini rex occisus, cum tota eadem
" villa succenderunt;" but neither of these reasons establish the point; for the distances in Antonine answer as well to Slack, as Almondbury, and the Campodunum of Bede I have shewn to be Doncaster, in a dissertation on that subject, printed in the Archæologia of the Society of Antiquaries, Vol. i. p. 221. Mr. Whitaker indeed, at p. 94. has objected to the proofs there offered, because Cambodunum is so obviously reflected in Campodunum, and because the continuator of Nennius has expressly mentioned it under the title of Caer Daun; so that it could not have been destroyed (as asserted) in 633. These objections, however, are to me inadmissible, for a similarity of
found

found amongst words so manifestly corrupted as these, affords no conclusive argument, especially when there are probable reasons to be given in support of a contrary opinion; and Doncaster might still have been destroyed in 633, notwithstanding in the additional chapter to Nennius there is named a *Caer Daun*, as one of the twenty-eight principal cities of Britain; for there is no date to that chapter, nor certainty when it was written, so that Doncaster might possibly at that time be rebuilt.

That *Cambodunum* was not at Almondbury, the following reasons seem to prove. First, Because the stationary ground has nothing of the Roman taste about it, but, as far as I can judge, is a triple Saxon fortification on Castle-hill near Almondbury.



The above drawing, laid down by the half inch scale, is an exact plan and admeasurement of it; the works take up the whole summit of the hill, and the corners are rounded, though they might have been squared; which last, I think, was almost the constant method of the Romans, when the ground would admit of it; thus Pitiscus, at the word *Castra*, has told us, "*Romani veteres quadrata tantum (castra) et quadra oblonga probaverunt: illa cum duabus, hæc cum quatuor legionibus res gereretur. Neque ab hac ratione defecerunt*"

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" poste-

“posteriores, quamvis varium admodum acciperent numerum
 “legionum.” The openings into their stations were four gates,
 which generally were placed at equal distances from the angles;
 but into this there was only one passage on the side of Al-
 mondbury, the rest are all steep banks. Again, it was not
 common for the Romans to have their stations on such an high
 mountain as this. Hyginus de Castrametatione says, “Primum
 “locum habent (castra) quæ ex campo in eminentiam leniter
 “attolluntur; secundum quæ in plano constituuntur; tertium
 “quæ in colle; quartum quæ in monte; quintum quæ in loco
 “necessario;” concerning the fourth of these, he says, “tuta
 “hæc quidem, sed propter metus suspensionem, difficiliorem
 “frumentationem, aquationem, et pabulationem, necnon
 “equitatus incommoda, tam ad pugnam, quam victum, inter-
 “dum non optima.” The same writer says likewise, “Flu-
 “men five fontem habere debent in qualicunque positione;”
 but Castle-hill is near neither river nor brook, and, what is
 worse, has not a single spring upon it; the water is said to have
 been brought thither by pipes, for more than a mile, from an
 higher piece of ground, called Ludhill, and which, as tradition
 informs us, a deserter disclosed to the enemy, who cutting the
 same, the garrison were obliged to surrender. It must indeed be
 acknowledged, that the Saxons did sometimes settle within those
 walls which the Romans had constructed, making such altera-
 tions as were agreeable to their own taste and skill in military
 affairs; but every appearance is against such supposition here.
 A second reason why Cambodunum was not at Almondbury is,
 that there is no account of any thing Roman having been found
 here, though there has been a good deal of digging. The next
 place to this, where any thing of this sort has been discovered,
 is at Thurstin, near Honley, a full mile from Castle-hill, where
 lay a number of copper coins of the following emperors and
 tyrants, viz. Gallienus, Salonina his empress, Victorinus the
 father, Tetricus father and son, Claudius Gothicus, Quintillus
 his brother, Tacitus, and Probus; but I am of opinion, that
 this money was deposited here after the departure of the Romans
 from

from Britain, as the coins of the lower empire were made use of here after the coming of the Saxons. Thirdly, no military way comes within several miles of this station, which I take to be a conclusive argument against its being Roman. Those maps which make the great Roman way from Manchester to York to pass by Almondbury, are formed from conjecture only, and the mistaken supposition that Cambodunum was here; for they rightly concluded, that such a settlement as this could be at no great distance from it. This misled the author of Eboracum, who has published a plate of the Roman roads in Yorkshire; this also seems to have misled Mr. Angier, who, in his letter printed in Horsley, p. 413, talks of a cross-way which appears on Linley moor, and bears upon Almondbury, and which he supposes might come from Ilkley; but Linley moor lies considerably wide of the line between Ilkley and Almondbury; if a road went this way, it is more probable that it came from Coln, in Lancashire, (possibly the Calunio of Ravenna,) and, if so, its trace would be by Old Town, in Wadsworth, and leaving Halifax to the left, pass over the said Linley moor, to the right of Almondbury, near Thurstin, (where the above coins were found,) to Cumberworth, or that neighborhood, where, I am told, the remains of fortifications are still visible; but all this is merely ideal, for there are no traces of any such road as Mr. Angier has described, nor indeed of any military way pointing either to Almondbury, or near it, in any direction whatever. It is therefore amazing that the contrary opinion should have so long and so universally prevailed; but lesser writers are excusable for falling into this error, when such a critic as Gale, in his Commentary on Antonine, p. 46, could say, "*Cum autem via prætoria, alioque multa Romanorum opera sese ostendunt eo loco ubi nunc jacet Almondbury, oportet hanc esse stationem legionis sextæ æstivam.*"

Horsley, in his *Britannia Romana*, p. 414, being conscious that Almondbury stands out of the military way, that no Roman monuments had been found there, and that the whole

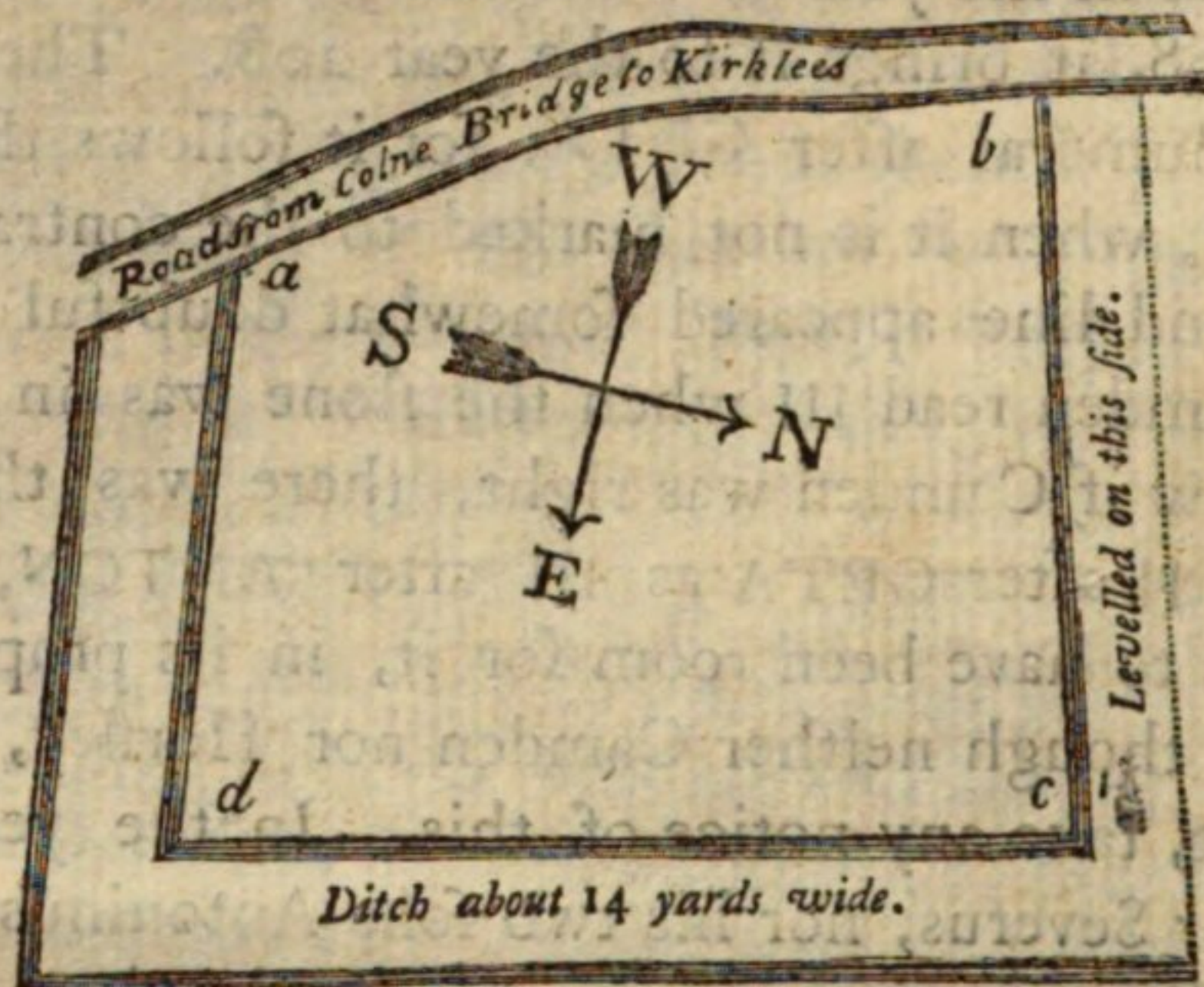
looked like a Saxon work, has ventured to fix Cambodunum near Greetland and Stainland, on that rivulet which runs near Stainland, by Greetland-bridge, into the Calder. This he has done, chiefly on the account of its being said in Camden, that a votive altar was dug up in Greetland; and such altars Mr. Horsley thinks were never found but where a Roman settlement has been. Where this altar was found, for my own part, I could never learn, though I lived in the neighborhood of Greetland near twenty years; there is not there the least tradition about it, nor indeed of any thing old and curious having ever been discovered in the whole township. I have frequently searched it all over with the greatest care, and had it once contained such a military settlement as Cambodunum, am clearly of opinion, that I should have met with some traces of it, as the greatest part of the land is still a wild uncultivated common, or consists of woods and rocks. It is a natural supposition to think, that where such an altar as this was erected, there would be some kind of a settlement; but as there is no reason to believe that any thing of this sort was in Greetland, I rather suspect an error in the account. Had it been given to the adjoining township of Stainland, it might have been concluded, that it was originally set up in the confines of the supposed Cambodunum, at Slack; as it is, neither tradition, remains, nor the vicinity of any ancient road, tend to confirm the report. On Plate 4, No. 2, is a drawing of this altar, with its inscriptions, from Horsley's *Britannia Romana*, who seems to read it in such manner as this: "Divi civitatis Brigantum, et numini (or numinibus) Augustorum T. Aurelius Aurelianus dedicat pro se et suis susceptum merito animo grato solvit." The word *Dui* has given some trouble to Antiquarians; it is supposed to mean Jupiter, the tutelar God of the Brigantes, but it was never met with except in this inscription, and appears to me to be a word of very doubtful authority. I know not any language which affords it; the only chance for it is in the British *üi*, with a prepositive *D*; but why should a Roman condescend, in this public manner, to call the highest deity which

which his countrymen acknowledged, by a British name, especially when he was addressing that deity in his own native language? It seems full as reasonable to suppose, that the whole is composed of the Latin language, and, if so, DVI & BRIG may stand for Divis Civitatis Brigantum, the tutelar deities of the state of the Brigantes, not city, as Wright, in his Antiquities of Halifax, has erroneously rendered it, at p. 142. The numina Augustorum, I agree with Horsley, p. 312, to mean the emperors Septimius Severus, and Ant. Caracalla, as the good genii of Aurelianus, and his family. The last word, solvit, I think should rather be solvens, for the two verbs, dedicat and solvit, cannot well be admitted into the same sentence, without a conjunction copulative between them. The other inscription, which was on the side of the altar, was intended to shew the time when it was set up. If we read it ANTONII ET GETA COSS, it was in the year of Christ 205, but if ANTON III ET GETA COSS, it brings it to the year 208. The first does not require a numeral after GETA, for it follows that he was first time consul, when it is not marked to the contrary; the first I in the second line appeared somewhat doubtful to Mr. Horsley, but Camden read III when the stone was in better preservation; now if Camden was right, there was the same reason for putting II after GETA as III after ANTON, and, in fact, there seems to have been room for it, in its proper place, upon the stone, though neither Camden nor Horsley, who both of them saw it, take any notice of this. In the year 205 neither the emperor Severus, nor his two sons Antoninus Caracalla, and Septimius Geta, were arrived in Britain; but in 208 the two former were engaged in an expedition against the Caledonians, whilst the last was left to take care of the conquered provinces; and, as I conceive, this Aurelianus having been preferred in the army, was taken from the station of Cambodunum to assist in that expedition, on which account, before he set off, he dedicated this altar to the guardian gods of the Brigantes, and to the two emperors, declaring that he undertook the expedition de-

servedly

servedly out of a principle of gratitude to those who had preferred him.

Upon the whole, it does not follow, either from the finding of this altar, or any other circumstance, that Cambodunum was at Greetland. An enquiry has lately been set on foot, whether this long sought for station was not near Kirklees, the seat of Sir George Armitage, Baronet. What raised the first suspicion of this, was the discovery of a camp there, mentioned by the late Richard Richardson, Esq; in a letter to Thomas Hearne, of Oxford. (See Hearne's 2d edit. of Leland's Itinerary, Vol. I. p. 146.) It is there described to be "a camp of a square form, containing two or three acres of ground, secured by a bank of earth, and a ditch, which has given name to the ground, being called Castle-field, though there was never any building in it."



The above is the plan of the camp in Kirklees-park, in Yorkshire, laid down by a scale of forty yards in an inch. In a right line from *a* to *b* measured 73 yards, 1 foot; from *b* to *c*, 72 yards, 1 foot; from *c* to *d*, 87 yards, 0 feet; from *d* to *a*, 54 yards, 2 feet. From *a* to *b* the station has been demolished by the road, and it is impossible to say exactly how far; but nothing appears on the other side the road; so that very little seems to be lost. By this plan it will appear, that the author of this letter has made it to be much larger than it really

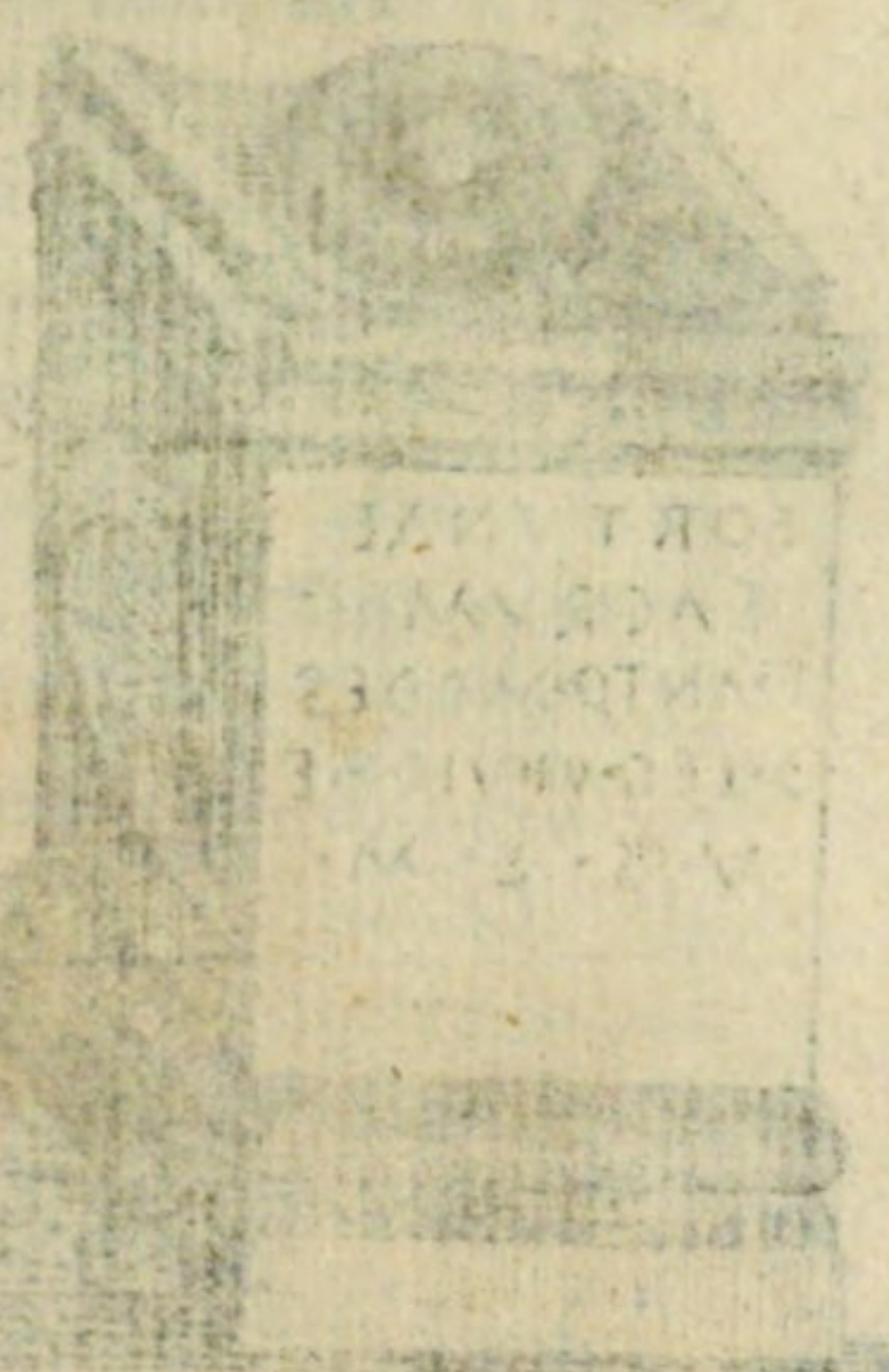
really is; which is the more to be wondered at, as he certainly saw it, and perhaps more than once. Mr. Whitaker, who never saw it, is more excusable, when, in his History of Manchester, Vol. I. p. 87, he tells us of "a large station at Kirk-
"lees, about a mile to the south of the road's direction, and a
"small one at Castleshaw;" for the station at Castleshaw was above an hundred yards square, and this at Kirklees, on the longest side, not above eighty-seven. It is a greater mistake to say that "this station lies about a mile to the south of the Roman
"way," for this may possibly lead some antiquarian to seek for it where he will never find it. I once thought myself that it had gone in this direction; for having traced it from Manchester to Slack above-mentioned, I found that it crossed the road leading between Ripponden and Huddersfield, and having gained the height of Linley-moor, it exhibits a curious remain of antiquity for near a mile over the same, being considerably raised above the level of the adjoining ground, and about twelve yards broad; when it leaves the common, it enters into a field called Tarbarrells, (corrupted, as I suppose, from The Harbour-hills,) and being, after this, lost in the inclosures, nothing is left to direct the eye where to follow it. I can, however, with certainty say, that to the north of Kirklees, even as far as Leedes, I could neither meet with the trace of it, nor any tradition relating to it, though I repeatedly searched for it with the utmost care; taking the greater pains in this affair, on account of what Mr. Richardson, in the letter above named, says of Roman coins having been found in Heaton fields, near the Hedleshaw, in a high ground called Stunsteads, and of foundations of buildings being discovered there; as also on account of the camp near Leedes, described by Thoresby, in his Ducatus, p. [111.] This last, I am clearly of opinion, has been an antient military station, but cannot learn that any Roman way went near it, so that it might not belong to that people. As for Stunsteads, (or rather Tunsteads,) I saw nothing curious there, except that there seemed to have been formerly a number of buildings in a field of that name, but it could not have been
a place

a place of any strength, from the nature of its situation; the coins were found in an open field at some distance from it, and might have been concealed there in some time of danger, by an inhabitant of this village, or tun, as it seems to have been antiently called.

In a word, the Roman way from Manchester to York seems to have kept the *Caldar* on its left, till it crossed it about a mile below Dewsbury, and falling in with the present turnpike road, follows the course of it to Wakefield, having all, or most part of the way, the name of the street; it is known again by the same name about half way between Wakefield and Pontefract; after which it joins the great military way between Doncaster and York. I judge it to be very improbable to suppose that *Cambodunum* was at Kirklees, for all the vestiges of Roman antiquity to be seen here, are this small camp, which, I dispute not, might have been made for some particular purpose or other, by those people; the reasons which induce me to think so, are, the form of it, and its being fixed on an eminence, so as to command a passage over the river *Caldar*, opposite to a place called the Old Ford, at no great distance from the supposed line of the road above-mentioned between Manchester and York; but surely a city, which, as we learn from Richard, the monk of Cirencester, was one of the ten in this island, "*latio jure donata*," must have left more considerable traces of its grandeur than this.

Let us next enquire into the reasons which can be given why *Cambodunum* was at Slack? The Itinerary of Antonine makes it to be eighteen M. P. from Mancunium to *Cambodunum*, and with this agrees the sixth iter of the monk; whether these numbers are corrupted, or not, I cannot say; certain it is, that it will measure more than twenty English miles from Manchester to Slack; but Mr. Whitaker, p. 87, accounts for this, by the difference between the road, and the horizontal mile across this broad and lofty chain of mountains; from the manner of his reasoning on this subject, he is of opinion that the distance between these stations was exactly measured by the
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Italian mile, eighteen of which, by the necessary deduction of one-fourteenth for the difference between the Roman and English measure, will be contracted to sixteen and three quarters English, and by the as necessary addition of one-fourth for the difference between the road, and horizontal mile, will be augmented to twenty-two. I have no doubt but the ground between considerable stations was divided into miles, but the account we have left of that division is too uncertain to warrant such nice distinctions as the above; there needs no stronger proof of this, than the imperfect accounts in the itineraries, of the distance between Cambodunum, and the next station to it, called Calcaria, allowed by all to be at or near Tadcaster. In Antonine it is put down at twenty M. P. in the monk at twenty-two, which makes it, at the most, to be only forty Italian miles between Tadcaster and Manchester; this, along the course of the present travelled road, measures fifty-eight English miles, and I think is not much less, following the track which the Romans used, as they inclined too much to the right, in order to fall in the sooner with the road which led from York to Doncaster; but supposing that a few miles were saved by their direct manner of laying out their roads, yet how can a deficiency of eighteen miles be made up, any other way than by supposing the numbers to be corrupted? It is sufficient to the argument in hand, that no other place, which has the least appearance of a Roman settlement, answers better to the itineraries than Slack above-mentioned; and in other respects it has greatly the advantage, as will appear from the following account of what antiquities have been discovered there.

The most considerable of these, is an altar, see Plate 5. N°. 1. When I was examining the course of the Roman way, in 1757, I chanced to see this altar standing in a farmer's yard, and desiring to be shewn where it was found, was conducted to that part of the station where not only three stone walls center, but also three lordships; this I mention as a guide to future enquirers. Having had this curiosity for some years in my own possession, I presented it, at last, to the Rev. Mr. Whitaker,

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who,

who, in his History of Manchester, has given the public an engraving of this, and another stone found here, which I also gave him, with the word OPUS upon it. The reading on the altar I take to be "Fortunæ sacrum. Caius Antonius Modestus
 "Centurio legionis sextæ victricis posuit et votum solvit lubens
 "merito." Mr. Whitaker reads the last letter in the fourth line as an F, because "pia, fidelis," were titles commonly given to this legion; but the E happens to be one of the fairest letters upon the stone. It was discovered in 1736, amongst the ruins of a building manifestly composed of Roman bricks, many of which are yet to be seen in the common fence walls there. I measured one, which was seven inches and an half square, and three inches thick, but was informed, that bricks had been dug up there, twenty-two inches square; those which remain, are of a red color, and the fine parts of the clay have been carefully separated from the grosser. One room in this building, according to the report of some workmen who destroyed it, was four yards long, and about two and an half broad, but betwixt three and four yards below the surface of the ground, paved near a yard thick with lime and bricks brayed together extremely hard. In one corner of this room was a drain, about five inches square, into which as much water was conveyed as would have turned an overfall mill, yet no vent could be discovered, nor did it raise a large spring, which is about twenty yards below, and about four yards lower than the foundation of the building. The above edifice, Mr. Whitaker, who had it described to him in a manner something different from this, declares to have been a Roman hypocaust; for my own part, though I have examined the place, and the inhabitants there, four or five different times, I could never determine with precision, for what purpose it was erected. About sixty or seventy yards from the site of this old building, in a field called the Croft, is a place named the Hall-body, where, by the irregularity of the ground, there seems to have been a large erection, perhaps a fort; and the people there all say that formerly there was a great town in what are called the Eald-fields. This tradition
 is

is amply confirmed by many appearances in these fields; and from carefully considering where the plough is said to meet with obstructions, and where not, I thought that the range of of a street or two might be made out. I do not think that this was a place of any great strength, for there is no advantage of situation; there are not even any appearances of a camp. Mr. Whitaker, p. 89, says, "the station must have been placed upon the neighboring fields, immediately beyond the channel of the western streamlet. There is a proper site for a camp, a lingula formed by the union of two brooks, and defended by their deep channels on two sides." With submission to Mr. Whitaker's judgment, I can see nothing to incline me to think that there ever was a camp here, or that if there had, the two insignificant currents of water above mentioned, could have been any defence to it. There is no occasion to go beyond the visible data, for proofs that the Romans were settled at this place. Mr. Whitaker himself has condemned it in other instances, which I look upon as a sufficient vindication for rejecting it here.

It is observable, that the above altar is dedicated to Fortune. Homer is the first who mentions this by the name of *Τύχη*, for she is not named in Hesiod's *Θεογονία*. The Romans looked upon her as a deity. Tully, in his oration pro Marcell. calls her by the name of Domina rerum; and in another of his works, he says, "Magnam vim esse in fortuna in utramque partem," which shews, I think, that they meant pretty much the same as we do by Good-luck. Their ideas, however, of the power of Fortune were very high, for Virgil has given her the title of omnipotens. It was perhaps this extravagancy of sentiment, which led the satyrist Juvenal to recommend prudence in the room of fortune, when he says,

Nullum numen abest, si sit prudentia; sed te

Nos facimus, Fortuna, deam, cæloque locamus.

There were two deities, it seems, of this name; the goddess of prosperity, and the goddess of adversity; it was to the first of these that Horace addressed himself, in a beautiful ode, in favor of the emperor, when an expedition was intended

against Britain, by his countrymen; "Serves iturum Cæsarem
"in ultimos orbis Britannos." And to the same did the cen-
turion Modestus erect this votive altar, either for obtaining
victory previous to his undertaking some expedition, or by way
of gratitude for the success he had met with. It seems to have
been common for the centurions of the sixth legion to dedicate
their altars to Fortune, for besides this, without any distinguish-
ing epithet, there is another in Northumberland, Fortunæ
Populi Rom. and a third at Manchester, Fortunæ conservatrici.
Mr. Whitaker, in his description of this altar, has not taken
notice that a step was cut on its base, as if to admit persons to
kneel upon, and that it is hollowed at the top, as if to receive
libations, like many others which have the V. S. L. M. He is
silent likewise about the two very uncommon shaped instruments
on the sides of this altar. If they belonged to sacrificing, that on
the right might possibly be some kind of a knife, and the other, a
patera; but part of the latter is broke off, and both of them, I
presume, are different from any thing found in this kingdom
besides.

But let us, if we can, discover the time when this inscription
was made. The sixth legion, called Victrix, as appears by an
inscription in Gale's Antonine, p. 47, came over into Britain,
with the emperor Hadrian, which was about the year of Christ
120, and continued here till the final departure of the Romans,
about the year 446; it must, therefore, have been within that
period. We learn from Tacitus, in the 12th book of his
Annals, that Ostorius Scapula having subdued the Iceni, and
led his army into the country of the Cangi, being come near
the coast, which is opposite to Ireland, he was called back to
quell a sedition which had happened amongst the Brigantes.
This last march, Horsley, p. 33, thinks may well be supposed
to have been made on the military way between Chester and
York; if so, the road was made long before this altar was
erected; for Ostorius quelled this sedition some time between
the years of Christ 50 and 53, about seventy years before the
arrival of the sixth legion. It is not indeed certain, whether this
sedition,

sedition, as it is called, might not happen on the borders of the country of the Brigantes, and consequently in some part of Lancashire, and this part of Yorkshire be as yet unsubdued. If one may rely on the words of Tacitus, the honor of this great undertaking belonged to the Proprætor Petilius Cerealis; for in that author's Life of Agricola, chap. 17, it is said, that "terrorem statim intulit Proprætor Cerealis, Brigantum civitatem, quæ numerosissima totius provinciæ perhibetur, ingressus, magnamque partem victoria amplexus aut bello." This "numerosissima civitas" is judged to have been Isurium, now Aldborough, twelve miles north west of York; so that this general conquered the eastern Brigantes, as Agricola did afterwards the western. These facts, in some measure, shew the time when this military way between Manchester and York was constructed; for, as Mr. Rauthmel has observed, in his Roman Antiquities of Overborough, p. 41. one great military way runs through the middle of the eastern part; and another through the middle of the western part of the country of the Brigantes; now as Petilius Cerealis subdued the former, and Agricola the latter of these, what more reasonable than to suppose that each of these generals ordered the road to be made, which runs through the middle of their respective conquests. Admitting this then to be the case, the altar in question is not so old as the road near which it stood, for Cerealis resigned his command about the year of Christ 75.

At what part of the kingdom the sixth legion landed with Hadrian, or what rout they took after coming on shore, we are not particularly told. I am of opinion, that they marched along the line of the second iter of Antonine from Richborough, or Dover, to Manchester, where they made the first considerable halt, as I conclude from there being no inscriptions of theirs, which I have yet seen, found to the southward of this place. After this, monuments of one sort or other, containing the name of this legion, have been discovered at so many stations on this iter between Manchester, and Hadrian's wall, which they assisted in raising, and none in the line of Agrippa's conquests,
that

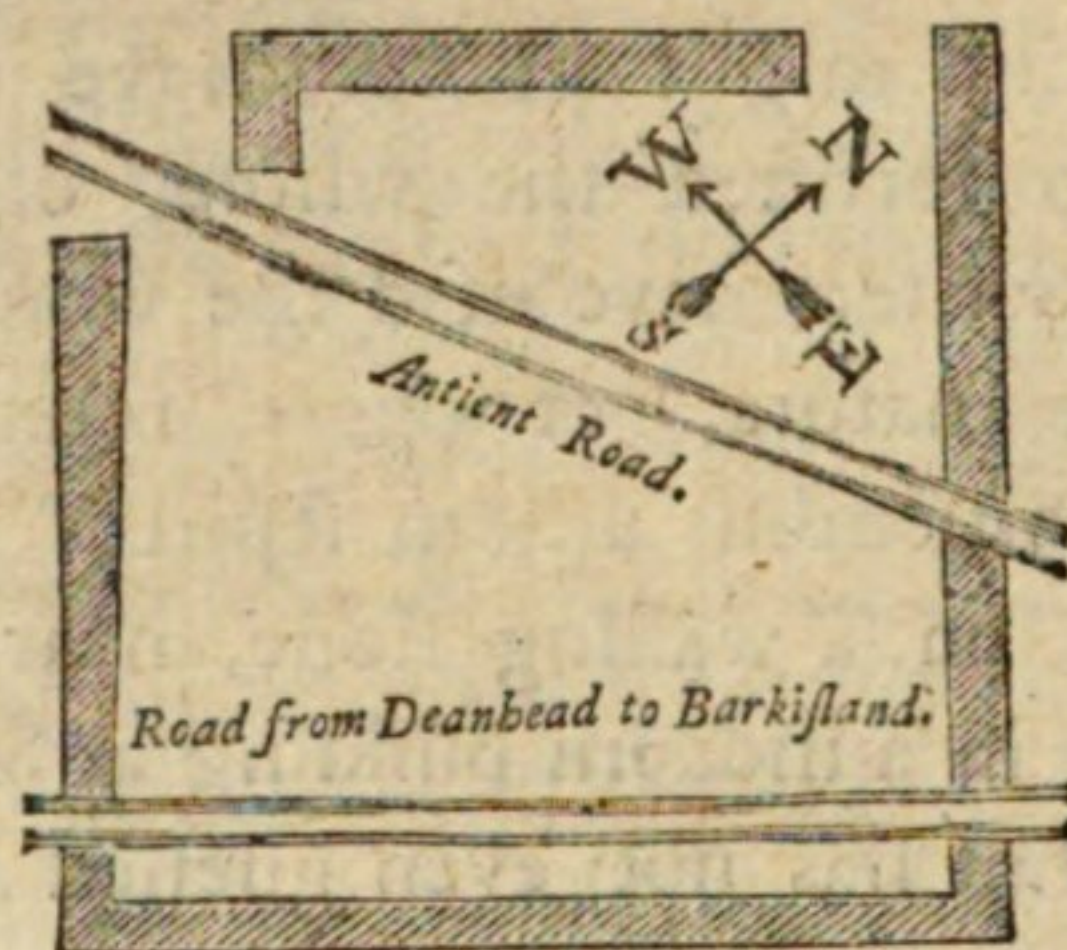
that their rout is sufficiently determined. Castleshaw in Saddleworth was doubtless the first day's march from Manchester, and Slack the second. Detachments also from this corps might be left at these, and other stations, on this line of march, to keep the country in awe, and to prevent the communication from the southerly parts, with the troops at the wall, being cut off, or disturbed; they also did well to keep possession of these "*castra pro unius diei itinere*," that soldiers on their march might be sure of convenient lodging and other necessaries every night. And I am of opinion, that these kind of garrisons seldom consisted of more than a centurion's command, both because the votive altars found in such, are generally inscribed with the names and titles of these officers, and no other; and because this number of men seems quite sufficient for the purposes above-mentioned; for, in case of an attack, they could give notice to the neighboring garrisons by means of beacons, &c. and they were sure of immediate assistance. The general size of them likewise shews that they were not intended for any greater number of troops, for the most of them which I have seen, do not exceed an hundred and twenty, or an hundred and thirty yards square, some not much more than an hundred. The centurion who commanded at the Slack station, when the above altar was erected, was one Caius Antonius Modestus, and I apprehend, from the shape of the letters, and the triangular form of the punctuation, that it was set up soon after this place was garrisoned by a party of the sixth legion, which I take to have been immediately after the arrival of Hadrian, in the year of Christ 120, or thereabouts. This opinion is a good deal confirmed by the following coin in my possession, found with the altar above described. It is of middle sized copper, head to the right of the person who views it, crowned with laurel, and tied with a fillet which hangs down the neck. Inscription, HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS. Rev. COS. II. and a figure naked down to the waist, holding with his right hand a spear erect, and standing between the letters S. C. The date of this coin is equal to the year of Christ 118, when, according to the *fasti consulares*,

consulares, or 119, according to Occo, he was second time consul, with Titus Claud. Fuscus Salinator. Another coin in my possession, found at the same place with the above, is of middle sized yellow brass, head to the right, inscription defaced, except CAES. AVG. P. M. TR. . . . Rev. a female figure clothed, standing between the letters S. C. Behind her, the word PVBLICA, the other, answering to it, quite gone. This latter coin I shewed to the Rev. Mr. Whitaker, who has described it at p. 88, of his History of Manchester, but has given a transverse stroke through the A, which is not in the original. He has trusted also too much to his draughtsman, or engraver, or both, for the inscription on the above altar is incorrect with regard to the form of the letters. The stone found here, with the word OPUS upon it, and which I gave to the Rev. Mr. Whitaker, who has engraved it, is, no doubt, a fragment of some inscription, and might possibly have contained the name of the person who fortified the whole, or some part of this station. The best writers have used the word in this sense, thus Cæsar has "locus natura, et opere munitus;" and Cicero, "operibus, et munitionibus urbem sepire." The other inscription [REBURRHUI] on a walling stone, near twelve inches long by eight, now fixed in a modern building at Slack, Mr. Whitaker has also engraved, but has not even guessed at the reading. If the first letter is the mark for centurio, the rest may be the name of an officer of that rank. This I judge likewise to have been a fragment, not possibly of the same inscription with the word OPUS, but very probably about the same time, because of the exact similarity of the U in each, a circumstance not noticed in the History of Manchester.

The antient roads leading to and from this station are (besides the great one lying directly between Manchester and York) what is called the Green-gate, pointing northwards from it, under the point of Lee-hill, and skirting under the edge of Linley moor, seems as if it had directed its course towards the neighborhood of Eland, the reason of which will appear by and by. Another called the Dane's road, (but not made

made by that people, though possibly used by them,) is visible over Stainland moor, pointing upon Stainland Dean, where in the new inclosures (formerly the rabbit warren) it was discovered by the plough, and consisted of broad set stones. It ought to be observed, that this part of the Dane's road, has the name of Savile-gate, (not Yate, as in Mr. Whitaker's book, p. 90.) the reason of which will be given hereafter, under the title of Rishworth. After leaving Stainland Dean, it crosses the brook near the present bridge, and entering the township of Barkisland, it went, as I think, (for it is not visible hereabouts) by Lyd-yate, and leaving Firth-house to the left, it seemingly passes through a remain in the said township of Barkisland, of the following form.

REMAIN in BARKISLAND.



It has the name of Meg-dike, and is a piece of ground inclosed within deep ditches, on the side of the hill called Pike-low, one of which, to the west, is fifty-three yards long, full five yards wide, and about two yards deep; the opposite side to this is cut by a wall and a road, but is very visible in the adjoining field, the plough not having yet been able to destroy it. The ditch to the south measures also fifty-three yards, but is not so entire as the other. There is an opening at each corner of the western ditch, which, if continued, would make the whole to be nearly ninety-sixty yards each way. One of the sides towards the east, is nearly levelled, the rest is in good preservation. The road, after leaving this remain, goes along the common to Sandy-gate, and to Mossleden-yate, and over the

the south side of the Grey stones, where, for a considerable way, it is the boundary between the parishes of Halifax and Huddersfield. When it comes to Featherteam-end, it goes down the hill to Long-clough, and over Hunger-hill, and Burnt-mofs, then crossing the brook, it ascends Hell-bank, Booth-moor, and Castle-dean mofs; goes up to Green Withens, and over Cat-mofs, then down the Warm Withens, where the actual trace of it is lost to me, but an old man, who had known these moors all his life, informed me, that it went on by what is called the Devil's causeway, and over the edge of Cold Laighton, into some part of Lancashire. If a Roman road passed this way between Manchester and Ilkley, it might communicate with it on some part of Blackstone-edge; but having searched the country hereabouts with infinite labor, I never could make the least discovery of any such thing, therefore refer the curious to the account of it in the History of Manchester, vol. i. p. 138.

Should any antiquary have the curiosity to trace the Roman way by Slack, I must caution him against a small mistake of Mr. Whitaker's, when at p. 90, he says, that "it becomes the boundary to the parishes of Halifax and Huddersfield, and passes within two hundred yards from the station and the town." The boundary between these two parishes is in the public road, called the Outlane, but the military way runs nearer to the station, through the fields called the Bents, having there frequently been turned up with the plough, and being composed of gravel.

Mr. Whitaker, p. 91, supposes this place to have been called both Camulodunum and Cambodunum, or Campodunum, for the b and p were frequently interchanged. The first he defines to be the town of Mars, from the British words Camulus, and Dunum, which imply so much; the latter, he says, signifies more specifically, the fortress upon the stream. That the same Roman stations have been called by different names, is true, but seldom, I think, when the names are so alike as these. I rather suspect that one is a corruption of the other. If the

H

former

former is the right reading, the etymology is just; but what shall we say to the second? If such insignificant streams as unite at this place, could be descriptive of its particular position, the situation must be excessively devoid of striking objects. Mr. Baxter, who has derived Cambodunum from Cam uog dun, civitas ad curvaturam undæ, supposed that station to have been at Castlehill, near Almondbury; and had he been right in this conjecture, the etymology would not have been disputed; for there is a river within sight of this hill, whose winding current answers to this description; but I again assert, that there is not a sufficient quantity of water at Slack to warrant the definition of the fortress upon the stream. Whether I can be happy enough to establish a better in its room, the reader will judge. Kam, or Cam, signifies crooked, or bending, and Dun is an hill, both from the British, in which language the true etymological account of many of the names of Roman stations are to be found, with antient Italian terminations. The hill under the end, or winding, or turning of which this settlement was made, might have been called by the original natives Camdun, which the Italians, agreeable to the idiom of their own speech, would soon convert into Cambodunum. The hill which I mention, is remarkable for height of situation and length, from end to end, and is but just so far removed from the ground where this settlement was planted, as not to have been any annoyance to it. Nothing more, then, seems to have been meant by this name, than the station at the bend of the hill; a description sufficiently characteristic of the place.

It perhaps may not be unnecessary, before I leave the description of this once famous place, to take notice of Mr. Whitaker's opinion, that this was the Campodunum of Bede, and consequently that Edwin, the Saxon king, made this a royal residence; that Paulinus built a church here; and that both this church, and the whole town where it stood, were burnt down at the invasion of Cadwallawn and Penda, in 633; but there is not the least tradition relating to any of these particulars, nor any signs of the last; the argument therefore is merely

merely presumptive, and many circumstances are against it; in particular, the manner of finding the above altar of the Centurion Modestus standing erect upon its base; for had so zealous a christian bishop as Paulinus been here, he would hardly have permitted any thing so derogatory to the honor of the true God to have stood before the eyes of the new converts, lest they should have been tempted to go back to their old idolatry. The chief reasons which induced this gentleman to differ from me in sentiment, are, because he thinks that the names of the towns in Bede must certainly be sought in the itineraries of the Romans, and Cambodunum is so obviously reflected in Campodunum, that Doncaster must necessarily have been mentioned by him, under the appellation of Dano Dauno, or Dono Caester, or of Castrum ad Danum, and is expressly mentioned by the continuator of Nennius, under the similar title of Caer Daun; so that it could not have been destroyed at all in 633. That the names of places in Bede are not always to be sought in the itineraries of the Romans, is evident, first, because he has made use of some, whose sites, I believe, are utterly unknown; for instance, Degfastan, called Locus celeberrimus, where Ædilfrid, king of Northumbria, discomfited a large army of the Scots; secondly, because he has others which never were in the itineraries; of these, the list is so large, that it is needless to particularise; but supposing that the rule was general, to understand the Campodunum of Bede to be near Doncaster, is certainly to seek for it in the Roman itineraries, as Danum stands there an undisputed station; and I cannot help thinking is better accounted for in the Archæologia of the Society of Antiquaries, p. 225, than by supposing Cambodunum to be reflected in it. But Bede, it seems, when he was speaking of a place which had been a Roman station, must necessarily have mentioned it by a name much like the Roman one, therefore had he been talking of Doncaster, he would have called it Dano Dauno, or Dono Caester, or Castrum ad Danum. I don't know what necessity he was under of doing this, but he seems very frequently to have

broke through that necessity, for the Saxons, to whom he belonged, had greatly altered the Roman orthography in about two hundred years; for instance, Racuulf for Regulbium, Ythancaester for Othona, and Riptacaester for Ritupæ. But the fact may be settled, I think, by better arguments than these. According to Bede, there was a royal vill in Campodono, which was the residence of king Edwin; this king was slain at Hethfield, (now Hatfield, seven miles from Doncaster,) and the said vill destroyed by fire; now if this happened at Slack, the supposed Cambodunum of the Romans, how comes it to pass that there is not the least remain of any thing Saxon there? The works made by that people appear to me to have been much more laborious than even those of the Romans themselves, especially where any of their great men resided, and of consequence worse to destroy. Had any thing of this sort been done at Slack, I think it would have remained to this very day, for it would have cost more to have levelled it, than the land would have been worth. I conclude, therefore, that after it was deserted by the Romans, their successors finding it to be small, and situated in a poor barren country, took no care to keep it up, but suffered it by degrees to come to nothing.

Having said sufficient on this head, I proceed to speak of other remains of the Romans within the present parish of Halifax.

Camden has told us, that at Grimscar have been dug up bricks with this inscription, COH. IIII. BRE. which Horsley judges to be "*Cohors quarta Bretonum*," (or *Brittonum*;) but let the title of the cohort be what it would, I think a detachment of them must have been quartered at Slack, and that they went to make bricks at Grimscar, on account of the clay, or some such cause, as it is but two or three miles from it, and near to the course of the great military way leading from thence to York. Nothing curious has been found there since the time of Camden, nor is there any remain of antiquity to be seen hereabouts, which could lead one to think that a settlement was ever there.

In

In August 1769, were found, in Eland-hall wood, in a cavity of a rock, under a stone, by some workmen, a quantity of copper Roman coins, of the small size, of which the following are in my possession, the rest I did not see, nor do I know whose hands they are in: (1.) Head with radiated crown, looking to the right, inscrip. GALLIENVS AVG. Rev. ÆTERNITAS AVG, about a figure standing with his right hand elevated, and holding a globe in his left. (2.) Another of the same emperor; face of the coin same as above, Rev. IOVI CONS. AVG. Jupiter standing, holding in his right a thunder-bolt, and supporting a spear with his left. (3.) An head to the right, radiated crown, inscr. C VICTORINVS P. F. AVG. Rev. a rude figure, standing in a threatening posture, inscr. INVICTVS. (4.) Head to the right, radiated crown, inscrip. as last, beginning with IMP. Rev. a female figure, inscr. SALVS AVG. (5.) Another, which answers to the last in both the inscriptions; the heads are from different dies, and the figures on the reverses are turned different ways, and the latter has a small altar before her, behind which rises a serpent, and the figure holds a patera, without handle, in her right hand. (6.) ... IMP. C. TETRICVS P. F. AVG. Rev. a soldier, with his right hand on a shield, and a spear in his left, inscr. VIRTVS ... the rest quite out, except the bottom of an A, from whence I conclude it to have been AVG. (7.) IMP. C. TETRICVS P. F. AVG. Rev. a female figure, looking to the left, holding in her right an olive branch, in her left a spear, inscr. PAX AVG. (8.) Same as last. (9.) Another still the same. (10.) ETRICVS P. F. AVG. Rev. not legible. (11.) ... TRICVS P. F. AV... Rev. a female figure looking to the right, round which had been wrote PAX AVG. (12.) ... SV TETRICVS... Rev. a soldier with a spear, inscript. obliterated except the letters VENT, which I take to have been the conclusion of the words PRIN. IVVENT. All these, of the two Tetricus's, have the head looking to the right, and the radiated crown. N.B. I have four exceeding small bits of copper, found with the above coins, which I take to have been cut out of the money of Tetricus, or
some

some other about that time, but for what purpose I cannot well say. (13.) Head to the right, radiated crown, IMP. C. CLAUDIVS AVG. Rev. AEQVITAS AVG. a female figure, holding in her right hand a balance, and in her left a cornucopia.

Towards the place where the above coins were found, the antient road, called the Green-way, which comes from the station at Slack, seems to point, but I could not trace it thither, nor do I know of any thing which looks like Roman in the neighborhood of Ealand. We often hear of coins being found at considerable distances from stations.

Near the foot of a large rock, at a place called Beestones, in the township of Stainland, about two miles from Slack, about sixty years ago, a considerable number of Roman coins were discovered; but the greatest part of them falling into the hands of an exciseman, he carried them into the north, whence he never returned, and it cannot even now be known what emperors they belonged to. This probably was the place which Camden has mentioned, as there is no tradition of coins having been found in any other part of this township. The late Mr. Richardson, of North Bierley, in Yorkshire, in a letter to the late Mr. Hearne, printed at the end of the second edition of Leland's Itinerary, vol. I. says, "he was shown some coins of a later date, (meaning than Dioclesian, Allectus, and Carausius, who had just before been mentioned,) "not long ago found fallen from "a precipice in Stainland, but much defaced by time." This letter has no date, therefore cannot say whether this discovery is different from those already mentioned or not, but the circumstance of their having fallen from a precipice, answers well to the situation of Beestones.

In the above letter are mentioned several Roman coins discovered at Sowerby, within the parish of Halifax, a little above the town, nigh the highway, and some of them were given to him, viz. one of Nerva, one of Vespasian, one of Trajan, and one of Hadrian, all of silver, and well preserved, but nothing material in their reverses. These coins are now in the collection of his son, Richard Richardson, of North Bierley, Esq; but

but I have no particular description of them. The late Mr. Richard Cooke, of Halifax, shewed me a small silver coin, in good preservation, which his father had told him was found at Sowerby. Round the head, crowned with laurel, was IMP. CAESAR. TRAIAN. HADRIANVS. AVG. Rev. a female figure sitting by an altar, from which rises a serpent, inscr. P.M.T.R.P. COS. III. Under the figure SAL. AVG. I apprehend that it is a mistake to say that these coins were found a little above the town of Sowerby, for there is no tradition of any such thing; on the contrary, it is very commonly said, that a number of these were discovered a little below the town, in a place ever since called the Silver-field. It must here be remarked, that at the head of the village of Sowerby, in a field at the right hand going out of the town, is the still visible site of a small fort, or castle, but at what time it was built, or when it was destroyed, all history is silent. If it was Roman, the finding of these coins so near it is easily accounted for, but nothing else contributes to establish this opinion, unless that at a small distance from it, on one side, is a road, which, time immemorial, has had the name of Finkel-street, a name common enough at Roman stations; and part of the way between Sowerby, and the bridge over the Caldor, is called the Street; but as there has been for a long time a row of houses here, it may have received its denomination from that. It is certain that neither of these roads can be traced for any length of way; and, upon the whole, there is nothing considerable enough to induce one to think that the Romans were settled at this place.

A third observation, in the above letter, is, that there were, not long since, divers large copper medals found at Hoveldge, in the township of Hipperholme, in a thick glass vessel. Those Mr. Richardson got were of Dioclesian, Allectus, and Carausius; he adds, "doubtless there were divers others, though they were dispersed before he had intelligence of them." Of this discovery I can give no farther account, than that I saw at North Bierley, four of these coins, (for they do not appear to have been medals,) which were as under: Dioclesian; Rev. A
Jupiter

Jupiter almost naked, in his right hand a Victory standing on a globe; in his left a spear, an eagle at his feet. Motto, IOVI TVTATORI AVGG. Another Dioclesian. Rev. The above figure sitting. Motto. IOVI AVGG. Allectus. Ill preserved, and bad impression. Rev. Figure of Joy, or Mirth; uncertain what she holds. Motto. LAETITIA AVG. Carausius. Rev. Female figure in a stola, standing, holding in her right hand an olive branch, in her left a spear. Motto. PAX AVG.

The above gentleman has also three small silver coins, found a few years ago in the township of Warley, at pulling down an old barn belonging to Mr. Dearden, of Hollins, viz. Vespasian. Obverse. IMP. TITVS. CAES. VESPATIAN. AVG. P. M. Rev. An Ædilis Curulis, as I take it to be. Motto. TR. P. IX IMP XV COS VIII P. P. To be read from right to left. The bottom of the letters touch the rim of the coin. Hadrian. Obv. HADRIANVS AVG COS. III P. P. Rev. A female figure with extended hands, standing at an altar. Motto. PIETAS AVG. Another Hadrian. Obv. HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS. Rev. A female figure, with a spear in her right hand, and in her left a patera. Motto. CLEMENTIA AVG. P. P. III. COS.

A few years since, a middle sized red copper coin, or medal, was found in the township of Skircoat, near King-crofts. It is in my possession, and has a naked head looking to the right, round which CAESAR AVGVSTVS TRIBVNIC. POTES. Rev. C. PLOTIVS RVFVS IIIVIR A. A. A. F. F. perhaps for "C. Plotius Rufus triumvir auro argento aere flando feriundo;" in the center S. C. which shews that it was struck by order of the senate. This Plotius was one of the three mint-masters in the reign of Augustus, the second Roman emperor, and he has, as usual, put his own head upon the coin, which is the oldest I have known to be found in the parish of Halifax.

Near High Greenwood, in the township of Stansfield, were found two small silver coins behind a poor man's house, called Jonathan Sutcliffe; they lay in a very steep piece of ground called the Potatoe-brink. The first has the head to the right, crowned with laurel. Inscr. IMP. CAES. NERVA TRAIAN AVG

AVG GERM Rev. P. M. TR. P. the rest worn out. In the center, a Victory advancing, holding in her right hand a laurel crown, and in her left a palm branch. The title of Germanicus, together with that of Cæsar, were conferred upon him by Coccius Nerva, soon after that emperor adopted him for his son, and declared him his successor; so that this coin might be struck soon after his accession to the empire, which was about the year of Christ 88. By the inscription it seems prior to his victory over the Dacians. The other coin has a naked head to the right. Inscr. HADRIANVS AVG. COS III P. P. Rev. A female figure standing with arms extended before an altar without fire. Inscr. PIETAS AVG. According to the fasti consulares, Hadrian was COS III in the year of Christ 119, but the monies of this emperor have COS III on them for several years together, which shews that the election was not always made annually, and that it was customary to express on coins how many times an emperor had been honored with that title, though it might then be enjoyed by others; for Hadrian was third time consul many years before his death, and yet we find it continued on his coins through the greatest part of his reign.

This is all I know at present relating to the Roman affairs in or near the parish of Halifax.

SAXON and DANISH AFFAIRS in HALIFAX Parish.

IT is very plain that the Saxons were settled in this neighborhood, because the greatest part of the names of places are derived from the language of that people, as will appear in the course of the following work. I shall only under this general head take notice of a few of the most noted places where I suppose them to have been.

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On

On the point of Lee-hill, near Slack, abovementioned, is a circular remain of an antient encampment, about eighty yards each way, measuring to the outside of the agger. It commands a fair view of Castle-hill, near Almondbury, as well as of the adjoining country. A bank, or trench, beginning a little way from this, runs up Linley-moor, to a place called the Watch-hill, which is a small round hill, seemingly thrown up for observation. There is a tradition of a battle having been fought here, which is the more probable, as there is something like the appearance of tumuli scattered here and there upon the common. If this was so, the greatest part of the slaughter might happen about Slack, which our Saxon ancestors would therefore distinguish by the name of Slæge, easily corrupted into Slack. At what time this event may be supposed to have happened, I will not take upon me to say. Mr. Whitaker, p. 92. has fixed the demolition of the town here to the invasion of Cadwallaun and Penda in 633; but the army of those two kings could not encamp within the remain above mentioned; either therefore this place was not destroyed at that period of time, or these intrenchments are of later date.

On Greenhalgh, an hill above Hoochoile, in Eringden, is a circular remain, whose diameter is only about sixteen yards; it has been walled round, and seems to have been a fort; accordingly the place where it stands is called Tower-hill. There are the appearances of two breastworks, the first of which is about twenty-five yards from it towards the south, east, and north sides thereof, of a circular form, the middle of it facing the east. The other is at a greater distance, running along the south verge of the hill, which is very steep. It is remarkable that no breastworks appear to the west, where the ground is level, but no danger might be apprehended from that quarter. It was most likely raised on some particular occasion, perhaps to oppose some irruption from the side of Sowerby, wherein, on an opposite hill, was another fort at a place near Hollinhey, called Conygarth, the site of which is still to be seen, but so situated as plainly to be intended for a
short

short use. These I judge, from their names and appearances, to have been Saxon.

Near Ripponden, in the township of Barkisland, is a remarkable high hill, called the Conygarth, from the Anglo-Saxon, Cynig, a king, and the British, Garth, a mountain; as if some crowned head had encamped here with his forces, in the Saxon times. We have indeed no tradition, or annals, to shew this, but many facts of this fort are buried in oblivion, and others only to be discovered from a number of concurring circumstances. This hill is well situated for a thing of this fort, both on account of its being sufficiently spacious, having a good command of the country, and being on several parts of it very difficult of access. The above etymology is confirmed by an old copy of an extent of rents and services of the free-men of the soke of Wakefield, made in 1314, in my possession, wherein Ripponden, as it is now pronounced, is wrote, Riburghe, which signifies the king's borough, or station.

In Stansfield township is a large conical hill, called Castle-hill, which is situated in a valley, about a mile from Todmorden. On the side of this hill, towards the south, there has been a very large shoot of earth, which destroys the regularity of it; part of this earth was, in 1768, cut through, to make a turnpike road. This breach shews that the whole hill was natural, as a large rock appears very near the summit of it. There is an house at the foot of this mount, called the Castle, which I take for granted has its name from the hill. There is no doubt, from the name, but this has been used as a fortress; and, in all probability, the inhabitants of Yorkshire have occasionally made use of it, to stop the incursions of the Lancastrians; nothing could be better situated for that purpose, as it is within a mile of the borders, and stands in a pass between two very high ranges of hills, but no tradition of this kind remains; and as nothing antique has ever been found near it, it is impossible to give any regular account of it. I have mentioned it here, not knowing where to class it better. The valley below it has the name of the Castle-nase-bottom.

At Rastrick, in this parish, was lately a mount called Castle-hill, which Dr. Johnson, who surveyed this neighborhood in 1669, said was trenched about, and hollow in the middle, as if many stones had been got out of it. The circumference of it he measured to an hundred and eighty-eight yards within the trench, and on the top an hundred and seventeen, which shews the form of it. It has lately been destroyed, for the sake of the stone which it contained, and it appeared upon examination that the top of it, for a few yards perpendicular, was cast-up earth, the rest a natural hill, the whole being left hollow at the top, seemingly with design. If this was a work of the Saxons, its name may come from *Reſt*, a bed, or sleeping, and *ſige*, the ridge of an hill, meaning the hill where travellers or others used to lodge; and such a situation as this was very necessary in troublesome times, either for the neighborhood to retire to upon alarms, or for way-faring men to make their nightly habitation; for being hollow at the top, it formed a kind of breastwork to protect the men in case of an assault; there was also a considerable ascent to it on every side, and there was no rising ground about it, from whence it could be annoyed. It must be owned that the words *Reſt ſige* come very near to Rastrick. Several of the northern nations use *raſt* for rest, in particular the Swedes and Germans. *Raſte* also has the same meaning in the Belgic, or Low Dutch.

These kind of works, I know, are generally attributed to the Danes, who, being few in number, in comparison of the Saxons, used this kind of fortification, to the end that, when alarms were given, they might repair thither, and remain in safety, till they could assemble themselves in greater strength. Now, if this was a Danish settlement, probably its name may be Danish too. It is certain, that all circular forts, raised by this people, were called by the Irish, *Raths*, as they were also by the antient Cornish men, and perhaps other inhabitants of this island, from the word *Radt*, which, in the Celtic, signified a wheel, and by adding to this the Danish word *Ryg*, the ridge of

of an hill, such as this mount stood upon, we have Rath's-Ryg, which would easily be softened into Rastrick.

There is a more considerable mount of this kind at Mirfield, a few miles from hence, which had a very large ditch cut round the foot of it, and was manifestly a place of defence. They have sometimes been taken for sepulchral remains, but nothing of this sort appeared, when the mount at Rastrick was destroyed, nor indeed was any thing curious found. I have copies of two deeds, dated 2 Hen. IV. wherein are mentioned lands abutting on the Castle-hill, in Rastrick, and no doubt but the name was much older than that.

It seems plain, from many circumstances, that the Danes spread themselves all over this neighborhood, for which reason I have inserted the urn in this place, engraved, Plate 4, No. 3. It was found, with two others, at the gates, at the bottom of the walk near Shaw-hill, leading to the house in Skircoat, called Heath. They lay in a line, one yard deep, and one yard asunder, with their mouths downwards. This contained calcined bones, and dust; the two others were broke in pieces. It is eight inches deep, stands upon a bottom, of four inches diameter, and, where there is no moulding, is from twenty-one inches, or thereabouts, to twenty-three inches in circumference.

It appears to me, from a passage in the Saxon Chronicle, that the Danes under Cnute, (or Kanute,) their king, made a grand march by the borders of this parish. At p. 147, we read that this Cnute went against Uhtred, the earl of Northumberland, through Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and towards York; and the said Uhtred being slain, "*deinde regressus est austrum versus, alia via*" "*per plagam occidentalem, adeo ut veniret totus exercitus ante*" "*pascha ad naves;*" he returned to the south by the western coast, a different way from what he had gone before. But what way so likely as this, which the Romans had made between Manchester and York? It might be then in good repair, and if the king chose to march by the western coast, was the next, and best way. This was in the year 1017. There is a circumstance

cumstance which confirms the opinion that this Danish king did actually march along this road, for several places on the line of it do still retain his name, such as Knot-lane, in Saddleworth, and, by the side of this, Knot-hill, which is a remarkable round copp'd hill, from the top of which this king is said to have harangued his army. (See Plot's Staffordshire, p. 418.) Also Knot-mill, near the Castle-field, by Manchester, where possibly the Danes might halt for some time; and lastly, Knotsford, called by Camden Canuti vadum. The road which branches off from this great military way, at Slack above-mentioned, and which has the name of the Danes-road, might have been used by part of this army, and have thence acquired its name; for having no enemy to fear in these parts, it might be more convenient for the army to take two different routs from thence to Manchester; if they did, that division which fell in with the road between Ilkley and Manchester, might possibly march to the place of rendezvous, along the street called the Danes-gate, if indeed that name did not come from the Deans of Manchester, as the head clergy there were formerly called.

HISTORICAL MEMOIRS of HALIFAX Parish, temp. CHARLES I.

IT appears from various authorities, that Halifax was made use of as a garrison for the parliament against king Charles I. Clarendon, vol. ii. part i. of his History, printed at Oxford, 1720, p. 141. speaking of the strength which the parliament had in the north, in the year 1642, says, "Leeds, "Halifax, and Bradford, three very populous, and rich towns, " (which depending wholly upon clothiers, too much maligned "the gentry,) were wholly at their disposition." And a little after, at p. 144. represents the Lord Fairfax as quitting Selby, Cawood, and Tadcaster, and retiring to Pomfret and Halifax. Drake, in his Eboracum, p. 161. observes, that on this retreat, which

which was after the battle at Tadcaster, "Sheffield, Wakefield, "Leeds, Halifax, and Bradford, and several other towns and "garrisons against the king, were in six weeks space, by the "valour and conduct of the Lord General, reduced to his "Majesty's subjection; but by the various chance of war, lost, "and won again, sometimes by one party, and sometimes by "another." In some of these encounters, it may be presumed that the ground on the top of Halifax bank, adjoining to the road leading from thence to Wakefield, got the name of the Bloody field, which it keeps to this day. There must have been an action near this town, if what Dugdale, in his Baronage, vol. iii. p. 421. says, be true, that William, earl of Newcastle, obtained victories at Piercebrigg, Secroft, Tankersley, Tadcaster, Sheffield, Rotherham, Yarnum, Beverley, Cawode, Selby, Halifax, Leeds, and Bradford, all in Yorkshire. Vicars, in his Parliamentary Chronicle, p. 240. says, that in December, 1642, when Bradford was attacked by part of the earl of Newcastle's army, succour came in speedily from Halifax, and other parts, and that they had borrowed a commander of Halifax; and in the next page, that "there came to their aid from Halifax, some firemen and "clubmen." Also when Leeds was taken by Sir Thomas Fairfax, many of his men are said to have been unexperienced, fresh-water soldiers, taken up about Bradford and Halifax, on the Saturday before the action, p. 262. Again, when the attack on Wakefield was resolved on by lord Fairfax, an order was given for a party of a thousand foot, three companies of dragoons, and eight troops of horse, to march from the garrisons of Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, and Howley, p. 337. Lastly, we find from a letter in the possession of colonel Goring, who was taken prisoner at Wakefield, that his father, lord Goring, had advised him to get, with his forces, between Bradford and Halifax, to separate the friends of the parliament in all their designs, p. 338. Also Rushworth's Historical Collections, part iii. vol. ii. p. 270. There is an entry in the Register at Halifax in these words: "Jan. 4, 1643, two soldiers were hanged on a gallows made "near the gibbet, which were taken by Sir Francis Makworth's "company,

“ company, from Heptonstall forces. They had deserted from
“ the Halifax army, to Heptonstall, for which they were hanged
“ the same night they were taken prisoners.” It seems by this
record, that no small number of men were in arms in this
neighborhood, otherwise it had not been called the Halifax
army. Heptonstall also appears to have been a garrison for the
king, as Halifax was for the parliament; this, considering their
situations, would naturally bring on such struggles that one must
fall at last a sacrifice to the other. And accordingly, this ap-
pears to have been the case; for I was informed in the neigh-
borhood of Heptonstall, that the roundheads and cavaliers had
fought thereabouts, and that great part of the town of Hepton-
stall was burnt. This, as the place is amazingly strong by na-
ture, and no doubt was made still stronger by art, would require
a considerable force, so that I conclude it was no slight affair,
and it is something strange that no written memorials are to be
found concerning it. Those intrenchments, the remains of
which are still to be seen at Camp-end, above Warley, I take to
have been made during this unfortunate dispute; as also those
two small redoubts on each side of the old road over Blackstone-
edge, just at the summit of the hill, which are formed with
great military skill, as a gentleman of the army assured me, to
whom I shewed them. These were thrown up in these trouble-
some times, as appears from the following extract, taken from
the 16th page of a pamphlet intitled, An historicall relation of
eight yeers services for king and parliament, done in and about
Manchester and those parts, by Lieu. Col. John Rosworm.
London, printed in the yeer 1649. “ About July 4, (1642,)”
“ the earl of Newcastle, with no small force, made an angry
“ approach towards Lancashire, our men (at Manchester) were
“ sent out to oppose his passage: the issue was, our men were
“ soundly beaten at Wisket-hill, in Yorkshire, and pursued into
“ Lancashire by the enemy, who quickly also possessed himself
“ of Halifax. When I had received this sad intelligence, I
“ informed my self of the nature of the passes, by which the
“ enemy most easily could come in upon us; and finding
“ them

“ them capable of a sudden fortification, by the consent of the
 “ deputy lieutenants, I quickly helped nature with art, strength-
 “ ning Blackstone-edge, and Blackgate, and manning them
 “ with soldiers, to prevent the earl’s dangerous approach, by
 “ which means being diverted, like an angry storme with a
 “ gust, he went to the siege of Hull.” This may serve to shew
 when, and on what occasion these two works, as well as the
 sentry house, &c. at Blackgate, were made. But I think it can-
 not be supposed that these alone could be sufficient to check
 the progress of the earl’s victorious army, had his intentions
 been to have penetrated into Lancashire.

In the Parliamentary History of England, vol. ii. p. 57. is
 this remarkable passage. Colonel Birch wrote thus to the
 parliament, from Newcastle, Sept. 9th, 1651. “ I think the
 “ Scots king” (meaning king Charles II.) “ came this day with
 “ lieutenant general Lesley, and lieutenant general Middleton,
 “ who were taken on Blackstone-edge, in the moors between
 “ Rochdale and Halifax, and we believe that he escaped towards
 “ Yorkshire in some disguise.” This was immediately after the
 battle at Worcester. See Whitlock’s Memorials, p. 485.

Of the TRADE of HALIFAX Parish.

BEFORE the art of making cloth was introduced into
 England, the trade of the nation consisted in the exporta-
 tion of wool; foreigners coming from several parts, especially
 Flanders, to buy it. This defect being wisely considered by
 king Edward III. in a parliament held at Nottingham, in the
 tenth year of his reign, an edict was issued, inviting cloth-
 workers to come hither from foreign parts, assigning them proper
 places to reside in, whereof York was one, and granting them
 very considerable privileges. The exportation of wool was also
 forbidden, but the practice still continuing, a tax of fifty shillings
 a pack was imposed upon it; notwithstanding which, so much

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was

was annually sent abroad, that the customs amounted annually to the amazing sum of two hundred and fifty thousand pounds. By degrees, however, the desired improvement took place, and this most useful art came into general practice amongst us, so that it could not be confined to the places first set apart for the conductors of it, but extended itself to such situations as seemed most favorable by nature for the exercise of it. Amongst these, the parish of Halifax would not be the least inviting, having almost every advantage which in this case can be wished for. Whether this art was brought hither from York, or some other part is not very clear. The late Mr. Francis Drake, of York, author of the *Eboracum*, in a letter to me, says, there is a tradition, that one of his ancestors, of the name of Drake, first brought the woollen manufactory to these parts, out of Devonshire, where it was settled by workmen brought from Flanders, but mentions no date. Wright, in his *History of Halifax*, p. 7. affirms that the woollen trade was brought to Halifax in the time of one Mr. Waterhouse, from Rippon, for the sake of coals and water, but gives no authority for his assertion. This Mr. Waterhouse, I find, was born in 1443, and died in 1540. I am of opinion, that nothing considerable was done here in this way till towards the end of the reign of Henry VI. at the soonest, for the number of inhabitants was too small for that purpose, but it is wrong to say that trade was first introduced here at that time, for I have a copy of a court roll, dated at the court of the Prior of Lewes, held at Halifax, on the Thursday next after the feast of St. Thomas, 2 Henry V. 1414, wherein Richard de Sunderland, and Joan his wife, surrender into the hands of the Lord, an inclosure in Halifax, called the Tenturcroft. Also two fulling mills were erected in Rastrick, about 17 Edward IV. The author of the *Complete System of Geography*, printed in 1747, tells us, that the erecting of the woollen manufacture in these parts, was in the reign of Henry VII. but I think this writer has made very little enquiry into the subject. Camden, in his *Britannia*, vol. ii. p. 852. has fixed it to the end of the reign of king Henry VIII. or beginning of Edward

Edward VI. but he depended entirely on information, and there is proof enough that his intelligence was not exact. Amongst the rest, one Richard King, who lived in this parish, in the time of king Henry VIII. in a covenant of marriage, wrote himself occupier, meaning a buyer and seller of cloth. See this word, Luke xix. 13. In the reign of Philip and Mary, attempts were made, by such as had large capitals, to engross the stock of wool, which caused an act to pass, reciting, “ that the parish of
 “ Halifax, &c. being planted in the great waste and moores,
 “ where the fertility of ground is not apt to bring forth any
 “ corne, nor good grasse, but in rare places, and by exceeding
 “ and great industry of the inhabitants; and the same inhabitants
 “ altogether doe live by cloth making; and the great part of
 “ them neither getteth corne, nor is able to keepe a horse to
 “ carry wools, nor yet to buy much wool at once, but hath ever
 “ used onely to repaire to the towne of Halifax, &c. and there
 “ to buy upon the wool driver, some a stone, some two, and
 “ some three and foure, according to their ability, and to carry
 “ the same to their houses, some three, foure, five, and six
 “ miles off, upon their heads, and backes, and so to make and
 “ convert the same either into yarne or cloth, and to sell the
 “ same, and so to buy more wool of the wool driver, by means
 “ of which industry, the baren grounds in those parts be now
 “ much inhabited, and above five hundred households there
 “ newly increased within these forty yeares past, which now are
 “ like to be undone, and driven to beggery, by reason of the
 “ late estatute (5 Edward VI. c. 7.) that taketh away the wool
 “ driver, so that they cannot now have their wool by such small
 “ portions as they were wont to have, and that also they are not
 “ able to keepe any horses whereupon to ride, or fet their wools
 “ further from them in other places, unlesse some remedy may
 “ be provided. It was therefore enacted, that it should be
 “ lawfull to any person or persons inhabiting within the parish
 “ of Halifax, to buy any wool or wools, at such time as the
 “ clothiers may buy the same otherwise than by engrossing,
 “ and forestalling, so that the persons so buying the same, doe
 K 2 “ carry,

“ carry, or cause to be carried, the said wools so bought by
“ them, to the towne of Halifax, and there to sell the same to
“ such poore folkes of that and other parishes adjoining, as
“ shall worke the same in cloth of yarne (to their knowledge)
“ and not to the rich and wealthy clothier, nor to any other
“ to sell again. Offendors against this act to forfeit double the
“ value of the wool so sold. Justices of Peace to hear and
“ determine the offences.”

We are told by Bentley, in his Description of Halifax, that about the beginning of the present century, the lord of the manor, who reserved to himself a penny for every piece of cloth sold at the hall on each Saturday morning, received weekly thirty, and sometimes forty shillings. This was undrest cloth, and besides this, great quantities of colored cloth were sold in the butchers shambles, before other markets began, being regularly placed on their stalls for that purpose. The market began precisely at six o'clock, between the twenty-fifth of March and the twenty-ninth of September, and at eight o'clock the rest of the year; notice of the market was given by ringing of a bell, and a penalty of thirty-nine shillings and eleven pence was levied upon any one who did but ask the price of a piece of cloth before the bell rung. Likewise on the Saturday market, merchants from Leedes, and others, bought many white dressed kerseys, to send to Hamburgh and Holland, &c. Contracts for these were made by patterns. This account the author concludes, by telling us, that on the stream which waters the town of Halifax were twenty-four mills, viz. eleven for corn, eight fulling mills to prepare raw cloth for the dressers, two for grinding all sorts of wood used by dyers, one chiefly employed in making such paper as is used by cloth-workers, one sheer-grinder's forge, and one for the frizing of cloth. Besides this Saturday market, a good deal of business was also done here on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Lambard, before his Topographical and Historical Dictionary, has ranked Halifax amongst the market towns in Yorkshire, but it ought

ought to be observed, that this depends entirely on prescription, as there never was any charter for it.

The shalloon trade was introduced here about the beginning of the present century, and what are called figured stuffs, or draw-boys, within the compass of a few years. There was formerly a great quantity of bone-lace made here, but it was lately in so low a state, that few were put apprentices to the business; it has, however, begun all of a sudden to revive again, and is at present no inconsiderable branch of business. A good deal of work has also of late been done here, in what is commonly called stocking weaving, but, more properly, frame-work knitting, which was first brought into Halifax by Mr. Thomas Bowcock, of Skipton, in 1724, at which time a fine was paid for every apprentice in this business, to the company at Nottingham, who were a body corporate. Mr. Bowcock's first apprentice was one Miles Tillotson, of Kighley, (of the Archbishop's family,) who was bound at the court held at Nottingham, and paid his fine.

The following is a list of the mills in Halifax parish, taken in the year 1758. On the Caldar: Stanfield corn-mill, two water wheels; Lob fulling-mill; Wood corn-mill, one water wheel; Lumbutt's corn-mill, I think not used, being so out of repair; Mayroyd corn-mill, one water wheel; Brearley corn-mill; Bycar oil, or leather mill; Foot, two fulling-mills, one water wheel each; Longbottom fulling-mill, two water wheels; Hollin's fulling-mill, two water wheels; Sowerby-bridge rasp and fulling-mills, two water wheels; Mere's-clough corn and fulling-mills, two water wheels; Sterne corn and fulling-mill, two water wheels; Copley fulling-mill; Eland corn and fulling-mill; Brighthouse corn and two fulling-mills. On Heptonwater, Midge-hole fulling-mill; Forster's corn-mill; Hangingroid corn-mill; Hepton-bridge two mills. On a small brook, in Stansfield, Hudson corn-mill. On Turvin-brook, Cragg corn, paper, and fulling mills, three wheels. Hoo-hoile corn mill, one water wheel. On Luddenden Brook. Dean, two fulling mills, one wheel each. Luddenden or Warley
corn-

corn-mill; Foot fulling-mill, one water wheel. On a small stream in Soyland, Upper Beeston-hirst fulling-mill. On the Ribourn Swift-place, two fulling-mills; Rishworth corn-mill; Slithero two fulling-mills; Staningden fulling-mill; Ripponden fulling-mill, one water wheel; Thorp fulling-mill, two water wheels. Stansfield fulling-mill, two water wheels; Oldhouse fulling-mill, two water wheels; Watson corn-mill, one water wheel; Priestly fulling-mill, two water wheels. On a small water in Soyland, Clough fulling-mill, one water wheel; Soyland two corn-mills; Kebroyd two fulling-mills, two water wheels. On a brook between Barkisland and Stainland, Firth-house one corn and two paper-mills; New-mill, paper; Barkisland corn-mill; Bower's fulling-mill; Gate-head paper-mill; Bradley paper-mill, and corn-mill. On Halifax brook, Mixenden corn-mill, and fulling-mill; Farrer fulling-mill; Wheatley corn-mill; Crowther fulling-mill; Lee-bridge shear-grinders-mill; paper-mill near Halifax; Halifax corn-mill; Halifax frizing-mill; Little mill for corn; Lilly fulling, and frizing-mills; New frizing-mill; Bouyes frizing-mill; Farrer corn-mill; Roger fulling-mill; Bankhouse rasp-mill. On a brook between Ovenden and Northouram, Bottomford corn-mill; Old-lane corn-mill; Old-lane fulling-mill. On the Red Beck, Shibden corn-mill; Salterley fulling-mill; Brook-foot corn-mill. On a small brook in Hipperholme, Coley corn-mill. Besides a great number of raising mills, or giggs, &c.

I shall conclude this chapter with an account of such trademens tokens as have been coined within this parish, and come to my knowledge. (1.) RICHARD. DOLLIFFE. In the center a swan. Rev. round the edge, IN. HALLIFAX. 1666. In the center, HIS HALFE PENNY. The Dolliffes were owners of the Swan inn in Halifax, and if they had any arms this might belong to them. (2.) EDWARD. NOVBLE. AT. YE. In the center, a Cock. Rev. IN. HALLIFAX. 1668. In the center, HIS HALFE PENY. (3.) GABRIELL. LEAROYD. In the center, THEIR HALF PENY. Rev. HOLLIFAX. GL. 68. In the center, a full blown rose. These three are in my possession.

(4.) On

(4.) On one side, IOHN. DEANE. 1667. In the center, IN HALLIFAX. On the other side, GABRIELL. LEAROYD. In the center, THEIR HALF PENY. This belongs to Mr. Benjamin Bartlet, of London, late of Bradford, in Yorkshire, F.S.A. (5.) IOHN. EXLEY. In the center, a crown over a cross patée. Rev. IN HALLIFAX 1667. In the center, HIS HALFE PENNY. (6.) IOHN. PARKER. 1667. In the center, on a shield, the Drapers arms. These two also belong to Mr. Bartlet. (7.) TIMOTHY OLEAROID. In the center, A PENNY. Rev. OF. HALLIFAX. 1670. In the center, a Dolphin. (8.) HVGH. RAMSDEN IN. In the center, a full blown rose, seeded. Rev. STAINLAND. 1670. In the center, HIS PENNY. These two last from copies in the hands of John Wilson, Esq, of Broomhead, in Yorkshire. (9.) IOHN. RHODES. In the center, a lion rampant. Rev. IN. HALLIFAX. In the center, ^{*R*} _{1.5.} This, by its size, must have gone for a farthing. The lion rampart was probably part of a coat of arms, for Guillim, in his Heraldry, p. 364. edit. 1724. sais, "that Rodes of New "Halifax, as he calls it, bore Argent on a cross engrailed between four lions rampant, gules five besants." (10.) IOHN. CLAYTON. In the center, a swan. Rev. OF RIBONDIN. 1668. In the center, HIS HALF PENY. N. B. A John Clayton, of Ripponden, was buried there, April 15, 1688, as appears by the Register. (11.) ABRAHAM SLATER. In the center, a fleur de lis. Rev. OF EALAND.... In the center, HIS HALF PENY. These three last are in my own possession. Snelling, in his View of the copper coin and coinage of England, p. 27. in the list of places where he has found these tradesmens tokens to have been made, mentions Lightcliff, near Halifax, and at p. 28. Stainland, in Yorkshire, both in this parish. At p. 30. is the following coin engraved, ROBERT. WATMOVGH. 1667. In the center, a loaded horse. Rev. CARRIER FOR HALLYFAX. In the center, HIS HALFE PENNY.

On the subject of these "nummorum famuli," I shall only observe, that private persons, especially those in trade, found them-

themselves under a necessity of assuming this power of coinage, owing to the want of copper money coined by authority; they first made their appearance about 1648, and kept gradually increasing till 1672, when they were cried down by proclamation. A few of the above are engraved by way of specimen, in the Miscellaneous Plate.

Of the FORESTS, CHACES, and PARKS, within the Parish of HALIFAX.

IN a MS. intitled Notes and Observations, gathered from fundry records touching the estate of the manor of Sowerby, &c. are the following words: "It appeareth, by fundry records, that Sowerby was a manor, forest, or free chace, severed from the manor of Wakefield, and parcel of the possessions of the earls of Warren, and had a castle therein, and contained many great wastes, woods, mountains, and hills stored with wild and savage beasts, as stags, bucks, does, wild boars, and other beasts of venerie." The reason, I presume, why this had the name both of forest and free chace, was, because it had beasts common to both; the hart, hind, hare, boar, and wolf, being esteemed beasts of venery; the buck, doe, fox, martern, and roe, beasts of chace. Strictly speaking, the forest was confined to what are now called Sowerby, Eringden, and perhaps Warley; for in the reign of Edward I. John, earl of Warren and Surry, was summoned to answer by what warrant he appropriated to himself as a forest all the divisions of Halifax, Skircoat, Ovenden, Haldefsworth, Miggeley, Wadefsworth, Heptonstall, Saltonstall, Rottenstall, Stansfeld, and Langfeld; to which the Earl replied, that he claimed no forest in the aforesaid lands, but said that he, and all his ancestors, had free chace in the same, from time immemorial, as well in fees as demesne lands, in Halifax, Heptonstall,

stall, Rastrick, Langfeld, Midgley, Skircote, Saltonstall, Northland, Rishworth, Hipperholm, Ovenden, Haldefworth, Wadsworth, Routonstall, Stansfeld, Northouram, and Shipden, and other places there mentioned, unless some interruption had happened in time of war, or when he, or some of his ancestors, were in wardship to the kings of England. He also claimed to have free warren, as well in his fees as in demesne lands, which he had in antient tenure (inter alia) in Soland, Halifax, Heptonstall, Rastrick, Langfeld, Midgley, Skircoat, Saltonstall, Ovenden, Haldefworth, Wadsworth, Routonstall, Stansfeld, Northland, Hipperholm, Northouram, Shipden, and Rishworth; and that he, and all his ancestors, had used free warren in the said lands, from time immemorial; and that King Henry III. granted to him, by his charter, (which he produced,) dated 27th January, in the 37th year of his reign, free warren in all his demesne lands which he then had, or should acquire. The distinction here observed between a forest and free chace, is this, that all forest laws depended wholly on the will and pleasure of kings, and it is not fit for any subject to make such laws, and create such officers as kings did usually in their forests; and therefore where forests have devolved into the hands of subjects, as Sir Henry Spelman observes, they pass most commonly under the more humble title of chaces, though sometimes the name of forest is still retained, but without the jurisdiction: And yet, as Lord Coke hath observed, if the king doth grant a forest to a subject, and also, on request made in chancery, that he and his heirs shall have justice of the forest, then the subject hath a forest in law. This I take to have been the case with regard to the forest of Sowerby. The crown, temp. Edw. I. laid no claim to Sowerby, Eringden, and Warley, knowing the earls of Warren had a legal right to a forest there, the same, no doubt, being on record; but by the earl's own confession, this power extended no farther, only that he had a right by charter to have, and hunt his game in the neighboring townships, as above related. See *Origo Legum*, p. 90. In the above M.S. (a copy of which is in my possession,) it is

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also said, that "there were proper foresters, or keepers, for the
 "preservation of their game, and wild beasts within that manor,
 "forest, or free chace, appointed by the lords thereof. And
 "there are many presentments in the rolls belonging to the
 "manor of Wakefield, for hunting, killing of deer, beating
 "and wounding the foresters and keepers, and other misde-
 "meanors committed against the game, and officers in that
 "forest, in the reign of King Edward II." In a MS. (a copy of
 which is also in my possession,) intituled, Notes and Remem-
 brances collected out of the manor of Wakefield touching Soy-
 land and Warley mills, it is likewise said, that "it is manifest,
 "by antient record, that Sowerby was a forest, or free chace,
 "and stored with venison, and that there were foresters elected,
 "and that the earls Warren went often thither for pleasure in
 "hunting, and there were many amerciements for killing of
 "deer." From the same MS. it also appears, that 16 Edw. I.
 Geppé de Dene was elected forester in Sowerbyshire, and found
 sureties for his fidelity, Henry Prepositus, (the Greave) of Hip-
 perholme, W. of the same, Thomas de Shelfe, and Richard of
 the same. The same year divers men were taken, and impri-
 soned for beating and wounding Ralph, one of the foresters in
 Sowerbyshire, and were fined ten shillings and six-pence, and
 found sureties, body for body, if the said forester died before
 the arrival of the earl. Several men in Sowerbyshire were
 present when the above forester was wounded, but they pre-
 tended not to know who wounded him, therefore they were all
 attached. In the same roll, two men were amerced, because
 they refused to be foresters in Sowerbyshire. Also Alan, son
 of Richard Talvas, was taken and imprisoned for taking from
 William del Hirft six sheaves of oats, against his will, alledg-
 ing that the said William owed him the same, for preserving
 his corn in the night from the beasts of the woods. 35 Edw. I.
 Roger, vicar of Rachdale, was amerced in twenty shillings, for
 hunting and killing deer in Sowerbyshire, of which he paid one
 half, and laid in sureties for the other. 4 Edw. IV. the king
 granted to John Pilkington, Esq; of his body, the office of
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his chief forester of his chace of Sowerby. In a dispute, 6 Eliz. between the crown and Edward Savile, Esq; a deed was produced, without date, under the seal of arms of William, earl Warren, owner of the lordship of Wakefield, whereby it appeared, that John Thornhill did grant that the said earl, and his heirs for ever, should keep all his wild beasts, deer, and fowls, in the ground of the said John Thornhill, in Sowerbyshire, by the proper forester of the said earl; and the said earl, in consideration of the said liberty, did grant, by the same deed, that it should be lawful to the said John Thornhill, and his heirs, amongst other things, to have and take yearly, within his fee in Sowerbyshire, five stags of grease, and five hinds in winter. These are sufficient proofs of a forest here; but it is worth observing, that it has sometimes been called the forest of Sowerbyshire, and sometimes the forest of Hardwic. The first I take to allude to the towns within the compass of it, and the second to mean the chief place of residence within it. The liberties of the forest of Sowerbyshire, as we are told by Bentley, in his Account of Halifax, “ had their beginning on “ the west, from the bounds dividing the counties of York- “ shire and Lancashire; on the east, Salter-hebble brook, as “ the same runneth from Illingworth to the river Caldar; on “ the north it bordered on the vicarage of Bradford; and on “ the south, on the rivers of Ryburn and Caldar; and con- “ tained, within its circuit, the following towns and hamlets; “ Halifax, Ovenden, Illingworth, Mixenden, Bradshaw, Skir- “ coat, Warley, Sowerby, Rishworth, Luddenden, Midgley, “ Eringden, Heptonstall, Rottenstall, Stansfield, Cross-stone, “ and Langfield;” to which Wright, in his History of Ha- lifax, p. 82, adds Wadsworth.

There is a different division of the towns within and out of the forest of Hardwic from this, relating to the dues paid to the vicars of Halifax. Every communicant within the liberty of Hardwic pays yearly three-pence, and all without the liberty, except in the towns of Northouram, Shelf, Hipperholm, and Southouram, twopence-halfpenny. Those within the liberty are

said to be Halifax, Skircoat, Warley, Midgley, Sowerby, Ovenden, Stainland, Barkisland, Norland, Soyland, and Rishworth. Those out of Hardwic, Northouram, Shelf, Hipperholm, Southouram, Eland, Brighouse, Rastrick, Fixby, Greetland, Old Linley, Stansfield, Langfield, Eringdon, Heptonstall, and Wadsworth. This custom is said to be a badge of the forest ground, and which the inhabitants were contented to pay to the church in such towns where they could use no tillage, by reason of the deer, and savage beasts; but this account does not seem right, for there would then have been no exception of towns which lay out of the forest. In fact, houses are not titheable by statute, but by custom, and we know not at present what more than custom has made this difference. That Barkisland and Norland were not within the limits of the forest, is plain, from a MS. in my possession, called Domisday Booke, being an extent of the rents and services of the free men of the Soke of Wakefield, made in 1314, wherein the escape of beasts at Ryburne, into the forest, is valued at five shillings yearly; the same at Northland, two shillings and sixpence. Midgley also seems not to have been part of the forest, for in this MS. the escape of beasts belonging to Midgley and Luddingden is valued at ten shillings yearly. The true bounds of the forest I take to have been as above described, viz. Sowerby, Eringden, and perhaps Warley. What was called Sowerbyshire was more extensive, having its denomination from the manor, and comprehended the townships and vills of Sowerby, Soyland, Eringden, Rishworth, Skircoat, Halifax, Midgley, Ovenden, Haldefsworth, Stansfield, Heptonstall, Wadsworth, Routonstall, Langfield, Warley, and Saltonstall, all which were within the view or circuit of the court leet, or sheriff's turn, holden at Halifax, and the inhabitants of these towns were called men of Sowerbyshire.

As for the name of Hardwic, I have not met with it in any antient record, and as no place in this neighborhood goes by that appellation now, or is known by tradition to have been called so, we must be guided by circumstances in finding it out. What then is the etymology of it? Heord-wic, or the village where herdsmen

herdsmen lived, differs little from it in sound, but it may be supposed that the forest would take its denomination from the most considerable place within it, and not from the huts of a few herdsmen. The most considerable place was the castle at Sowerby, where the lords of the manor had their residence when they came here to hunt, and use other diversions. But between the words Sowerby and Hardwick there is a remarkable similarity; the former, from the security which its castle gave to it, might get the name of Sureby, securus vicus; and the latter may be derived from Hart, or Hard, strong, and Wik, a village, or fort. The forest of Hardwick, therefore, is but another name for the forest of Sowerby. In this conjecture we are not a little confirmed, when it is considered that what is now called the forest of Hardwick, occurs very often in old writings, by the name of the forest of Sowerbyshire. Was this not so, there must have been two forests here adjoining to each other, and belonging to the same person, which it would be ridiculous to suppose. Besides, as above related, earl Warren, in answer to the writ de quo warranto, in the time of king Edward II. laid no claim to a forest in the township of Halifax, and in Sowerby it was never disputed with him. When therefore it is said, that Halifax was in the forest of Hardwick, nothing more could originally be meant by it, than that Halifax was within the purlieus, or liberties of it, which it seems to have been; but the true forest of Hardwick was that of Sowerby. If any should think that the first syllable in Hardwick, or Ardwick, comes from Ard, an hill, or mountain, or from Ard, an adjective, which signified high, or lofty, the situation of the place will well agree with these opinions, and yet not overthrow the above conjecture.

Within this forest was a park, called Eringden, the oldest express mention of which (as far as my observations extend) is in a deed between William de Langfeld, and John de Methelye, 9 Edward III. wherein the former grants to the latter, “omnes terras et tenementa q: habuit ex dono Dom. Johannis comitis Warren. in le Withens, Tornelymoffe et Mankanholes in Sourbischire extra parcum de Heyrikdene.” Of this deed there

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is an antient attested copy at the late Mr. Cockcroft's, of Mayroid. At what time this park was first inclosed, does not appear, but I think it must have taken place before the erecting of Heptonstall chapel, (which was prior to the year 1260,) because it was allotted thereto at the division of the parish, which could not have been, had it not been inclosed. Probably it was not very long after the date of the forest; and the ground of which this forest consisted, is said, by the late Mr. Robert Nalson, of Halifax, at fol. 128. of his MS. intitled, *Miscellanea*, five observationes collectaneæ, to have been granted by king Henry I. to earl Warren, in 1116. Wright, in his History of Halifax, p. 205, says, it was displayed in the reign of Henry VII. but this is manifestly a mistake for Henry VI. as appears from the following letters patent. “ Richard, duke of York, earl of March
 “ and of Ulstire, Lord of Wiggemore and of Clare, to all those
 “ that these letters shall see or hear, greeting. Forasmuch as
 “ for certain reasonable causes moving us thereunto, and also
 “ for to eschewe the debate and controversy, which of long
 “ time hath continued amongst our officers and tenants of our
 “ lordship of Sowerby, unto the great hurt of us, and them also,
 “ because of our game within our park of Ayringden, to the
 “ reformation of which, and also to improve our said park, and
 “ the herbage of the same from henceforth, to our most profit
 “ and avail; We therefore trusting in the truth, wisdom, and
 “ diligence of our right trusty and well-beloved Sir John Seville, knt. our steward in Yorkshire, Thomas Willughby,
 “ our auditor in England, and John Vincent, our receiver in
 “ the said shire, have ordained and committed them, and given
 “ them full power and authority, by these our letters, for to
 “ divide our said park in divers parts, or in parcels, and let
 “ it to ferme to good and sufficient men for term of life, or for
 “ term of years, or otherwise, after the custom of the manor,
 “ as their discretions shall think to our most avail, destroying
 “ our game there, so that we bear hereafter no more charge
 “ thereof, holding firm and stable whatsoever our commisioners shall do in our name in the matter abovesaid. In
 “ witness

“ witness whereof we have set our seal to these our letters.
“ Given at our castle of Fodringham, the seventeenth (one
“ copy saies sixteenth) day of March, in the twenty-seventh year
“ of the reign of our sovereign lord Henry Sixth,” &c.

In consequence of the above, we find by the court rolls, that Thomas Stansfeld came to the court and took of the lord a fourth part of the said park as it lay between Birnedakirygate, (Burntacreſgate,) and Beamonde-cloughe; to hold to him, his heirs and assigns for ever, by service, according to the custom of the manor, paying yearly to the lord fix pounds ſterling at Michaelmaſs; and for a fine at entrance, eight pounds fix ſhillings and eight pence. Also Thomas Southcliffe took another fourth part of the said park, as it lay between Beamonde-cloughe and Hawks-clough. Rent and fine as above. Also the said Thomas Southcliffe took a part of the said park lying between Hoochoile and Brodehedecclough, to the three ſtones on Eringden moor, which is called Mandike, where the diſiſion of the park ends. Yearly rent three pounds eight ſhillings. Fine four pounds ten ſhillings. Also Richard Fournes took another parcel called Sexokekerres, lying between Hawkes-clough and Hoochoile, to the aforeſaid ſtones in Mandike. Rent two pounds ten ſhillings. Fine three pounds. Also Ralph Eſtwodd took another parcel lying between Brodehedecclough and the white ſtone in the Cragg, and to the aforeſaid ſtones in Mandike; and another ſmall parcel near Simmewife-clough. Rent one pound ſeven ſhillings. Fine one pound eighteen ſhillings and four pence. Also John Ryleye took another parcel lying between the white ſtone in the Cragg, and another ſtone beyond Gunerwalle-naſe, (now called Naſe-end.) Rent one pound five ſhillings. Fine one pound eighteen ſhillings and four pence. Also Robert Akeroyd took another parcel lying between Le Great Oller and Hawks-cloughe. Fine one pound ten ſhillings; no rent mentioned. Also John Sunderland took another parcel, lying between the ſaid ſtone beyond Gunerwalle-naſe and Lez Withennes, and ſo to Banneſterdike. Rent two pounds ten ſhillings. Fine four pounds
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fix shillings and eight pence. And it was agreed, that the said tenants, their heirs, and assigns, should pay at the death of a chief tenant, or an alienation, after the rate of twenty shillings for the fourth part of the said park; and should yearly chuse one of the tenants amongst themselves to be the Lord's Greave to collect the above rent of twenty-four pounds. And the said tenants were not to do suit at the Lord's mill, unless he built a new mill on the river Caldar, or the water of Ayringden. And they gave the lord for fine at entrance fifty marks.

This Richard, Duke of York, was soon after slain at the battle of Wakefield, in 1460, and the above copyholders became tenants to the crown in the person of his son, King Edward the Fourth, who, by patent, 9 Edw. IV. part 1. m. 4. one account sais, 4 Edw. IV. granted to John Pilkington, an esquire of his body, the office of chief forester, or master of his chase of Sowerbye, and keeper of his park of Eyringden, for term of life. But I look upon it, that the place was only a fine cure after the accession of Edward IV. the park being displayed, or at least all the game destroyed, and even the forest itself so neglected, as such, that I cannot even meet with the name of forester after the death of this John. The Pilkingtons seem to have been highly in favor with the lords of this forest and park, for Robert Pilkington had a considerable post under the above named Duke of York, in the reign of Henry VI. as will appear from the following dispute which happened in his time, and which tending very much to shew the forest customs, I have here translated from the barbarous Latin of those times.

“ Be it known in the court of Sowerby, held there the third
 “ day of May, in the twenty-first year of the reign of King
 “ Henry VI. after the conquest of England. A controversy
 “ having arisen between Robert Pilkington, steward and go-
 “ vernor of Sowerbyshire, of the one part, and the tenants of
 “ Sowerby and Warley, of the other part. The said steward
 “ alledging, that the lord shall take his profit of the common,
 “ without the agreement of the tenants, in what manner he
 “ shall think fit, and make fine for his own uses, as he himself
 “ shall

“ shall please to fix the same ; the tenants answer, and say, that
 “ it is not so by their custom, which they will prove by law,
 “ for they say their custom is, that no man shall inclose any
 “ parcel of the waste without the view of twelve men sworn
 “ in the court, and without proclamation being there thrice
 “ made, when the people are assembled, to see whether it be
 “ for the hurt of the tenants, or not. And if it shall be found
 “ by those twelve men, or by the tenants, that it is for their
 “ harm, it shall not be inclosed. And if any tenant shall
 “ trespass in the demesne lands, he shall be presented by the
 “ foresters, and four sworn tenants, who he is, and what tres-
 “ pass he hath committed, and the steward shall fine him
 “ according to the fact. And that custom was in the days of
 “ our ancestors, in the reign of king Edward III. The said
 “ steward taking this declaration of the tenants into considera-
 “ tion, agreed, that a writing indented should be made between
 “ him and them, and two or four tenants should go to the
 “ lord, and shew him the writing, and solicit for their customs,
 “ and what good writings he should know to come from his
 “ lord, he should confirm, and they would take him for their
 “ good master.” The answer to which was in English thus :
 “ Be it known by this writing, that we, Richard Langley,
 “ duke of York, Edward, son and heir of the said duke, and
 “ earl of Marthe, with our full and noble council of our
 “ family, greeting. We command our well-beloved servant,
 “ Robert Pilkington, steward, and governor of Sowerbyshire.
 “ Whereas our tenants have given us a bill indented between
 “ you and them, to have their commons and customs, as their
 “ ancestors had in the reign of king Edward III. by our full,
 “ and noble council, we grant to them according to that
 “ writing, and their desires, as the custom of right requires,
 “ viz. when any tenant, or tenants, doth or do desire any parcel
 “ of the commons, in our court, that there be sworn twelve
 “ tenants, and proclamation be there thrice made, where a
 “ multitude of the people are assembled, whether it be for the
 “ hurt of the tenants, or not, and if it be found for the hurt,

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" it shall not be received in the said court; and if there be
 " any dispute there, concerning any common or custom be-
 " tween tenant and tenant, or between vill and vill, they shall
 " abide tryal by twelve men in the said court where the dispute
 " was received, as was customary in former times. And if
 " any shall make fine in our courts within our lordships, for
 " any waste, twelve men not first sworn on the occasion, nor
 " proclamation made in such form as is aforesaid, that then
 " those tenants to whom it is hurtful, and other tenants with
 " them, shall go to the inclosure, and make it common again,
 " not inclosed, nor at any time after to be inclosed. Their
 " fines for entrance shall be made agreeable to their customs.
 " And if any officer, or greave, or bailiff, or suitor to the court,
 " who sit in the said court, do disagree with any tenant there
 " present, they shall rise to alledge their matters at the bar,
 " and put them to the judgment of twelve men. So that all
 " matters which are in variance in our lordships, which belong
 " to our courts, shall be determined by twelve men as before
 " recited. Furthermore we desire and admonish you to fulfil
 " that writing, as you would have our good lordships, and
 " remain in your office, so that our tenants do not come again
 " to us for these matters."

The park of Eringden was granted from king Edward VI.
 to Sir William Willoughby, knt. lord Willoughby, and Sir
 Thomas Hennage, knt. by letters patent under the great seal
 of England, dated at Burnedifshe, August 17, in the second
 year of his reign. These sold it afterwards, by deeds dated
 10th and 12th of November, 2 Edward VI. to Richard
 Whalley, esq; of Welbeck, in the county of Nottingham.
 April 6, 2 Eliz. a royal licence was given to this Richard
 Whalley, to alienate seven messuages, and certain lands here, to
 Edward Stansfield, of Ayringden, clothier, in which licence,
 as also in the deed of conveyance, it is called Aryngden parke,
 in parochia de Heptonstall, and said to be held of the queen
 in capite.

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When it passed from the name of Whalley I do not find, but 4 James I. George Halstead, John Sunderland, William Sutcliffe, and Henry Naylor, clothiers, obtained an enfranchisement deed from that king, which recites, that in consideration of the sum of threescore and twelve pounds, twenty-four pounds of which were paid for the grant of Eringden park, and forty-eight pounds for a release and discharge of the service and tenure mentioned, and reserved in certain letters patent of king Edward VI. bearing date the 17th day of August, in the second year of his reign; as also in other letters patent bearing date the 6th day of February, 44 Eliz. the said king did grant to the said George Halstead, &c. all the park of Eringden, of the yearly rent or value of twenty-four pounds, some time parcel of the lands and possessions of the dutchy of York, and then or late belonging to the lordship or manor of Wakefield, and late annexed to the dutchy of Lancaster, with all messuages, houses, edifices, buildings, barns, stables, dove-houses, orchards, gardens, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, and hereditaments whatsoever; And also commons, demesne lands, wastes, heaths, moors, marshes, woods, underwoods, commodities, waters, fishings, fish-ponds, fuits, foccages, mulctures, free warrens, mines, quarries of stone, rents, reversions, and services, rents charge, rents soke, and rents and services as well of free as customary tenants, works of tenants, free farms, annuities, knights fees, wards, marriages, escheats, relieves, heriots, fines, amerciaments, courts leets, view of frank pledge, perquisitions, and profits of courts and leets, and all things to the court leet and view of frank pledge belonging, waifs, estrayes, bondmen and bondwomen, villains with their posterities, estovers, and commons of estovers, fairs, markets, tolls, tributes, customs, rights, jurisdictions, franchises, privileges, profits, commodities, advantages, emoluments, and hereditaments whatsoever. And the said George Halstead, &c. their heirs and assigns, for ever might by this grant have, hold, and keep within the premisses, and any parcel thereof, all such courts leets, view of frank pledge, law days, assize, and

affizes of bread, wine, and ale, waives, estraies, and of all the goods, and chattels of felons and fugitives, and all manner of deodands, knights fees, wards, marriages, relieves, escheats, heriots, free warrens, liberties, parks, and all other rights, &c. in as ample manner and form, as any duke of York, or any other possessing the said park, ever had, held, or kept. To hold to the said George Halstead, &c. their heirs and assigns for ever, of the said king, his heirs, and successors, as of the manor or lordship of Wakefield, in the county of York, parcel of the dutchy of Lancaster, in free and common soccage, by fealty only, and not in capite, nor by knights service, for all rents, services, and demands whatsoever. This was only a trust deed in Halstead, Sunderland, Sutcliffe, and Naylor, for they afterwards conveyed back what had been made over to them by different owners. In consequence however of the above enfranchisement deed, the landholders in Eringden acknowledge no lord of the manor, nor pay suit or service to any court.

The present state of this once famous park is, that it constitutes the township of Eringden, and has no waste ground in it, but all is inclosed, though all is not improved. It lies entirely in the township of Sowerby, and for a considerable way there is but a small slip of land between this and the bounds of Sowerby township, which, in that part, are formed by the river Calder. The reason of this is, because the limits of Eringden are where the pales stood; and the rest must belong to Sowerby, out of which the park was originally taken. It is a part of the parochial chapelry of Heptonstall, though it is surrounded by Sowerby, which is not considered as a part of that chapelry; this depends on nothing but custom, and seems first to have taken place on account of there being no chapel at Sowerby when Eringden began to be inhabited, and Heptonstall lay more contiguous to them than any other place of worship. Tradition says, that the park held a great many sheep, as well as deer.

There is also a park at Fixby, the seat of Thomas Thornhill, esq; which has been of long standing, but I have seen no account when it was first made.

As for the name of Forest-hill, in Stainland, nothing more can be said about it, than that it may have got its name from the lords of the manor having had game there in former times, but I have not seen it called so in any old deed or record.

There was also a park in Southouram, called Ealand park, belonging to Ealand hall, of which, the first mention I have seen is in a deed without date of Hugh de Ealand, wherein this park is particularly excepted. This, as I take it, was about the time of Edward II. By an inquisition at Pontefract, 5th and 6th Philip and Mary, it was found that Henry Savile, knt. deceased, gave the custody of his park of Ealand to Thomas Savile, of Exeley, afterward of Welburne. I suppose it was dispailed when the family left this neighborhood, but it has yet the name of Ealand park.

ACCOUNT of the MANORS within the Parish of HALIFAX.

BARKISLAND. In whose hands this manor was, immediately after the Conquest, I do not find, as it seems not to be mentioned in Domesday Book. The oldest dated deed in my possession, relating to it, is an agreement in 1288, between Thomas de Thorneton and Henry de Rissheworthe, by which the former conveyed to the latter the fourth part of all the vill of Barkisland, if he did not repay to the said Henry, in six years, three marks and forty pence, which he had borrowed of him. This shews that few improvements had then been made there. In a few years after we find this Henry possessed of a still greater part of this township, for Hugh, son of John de Ealand (as by copy of a deed in my hands) quit claimed to Thomas de Langfeld, and Elen, his wife, Jordan de Insula, and Isabel, his wife, John de Sayvill, and Margery, his wife, his claim in the yearly payment of ten marks for the moyety of the vill of Barkisland, which Henry de Risshworth, father of the said Elen, Isabel, and

and Margery, was bound to pay him; this deed was dated at Ealand, in 1306. Here we see the original of the Savile's claim to this manor, who, by this match, became intitled to part, and afterwards, in length of time, became lords of the whole. In the fines from 3d to 6th of Edward II. William de Langfeld, and Agnes, his wife, made fine of a third part of the manors of Rishworth, Barkisland, Bothomley, and Scamonden. If he die without heir, to remain to the right heirs of the said William, after to Gilbert de la Legh, and to his heirs. This shews what manors Henry de Rishworth died possessed of, and that they were equally divided amongst his three daughters, coheiresses. 19 Edward IV. by an inquisition of wastes in Wakefield it appeared, that Thomas Sayvell, knt. held divers lands and tenements in Stainland, Berkisland, and Northland, by soccage, paying yearly thirteen shillings and four pence. This, I presume, was paid to the lord of the manor of Wakefield, and seems to have been a rent, or service of long standing; for in a deed without date, to which the above Thomas de Thorneton was witness, Thomas de Gledhill, and Adam, son of Roger de Barkisland, grant to Richard, son of William de Barkisland, for his homage and service, &c. three parts of an assart called Huieterode, in Barkisland, and give a general warranty, "*salvo tamen servicio domini comitis Warreni.*" In a deed 7 Henry VII. sir John Sayvile, knt. is called Dominus de Barisland, and grants part of his waste there, reserving an annual rent to himself and heirs, also suit to his court at Barisland, and mill in Northland, to hold of the capital lords of the fee by the accustomed services; here he seems to hold the whole manor, under the lord of Wakefield. At an inquisition taken at Pontefract, 5 and 6 Philip and Mary, the jurors found that Henry Savile, knt. before his death, was seized, inter alia, in fee tail of the manor of Barkisland, held of the manor of Wakefield, in free soccage by fealty, and thirteen shillings and four pence for this and others. At a tryal in the dutchy chamber, 6 Elizabeth, it appeared that the crown laid claim to the manors and wastes of Ovenden, Skircoat, Rishworth, Northland, Barisland, Waddefsworth, Stansfeld,

feld, and Shelf, as being within the liberties of Sowerbyshire, or in the lordship of Wakefield, and a record was produced to shew that a like claim was made 18 Henry VIII. on the townships of Ovenden, Skircoat, Rishworth, Northland, Barland, and Shelf, on supposition that the same were parcel of the manor of Wakefield, and that king Henry VII. died seized thereof in fee. To which the said Henry Savile replied, that king Henry VII. did not die seized thereof, and that the same were not parcel of the manor of Wakefield. On tryal, the jury found for the defendant, for that he proved by many court rolls the possession of himself and ancestors, in 1334, 1337, and 1339, as also in the reigns of king Henry V, VI, VII, and VIII, and that his ancestors had continually, time out of mind, granted parcels of the waite grounds within the said lordships and manors, reserving to them rents and services; shewed an antient deed under seal, without date, declaring, that Hamelyn, earl Warren, owner of the lordship of Wakefield, had granted to Jordan, son of Askolf, ancestor to the defendant, his inheritance in Sowerbyshire; and that said Jordan did grant the fourth part of the said inheritance to Helie, his brother, and seven oxgangs of land in Stansfeld, and in Rattonstall, and that the said Helie and his heirs, should hold the said fourth part of the said Jordan and his heirs, as of the first begotten, by right of foreign service.—And also another deed without date, under the seal of arms of William, earl Warren, owner of the said lordship, whereby it appeared that John Thornhill, ancestor to the defendant, did grant to the said William, earl Warren, that the said earl and his heirs for ever, should keep and have all his wild beasts, deer, and fowls, in the ground of the said John Thornhill, in Sowerbyshire, by the proper forester of the said earl; and the said earl, in consideration of the said liberty, did grant, by the same deed, that it should be lawful for the said John Thornhill, and his heirs, to make their whole commodity of all their lands and woods in Sowerbyshire, at their pleasure, without contradiction of the said earl, or his heirs; and that the said John Thornhill, and his heirs, should have, and take yearly within

within his fee in Sowerbyshire, five stags of grease, and five hinds in winter.—Also shewed another deed dated in 1341, whereby it appeared that Brian Thornhill, knt. ancestor to the said defendant, did grant to Henry, son of William Southill, and his heirs, two acres of waste in the township of Waddefworth, to be held of the said Brian, and his heirs, by rent, and service.—Also another deed, 8 Edward II. whereby it appeared that John Thornhill, knt. ancestor to the said defendant, granted to the prior and convent of the monastery of Lewes, and their successors, licence to attach their mill-dam of Heptonstall, (now called Hanging-roid mill,) on the ground of the said John Thornhill, in Waddefworth, over the water called Hepden, where it should please the said prior, and successors.—Also an antient book, called Doomesday-book, containing the tenures of all the lands within the lordship of Wakefield, wherein it appeared, that the men of John Thornhill, ancestor to the said defendant, did pay for the township of Shelf, of foreign service, four shillings and six-pence, to the lord of Wakefield.—Also an antient book of accounts of Allen Vesey, of Coningsburgh, receiver of John, earl Warren, dated 10 Edward I.—And another book of accounts of John Woodroffe, esq; receiver to Thomas, archbishop of York, and other feoffees of Richard, duke of York, dated 3 Edward IV. in both which accounts it appeared that the said earl, and feoffees of the said duke, were not particularly answered of any rents of the said townships, or any of them, and that none of the said townships were named in the said books of accounts, but the chief rents for the said townships, paid to the bailiff of the fee of Wakefield, were answered by him in his accounts in gross.—Also an antient book of accounts of Gilbert Hallomshire, receiver to Brian Thornhill, ancestor to said defendant, dated in 1324, wherein was declared, that the said Brian Thornhill was answered particularly, as well of rents and revenues, as of the perquisites and profits of the courts of the said townships, and manors of Stansfield, Shekilton, Skircoat, Ovenden, and Shelf. It was therefore decreed by the chancellor, &c. that the said
Edward

Edward Savile, his heirs and assigns, should quietly and peaceably enjoy the said townships and manors of Ovenden, Skircoat, Rishworth, Northland, Barland, Shelf, Waddefsworth, Stansfield, and Stainland.

Hameline, earl Warren, was first possessed of the lordship of Wakefield, in 1163; and Collins, in his Baronetage, vol. i. p. 158. tells us, from the Collections of the late Mr. Thoresby, of Leedes, that this grant to Jordan de Thornhill was made about 1169.

In the above record it is said, that Hameline, earl Warren, granted to Jordan de Thornhill his inheritance in Sowerbyshire; but the whole of the earl's inheritance there could not be conveyed, for the manors of Halifax, Warley, and Sowerby continued in the hands of the earls of Warren till the year 1347, and never did belong to the descendants of Jordan de Thornhill.

It appears from the fines 8 and 9 Eliz. that this manor was to remain to the heirs male of the body of Thomas Savile, of Lupset, deceased, for want of issue male in the line of Savile, of Thornhill, which failed in the person of Edward Savile, the sixth lineal descendant from Henry Savile, which Henry married Elisabeth, daughter and heiress of Simon Thornhill, of Thornhill, and by means of which marriage, I suppose, this manor came from the name of Thornhill to that of Savile. 16 Eliz. an estate in Barkisland was said, in an inquisition post mortem, to have been held of the heir of Henry Savile, knt. "ut de manerio suo de Barkisland;" this must have been Edward, son of the said sir Henry. 33 Eliz. an estate was conveyed within this manor, and another 41 Eliz. by Gilbert, earl of Shrewsbury, Edward Savile, esq; lord of the manor of Barkisland, son and heir of Henry Savile, knt. deceased, and George Savile, knt. son and heir of Henry Savile, late of Lupset, esq; deceased. I have also copies of some deeds, wherein George, earl of Shrewsbury, father of the said Gilbert, joined with the said Edward Savile, and Henry Savile, in conveyances within this manor, 19 Eliz. The trust reposed in
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this noble family arose from sir George Savile, knt. and bart. son of Henry Savile, of Lupset, esq; above named, marrying Mary, daughter of the said George Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury. In 1605, 3 James, George Savile, knt. the elder, is in a deed called lord of the manor of Barkisland; this was a direct ancestor of sir George Savile, of Rufford, bart. to whom the manor of Barkisland at present belongs.

Before we quit this subject, it will be necessary to repeat, that this manor was formerly divided amongst Thomas de Langfeld, Jordan de Infula, and John de Sayvile, who married the three daughters coheiresses of Henry de Risshworth, to whom the lordship of Barkisland belonged. Sir John Savile, who married the daughter and heir of sir John Ealand, is said to have bought the family of Infula's share, but the other third part went from the Langfelds to the Hamertons by marriage, and in that family it continued till sir Stephen Hamerton was attainted, and it came to the crown in the reign of Henry VIII. This, in some measure, appears from an inquisition taken at Ilkeley, 14 April, 6 Henry VIII. after the death of John Hamerton, esq; when it was found that the said John died seized in his demesne as of fee of the third part of the manor of Barkisland, and that Stephen Hamerton, esq; aged twenty-one years, was his son and heir; but how the Saviles became possessed of this third part I have not seen.

BRIGHOUSE. John de Ealand, a younger son of the famous sir John de Ealand, who was slain, had the manor of Brighouse granted him by John, earl of Warren, which earl died in 1347, and immediately after this, viz. 19 Edward III. this John granted it back to his father, sir John Ealand, and his mother Alice, and their heirs. Hopkinson's Mss. vol. II. p. 210. Earl Warren was found to be lord of the manor of Brighouse, by Kirkby's Inquest. In the British Museum is a MS. intitled, "Collections relating to Morley Hundred, wrote chiefly by Mr. Jennings, N^o 797." wherein, under the article of Brighouse, it is said, that "Roger Doddesworth saw, at Carlinghow, a charter of the manor of Brighouse, made 19 E. III. by John
" de

“ de Eland, knt. to John de Eland, his son, and to Alice, his wife,
 “ with a seal of the arms of Eland, being an escallop shell.” In
 another part of the said MS. it is said, that this grant was to the
 heirs males of their bodies, reversion to Philip de Eland, esq; In
 the said MS. under the title of Hipperholm, we read, that “ Robert
 “ Clarel, and William de Kenerisforth, gave to Hugh de Totehill,
 “ and Joan, his wife, the manor of Brighouses for their lives, and
 “ to John de Totehill, their younger son, after their decease, dated
 “ 1349.” This seems to throw it into a different family, and
 yet the same MS. tells us, that 36 Edward III. “ John Savile,
 “ of Eland, knt. and Isabel, his wife, (the daughter of John de
 “ Eland,) acknowledged this manor to Thomas, son of John de
 “ Eland, knt. and to the heirs of his body, remainder to the heirs
 “ of Isabel.” I find also in the said MS. a fine, 46 Edward III.
 “ between Geoffry de Warburton, knt. and Alice, his wife, plaint.
 “ and John Savile, of Eland, knt. and Isabel, his wife, deforc. of
 “ the manor of Brighouse,” &c. At the inquisition at Ponte-
 fract, 5 and 6 Philip and Mary, it was found, that “ Henry
 “ Savile, knt. long before his death was seized in his demesne
 “ as of fee, in this manor,” amongst others; and that it was
 held of the manor of Wakefield in free soccage by fealty only.
 The Ealands of Carlinghow have held courts here. Robert
 Ealand held a court at Brighouse, June 28, 34 H. VIII. Mar-
 maduke Ealand, gent. son and heir apparent of Robert Ealand,
 esq; held a court at Brighouse, 9 Oct. 29 Eliz. Sir John Ar-
 mitage also held a court baron there, March 5, 1661.

ELAND is thus mentioned in Domesday book: “ In Elant ha-
 “ buit Gamel tres carucatas terræ et dimidium ad geldam ubi caruca
 “ potest esse. Ilbertus habet nunc, et wast. est. T. R. E. valuit xx
 “ solidos silva pastura dimidium leugæ longitudine, et quatuor qua-
 “ rentenæ latitudine, et quatuor acræ prati.” One Gamel, it seems,
 was the lord of this territory before the conquest, and he was pro-
 bably removed to make way for Ilbert de Lacy, the Norman. This
 family, afterwards earls of Lincoln, are said to have possessed twenty-
 five towns in the wapentake of Morley, of which this was one, and

they held it of the king, in capite. It belonged to the honor of Pontefract. I have not heard of any grant from the Lacies to the family of Ealand relating to this manor, but find that one Leifingus de Ealand had large possessions here about the time of Hen. II. and manors seem to have arisen out of great tenures, the holding of courts being found necessary for the better government of the tenants, and to prevent damage to the estate. On this account, I presume, it was, that this family became lords of the manor here. This is confirmed by the following words of an inquisition taken at Wakefield, in 1577. "Thomas de Thorneton quondam tenuit in Ealand quintam. partem unius feodi militis in qua villa clam. habere manerium. cum cur. let. ratione tenuræ prædictæ." 32 Edw. I. the king granted, by charter, to Hugh de Ealand free warren in all his demesne lands in Ealand, &c.

10 Edw. II. the king granted to John de Ealand a free market at his manor of Ealand. Sir John Savile got this manor by marrying the heiress of Ealand; for amongst the fines 46 Edw. III. I find John Savile, of Ealand, knt. and Isabel, his wife, plaint. and John de Brumpton, parson of the church of Badsworth, deforc. of the manor of Ealand, &c. and in this family of Savile it still continues. See under Southouram. In a M S. copy of an old survey of the knight's fees within Agbrig and Morley, it is said, "Isabella nuper ux. Joh̄is Savile Mil. ten. maner. de Elande jura hereditario, & reddit per an. ad term. S. Martini 6s. 4d. Eadem tenet ter. & ten. nuper Tho. de Thorneton, & reddit per ann. &c. 6s. 4d."

In the 1st vol. of Hopkinson's Mss. fol. 161. Edward Savile, esq; son and heir of sir Henry, knt of the Bath, is said to have held the manors of Ealand, Southouram, Greetland, and several others, of the lord Monteagle, by unknown service, 1 Eliz. And at fol. 156 of the same MS. Henry Savile, knight of the Bath, is said to have held the same three manors, 1 Eliz. of the queen, as of the honor of Pontefract, by military service. It seems, therefore, as if queen Elizabeth had, soon after her accession to the crown, made some kind of a grant of these manors

manors to the family of Stanley, but I know of no such thing. Mr. Hopkinson, at p. 110. has made a mistake when he tells us, that the manor of Ealand was held of the king, 20 Hen. VII. as of his manor of Wakefield, by military service.

I have the copy of an instrument (date omitted) wherein Robert Kaye, of Woodsome, and William Ramsden, of Langley, two justices of the peace, certify, "that whereas the kings of England had granted, under the great seal, to the dukes of Lancaster, that their men, tenants, servants, and all others dwelling within the liberties of the dutchy of Lancaster, should be free from payment of any toll, pawnage, passage, lastage, tollage, carriage, and pickage, throughout England, the town of Ealand, in the county of York, was parcel of the king's honor of Pontefract, parcel of his dutchy of Lancaster, and that the inhabitants thereof ought to be free from toll accordingly."

ERINGDEN. The history of this manor may be learned from what I have already said of Eringden park, and what will occur in the topographical description of the parish.

FIXBY. This township was given, soon after the conquest, by the crown, to the earls of Warren and Surry. It appears that one Sampson de Wriglesford was lord of at least a part of the town of Fekisby (as it was antiently wrote) for he granted certain acres of the woods there. Walter de Wriglesford granted a carucate, or plow-land, in Fekisby, which he had of the grant of John Wriglesford, to one Michael Brertwifell, in the time of Henry III. or before, and Henry, son of Henry de Fekisby, granted to the said Michael all his lands in Fekisby, and the marriage of the heir. It continued in the name of Wriglesford for a long time, till the above Michael Brertwifell married Maud, sister of John de Wriglesford, which procured the above grant of all the Wriglesford's lands in Fekisby, as well in demesne as in service, with homages, wards, &c. It afterwards came to William de Bellomonte (Beaumont) in
whose

whose family it continued till William Beaumont, knt. granted to Thomas de Totehill, and William, his son, the moiety of the town of Fekisby, with wards, marriages, &c. From the family of Totehill it went to that of Thornhill, when Richard de Thornhill married Margaret, daughter and heiress of William de Totehill. This moiety of the town is called, in some old deeds, South-Fekisby. By an inquisition, taken at Wakefield, August 1577, it was found that Brian Thornhill held in Fekisby certain lands of the queen, as of her demesne of Wakefield; and it appeared by roll of court, 14 Edw. III. that they were held by military service, viz. the tenth part of a knight's fee. The jury also certified, that the said Brian Thornhill claimed to have a manor in this town. The said Brian was also found to be lord of the manor of Fixby, by an inquisition, taken at Halifax in the reign of queen Elizabeth. The present lord of the manor here is Thomas Thornhill, esq;

GREETLAND was some time ago considered as an hamlet within the vill of Ealand, consequently held of the honor of Pontefract, in the same manner as Ealand, and, as far as I can find, has had the same lords. It belongs at present to sir George Savile, of Rufford.

HALIFAX. In order to give a proper account of the manor at Halifax, it will be necessary, in some measure, to describe that of Wakefield, of which Halifax only is a parcel. The manor of Wakefield is very extensive, the greatest part of the west country, from Normanton, four miles east of Wakefield, to Lancashire, belonging to it, being more than thirty English miles in length. It contains 118 towns, villages, or hamlets, of which Wakefield and Halifax are the chief. In Domesday book it is entered as part of the demesne lands of king Edward, and was, at the time of that survey, in the hands of the crown, where it continued till king William I. (who settled the greatest part of the kingdom on such Normans as had followed his fortune) gave it, as some have asserted, by way of portion with his daughter Gundred,

Gundred, to William, earl Warren. Or, as others, with more probability, till Henry I. conveyed it, amongst others, to William, earl of Warren and Surry. From the pleas of assises and jurats, at Scarborough, about 9 Edw. I. John de Warren, earl of Surry, was summoned to answer by what warrant he appropriated to himself (inter alia) the divisions of Halifax, Skircote, Ovenden, Haldefworth, Saltonstall, Miggeley, Wadsworth, Heptonstall, Saltonstall, Rottenstall, Stansfeld, and Langfeld; to which the earl answered, that he claimed no forest in the aforesaid lands, but said, that he, and all his ancestors, from time immemorial, had had free chace in the same, as well in fees as demesne lands, viz. in Halifax, Heptonstall, Rastrick, Langfeld, Midgley, Skircote, Saltonstall, Northland, Rishworth, Hipperholm, Ovenden, Haldefworth, Wadsworth, Routonstall, Stanfeld, Northouram, Shipden, &c. unless some interruption had happened in time of war, or when he or some of his ancestors were in wardship to the kings of England. He also claimed to have free warren, as well in his fees, as in demesne lands, which he had of antient tenure, viz. in Soland, Halifax, Heptonstall, Rastrick, Langfeld, Midgley, Skircoat, Saltonstall, Ovenden, Haldefworth, Wadsworth, Routonstall, Stansfeld, Norland, Hipperholm, Northouram, Shipden, Rishworth, &c. That he, and all his ancestors, had used free warren in the said lands, from time immemorial; and that king Henry III. granted to him by his charter, (which he produced,) dated 27 January, other accounts say June, in the 37th year of his reign, free warren in all his demesne lands, which he then had, or should acquire. Upon an inquisition taken afterwards, it does not appear that any thing was found for the king. In this family it remained till John, the last earl of Warren and Surry, having no lawful issue, gave all his honours, castles, manors, lands, and tenements to king Edward II. in 1316, of intent to have a regrant to his unlawful issue in tail. On this the king made a grant to the earl, and to one Maud de Nerford (the earl's concubine) for life, remainder to John de Warren, son of the said Maud by the said earl, and the heirs male of his body; remainder to Thomas de Warren, another son of the said Maud by the said earl,

earl, and the heirs male of his body, remainder to the heirs of the body of the said earl lawfully to be begotten, and for want of such issue, to return to the king. 12 Edw. II. earl Warren, by virtue of a licence from the king, did grant the manor of Wakefield to Thomas, earl of Lancaster, grandson of king Henry III. during the term of the natural life of the said earl Warren; but he enjoyed it only about three years; for being chosen leader of the barons, at that time associated against the king, he was taken prisoner at Boroughbridge, and beheaded on a hill near Pontefract, now called, from him, Saint Thomas's-hill, for he was canonized, and a chapel was afterwards there erected. He was executed March 25, 1322, whereupon earl Warren had the manor of Wakefield again, and many grants by copy, as well of vacaries, as other improvements, which he held till his death, which happened in 1347. This Maud, and her two sons above named, all died without any other issue, in the lifetime of earl Warren, on which account he married one Isabel de Houland, and previous to this marriage, the king seems to have been prevailed upon to secure to the said Isabel, what before had been settled upon Maud. This Isabel survived him, living till the year 1359, and keeping courts at Wakefield, &c. in the name of the countess de Warren. At her death, the manor, with its appendages, came to the crown in the person of king Edward III. who, in 1362, created Edmund de Langley, his fifth son, earl of Cambridge, and gave him in augmentation of his revenues, all the castles, manors, and lands beyond the Trent, formerly belonging to John de Warren, earl of Surry. In consequence of the surrenders which the last earl of Warren and Surry made to the crown of his estates, Edmund de Langley had a grant in special tail from his father, dated 21 Edw. III. of all the castles, manors, and lands beyond Trent, formerly belonging to John de Warren, earl of Surry; but in regard of his minority, (for he was then but six years of age,) queen Philippa, his mother, received the profits of them, for the maintenance and education of him, and other her younger children. Pat. 21 Edw. III. p. 2. m. 5. This Edmund was
after-

afterwards, by his nephew, king Richard II. created duke of York, and died 1 August, 3 Hen. IV. 1402, seized, inter alia, of the manors of Coningsburgh, Sandal, Haitfield, Thorne, Fishlake, Holme-frithe, and Soureby; likewise of the manor and lordship of Wakefield, (of which Halifax was part,) leaving Edward, earl of Rutland, his son and heir, aged twenty-six years. Dugdale, p. 155. This Edward, being a fat man, was supposed to have been smothered to death at the battle of Agincourt in 1415, and dying without issue male, his honor and estate descended to his nephew Richard, duke of York, son of his brother Richard, earl of Cambridge, who was beheaded at Southampton, in 1415, for conspiring against king Henry V. Richard, the last named duke of York, was slain at Wakefield fight in 1460, soon after which event it became the property of the crown, in the person of king Edward IV, his son, who got quiet possession of the throne, by his victory at Towton-field in 1461. From this time, this manor continued parcel of the possessions of the kings of England till the year 1554, the time of the marriage of king Philip and queen Mary, when, as it is said, it was united to the dutchy of Lancaster. And if, during this period, the courts were held in any other name than that of the king, it was by patent, the fee still remaining in the crown.

Wright, in his History of Halifax, p. 11. has printed a charter of Edward VI. exempting the manor of Wakefield, and the towns dependent thereon, from payment of toll, but has suppressed the names of the towns therein mentioned; these I shall supply from the same MS. original he copied from, at fol. 340. of Nalson's Collections, in my possession, viz. "Manerium de Wachfelde et ville de Sandala, Warlesester, (Warley,) Medene, (Midgley,) Wadesworth, Crigestone, Bretone, Orberie, Oslesett, Stanleie, Scelfetone, (Shelf,) Amelie, Seppleie, Scelveleye, Cumbreword, Crosland, Holme, Halifaxleie, et Thoac," which last I think is mistakenly wrote for Thonge. King Henry VIII, in the first year of his reign, had made the same grant, on this principle, that by an-

tient custom, the tenants of the old demefne lands of the crown had been, and ought to be free from paying toll; and the year following he confirmed the same at London, March 24, to the towns of Wakfield, Sandal, Warley, Hipperholme, Midgley, Wadifworthe, Crigilstone, Birton, Horbury, Offett, Stanley, Shelf, Northowram, Emley, Shepley, Comberworthe, Crosland, Holme, Halifax, Sourbye, Stanley, and Thownge, to be free, as it is there expreffed, “*de folutione theolonii, ftallagii, piccagii, pannagii, et paffagii infra ducatum noftrum Lancaſtrie.*” Sealed with the feal of the dutchy office of Lancaſter; which ſhews, I think, that there were ſome pretenſions for this manor belonging to the ſaid dutchy even at that time, ſo that Philip and Mary might poſſibly do no more than confirm theſe pretenſions. Along with the above charter of Edward VI. went out another of the ſame date, commanding all officers, &c. to permit the tenants and inhabitants within the lordſhip and vills of Wakefeilde, Sandall, Horburye, Offett, Dewifburye, Stanleyle, Sourbye, Byrton, Halifax, Emleyle, Hetonne, Warleyle, Wadefworth, Crigilstone, Cumberworth, and Thownge, and in all places within the dutchy of Lancaſter, to go with their goods and merchandizes to any fair, market, &c. “*abſque aliquo theolonio, pannagio, paffagio, laſtagio, peſagio, pecagio, ftallagio, muragio, ſeu terragio,*” under the penalty of an hundred pounds. Given at the palace of Weſtminſter, under the feal of the dutchy of Lancaſter, 8 Feb. 2 Edw. VI. per conſilium ducatûs. King James I. alſo granted the like letters patents to the inhabitants within the dutchy of Lancaſter, including the honor of Pontefraſt as part of the ſaid dutchy, exempting them from payment of toll, pannage, paſſage, laſtage, ſtallage, tallage, tollage, peſage, piccage, murage, and terrage; under the like penalty to the diſturbors of them. Dated at Weſtminſter, under the feal of the dutchy of Lancaſter, 7 Nov. 3 James I. Wright makes the charter of this king to bear date at Weſtminſter, 2 December, which is ſo much later than the above, that it may be a different inſtrument. The copy I borrow from, is in my own poſſeſſion, and in an hand writing nearly
coeval

coeval with the original. He tells us likewise, p. 111. that there was another charter to this purpose, by king Charles I. dated December 1, 1627, so that it seems, notwithstanding it had been so antient a custom for the inhabitants of the king's demesne lands and royal manors to be exempt from the above impositions, they durst not depend altogether on the custom, nor were the letters patents of the different kings binding on their successors, but it was usual on every new accession, to purchase a renewal of them.

6 Eliz. a decree was made between sir John Tempest, farmer of Wakefield lordship, and the tenants, &c. of the honor of Pontefract, on which an opinion was given by Mr. Davenport, that the privilege claimed by the tenants in antient demesne extended only to goods bought for their own use, but not to such as were bought in any dutchy town, to sell again.

6 Charles I. this manor, (according to a MS. belonging to the Duke of Leedes,) was granted from the crown to Henry, earl of Holland, created earl of Holland, in Lincolnshire, Sept. 24, 22 James I. This earl was beheaded, March 9, 1648-9, by sentence of the high court of justice, for attempting to restore king Charles II. leaving, by Isabel, his wife, four sons, and five daughters, none of which, as far as I can find, ever enjoyed this manor; but as the same went to sir Gervase Clifton, of Clifton, com. Nott. knt. and bart. in consequence of his marriage with Penelope, daughter of Robert Rich, earl of Warwick, it is probable that the grant was made to the said Robert. Sir Gervase Clifton sold the manor of Wakefield to sir Christopher Clapham about 1663, and he held a court baron at Wakefield, 15 Charles II. as by court roll. The heirs of sir Christopher Clapham sold, in 1700, the said manor to the duke of Leedes, in whose family it still continues.

It must be observed, that at Halifax there has of long standing been a manor within a manor. In Kirkby's inquest, being an inquisition taken by John de Kirkby, treasurer to king Edward I. and his fellows, commissioners assigned to enquire of the fees holden in chief in the county of York, of the said

king, and the rents of assize then due to him, being the 24th year of his reign, the prior of Lewes was found to hold Halifax; this must have been then by grant from some of the earls of Warren. To this priory it continued to belong till the dissolution thereof by king Henry VIII. The last court which the prior and convent held here, Wright, p. 3. sais, was April 24, 1537, after which the king became lord of this manor, and held his court the January following, by sir Henry Savile, knt. and John Grene, stewards. After this, it was granted to Thomas, lord Cromwell, who was lord thereof in 1539, but being attainted, it was made part of the dower of the lady Ann Cleve, 32 Henry VIII. and she held it till her death, in 1555. Some accounts say, that several exceptions were made in the granting this manor to lady Ann, for it had been leased to Robert Waterhouse, of Halifax, 27 Henry VIII. under the convent seal of the monastery of Lewes, and the said Robert had his bargain, paying the same rent to the crown which he paid to the convent. I have a written account which sais, that the premisses being of the value of sixteen pounds fourteen shillings, were granted to lady Ann Cleve, for term of her life, by the king's majesties letters patents without any thing paying for the same; also that there was an annual rent of twenty-one pounds six shillings going out of the king's manor of Wakefield, to this manor of Halifax, and parcel of the lease of Robert Waterhouse, not charged in this value, neither any parcel of the possessions assigned to the said lady Ann of Cleve, but remained in the king's hands extinct. The king had also in spiritualties in Halifax, and other the members of the same, to the yearly value of ninety-five pounds six shillings and eight pence, which were letten in farm to John Waterhouse, John Dighton, Gilbert Otes, William Sayvill, and George Booth, by indenture, under the convent seal of the monastery of Lewes, and not charged in the said value. The benefices of Coningsborough, Braywell, Sandall, Harthill, and Donington, are in this account said to be members of the manor of Halifax, and not to be granted to the said lady Ann, but to have been made over to Robert Waterhouse as often

as

as they should happen to be void during his term above mentioned, under the convent seal of the monastery of Lewes, 27 Henry VIII. The benefice of Halifax did not belong to the said lady Ann, as will appear in its proper place. 37 Hen. VIII. as I take it, a confirmation of what the monastery of Lewes had granted to Robert Waterhouse, was made to his son John, and grandson Robert; this last Robert had a son called sir Edward Waterhouse, who sold this manor to Arthur Ingram, esq; At Mayroid, in Halifax parish, is a copy of the letters patents, dated at Westminster, 10 May, 7 James I. wherein it appears, that at the request of Arthur Ingram, comptroller of the customs and subsidies in the port of London, a grant was made to William Ingram, L L. D. and Richard Golthorpe, gent. their heirs and assigns for ever, of the manor or lordship of Halifax, with the annual rents of 4s. in Eylond, 6d. in Heporam, 6d. in Shelf, 6d. in Northouram, 6d. in Ovenden, and a messuage in Halifax, called Old Hall, and other messuages, lands, &c. there, and water-mills, fulling-mills, &c. which Robert Waterhouse, of Wyther, in Yorkshire, gent. lately had of his brother Nicholas Waterhouse, gent. with all appurtenances, amongst which are reckoned suits, sokes, multures, court leets, view of frank pledge, fines, amerciaments, fee farms, knights fees, wards, marriages, escheats, reliefs, forfeitures, waifs of cattle, felons, and fugitives, free warren, &c. in Halifax, Heptonstall, Townefleete, Eylond, Heporam, Northouram, Southouram, and Ovenden. And of all messuages, mills, houses, lands, waters, watercourses, meadows, pastures, woods, rents, reversions, annuities, fines, reliefs, escheats, forfeitures, perquisites of court, fee farms, &c. in Halifax, Heptonstall, Conysborowe, Braithwell, or Braywell, Sandall, Harthill, Donington, Townfleete, Eylond, Shelf, Heporam, Northouram, and Ovenden, lately obtained by the above Arthur Ingram, of Edward Waterhouse, knt. David Waterhouse, esq; John Bullocke, esq; and Robert Waterhouse, gent. as fully as the priors of the late monastery of Lewes, in Suffex, or Thomas Cromwell, late earl of Essex, attainted and convicted of high treason, held the same, except the rectories of Halifax,

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Conisboroughe, and Braithwell, and the advowson and right of patronage of the vicarages of the parochial churches of Halifax, Conisboroughe, and Braithwell, and the advowson and right of patronage of the rectories and parochial churches of Sandall, Harthill, and Donington, all which were granted to John Waterhouse, and Robert, his son, by letters patent under the great seal of England, bearing date 14 June, 37 Henry VIII. to hold to the said William Ingram, and Richard Golthorpe, their heirs and assigns for ever, the said manor as above expressed, of the said king, and his successors, as of the manor of East Greenwich, in Kent, by fealty only, in free and common soccage, and not in capite, nor by knight's service, paying yearly 33s. 5d. at Michaelmas, and the Annunciation of the virgin Mary.

On a writ of enquiry, in the reign of king Charles I. concerning this manor, for Edward, son and heir of Robert Waterhouse, deceased, and the tenants, to shew cause why they held the said manor; they replied, that Henry VIII. king of England, was seized thereof in his demesne as of fee, in right of his crown of England, and that he granted the same to the lady Ann Cleve, for life, by letters patent, under the great seal of England, bearing date at Westminster, 20th of January, in the thirty-second year of his reign; and after the death of the said lady Ann, the reversion of the same was granted, by like letters patent, dated at Westminster, 14th of June, in the thirty-seventh year of his reign, to John Waterhouse, of Halifax, gent. son and heir of Robert Waterhouse, and Robert Waterhouse, son of the said John, for the sum of an hundred and fifty pounds, five shillings, and ten-pence, to hold to the said John and Robert, their heirs and assigns, for ever, of the king, his heirs, and successors, in capite, by the service of the hundredth part of a knight's fee; that John Waterhouse died so seized, and Robert survived him, holding the same of the said Henry VIII, Edward VI, Philip and Mary, and lastly, of Queen Elizabeth, in whose reign he also died so seized, and at his death the said manor of Halifax descended to Edward Waterhouse, his son and heir, who held the said manor in his demesne, as of fee

fee of the said queen Elizabeth, and afterwards of king James, in capite, by the service of the hundredth part of a knight's fee. After this, the king's licence being first had, he enfeoffed one John Bullocke, and his heirs, of the said manor, and Edward Waterhouse, knight, of Milton, in Surry, David Waterhouse, esq; of the Inner Temple, London, and the said John Bullocke, esq; of Darley, com. Derby. by indenture, bearing date 25 Feb. 6 James, enfeoffed Arthur Ingram, of London, then esq; afterwards knight, his heirs and assigns, for ever, in the said manor; and the said Arthur Ingram, by indenture, dated 3 May, 7 James, granted and confirmed to the said king, his heirs and successors, for ever, the said manor of Halifax, with its appurtenances, annual rents above-mentioned, and other things, as above described; and the king, as was intended, at the request of this Arthur Ingram, granted the same to William Ingram, doctor of laws, and Richard Golthorpe, already named, to hold as above-mentioned; on which, after mature deliberation had, proceedings were stayed, and letters patents were published, bearing date at Westminster, 12 Feb. 8 Charles, 1632, whereby the lords of this manor were delivered from the power of the sheriff's bailiffs.

The above Richard Golthorpe did, before his death, convey and assure his whole estate in this manor to sir Arthur Ingram the elder, and sir Arthur Ingram the younger, both of whom survived him. They thought proper to grant deeds of enfranchisement to several copyholders, reserving yearly quit rents, fines on deaths of principal tenants, and alienations in fee simple, or fee tail. The lessees also covenanted to appear and do suit and service at the lords courts in Halifax, and there to be impannelled and sworn of juries, as often as should be needful, to enquire and present misdemeanors, and other things inquirable and presentable within the said manor; and to perform and keep all reasonable orders, by-laws, and directions, at such courts to be made, for good order and government, within the said manor; or else to satisfy and pay such reasonable essoins, sums, penalties, and amerciaments, wherein they should at any court

court be essoined, amerced, or pained, for their default of suit, or other defaults or offences. Also that they would grind all their corn and grain which they should buy, or bring into the said manor, to be spent in their houses, upon any part of the premises, or within the said manor, at the corn mills of the said lords, their heirs and assigns, situate within the parish of Halifax aforesaid; and that they, their heirs and assigns, would not, at any time hereafter, erect any corn mill or mills within the said manor, or do any thing to the prejudice of the lord's mill, or mills, in Halifax aforesaid. The tenants to be well and orderly used in the grinding of their corn and grist, and to have their grinding dispatched in reasonable and convenient time, and no greater multure to be taken for the grinding thereof than the twentieth part of every stroke, or half bushel, and after that rate for any greater or lesser measure, of and for all the corn of the growth within the said manor of Halifax; and the four and twentieth part of every stroke, or half bushel, of hard corn; and the thirtieth part of every stroke, or half bushel, of all other corn; and after that rate, for any greater or lesser measure, of and for all the said kinds of corn to be brought, or bought to be spent, within the said manor of Halifax: A multure dish to be made for taking of that multure, and no more, and to be yearly viewed and reformed in the court of the said manor, as need should require, or complaint be made. Oats to be dried at the lord's kilnehouses there, at the rate of four-pence for each horse-load. This copyhold manor continues still in the family of Ingram, as the royalty of the forest does in that of the dukes of Leedes.

HEPTONSTALL is thus mentioned in Domesday-book.
 "In Heptone duo fratres habuerunt tres carucatas terre ad geldam, et tres caruce possunt ibi esse. Ilbertus habet, et Gamel de eo, sed wast est. T. R. E. valuit xx solidos, silva
 "pastura 1 leuga et dimidium longitudine, et leuga latitudine."
 This was the same Ilbert de Lacy, mentioned under Ealand, and the same Gamel, who probably was one of the two brothers

thers here said to have been the former possessors of this estate, and who, it seems, was allowed to become tenant to the new lord.

In Kirkby's Inquest, 24 Edward I. earl Warren was found to be the lord of the manor of Heptonstall; and in a MS in the British Museum, no. 797. of the Harleian MSS. being collections relating to Morley hundred, wrote chiefly by Mr. Jennings, I find that John Warren, earl of Surry, claimed free warren in Heptonstall, by charter 37 Henry III. By an inquisition taken at Pontefract, 25 August, 5 and 6 Philip and Mary, it was found, that sir Henry Savile, knight, died seized in fee tail of the manor of Heptonstall, and from him it has come, by degrees, to sir George Savile, of Rufford. 5 Charles, 1629, was held a court at Heptonstall, by Charles Greenwood, clerk, rector of Thornhill, lord of the manor of Heptonstall; but I can give no farther account of this.

HIPPERHOLM was granted by the crown to the earls of Warren, to one of which it was found to belong, 24 Edward I. by Kirkby's Inquest; and John, earl of Warren, had claimed free warren here, by charter 37 Henry III. as appears from the MS, no. 797, under the last article. In this MS, under the word Hipperholm, are also the two following entries, "Fines between Thomas Scargill, esq; and Mary his wife, " deforc. of three parts of the manor of Hipperholm, &c. the " right to William, Roger, and Richard, and to the heirs of the " same William, 12 Henry VI. Fine between William Scargill " the elder, esq; and Elizabeth his wife, deforc. of three parts of " the manor of Hipperholm, &c. the right to William, Roger, " and Richard, and to the heirs of the same William, for ever." 22 Henry VIII. it appears to have been in the king's hands, from the copy of a rental for this greaveship, the first article of which is, "Johannes Ryshworth de Caldeley, pro — certis " terris nuper captis de vasto domini regis juxta New Chap- " pel." At an inquisition taken at Halifax, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, the queen was found to be lady of this manor,

as parcel of the manor of Wakefield. The duke of Leedes is the present chief lord, because he keeps the common pound, swears the pindar and constables, and has all the waifs and strays. He keeps the court leet at Brighouse, which is joined to this manor. There is, however, a court baron kept at Brighouse, by sir George Armitage, and a court baron, under Hipperholme Thorn, by the Thornhills, of Fixby. A court was held under this Thorn, August 22, 1688, and another, September 25, 1701; in the former of these, sir John Armitage, bart. was amerced in 2s. 6d. fine, for non-appearance; Joshua Horton, esq; 2s. 6d. and several others 1s. each.

LANGFIELD is mentioned in Domesday-book by the name of Langefelt, and as one of the nine berewics belonging to the manor of Wakefield, consequently was in the king's hands at the time of that survey, and came under the title of Terra Regis in Evrvicscyre. It was given to the earls of Warren by the crown, and the free warren here was justified in a Quo Warranto brought against John de Warren, earl of Surry, by a charter 37 Henry III. It became the estate of sir Stephen Hamerton, of Hamerton, knight, who, for being concerned in two insurrections with Afke, and others, was the second time attainted of high treason, condemned, and executed at Tyburn, and it was forfeited to the crown. This family seem to have had a property here for a considerable time; I find them possessed of lands here, 13 Edward IV. The first mention I have seen of their having a manor here, is in the MS. above-mentioned, no. 797, where it is said, that John Hamerton, by his deed 23 Henry VII. did infeoffe Godfrey Bigod, and others, in the manor of Langfield, (inter alia) to the use of Stephen Hamerton, his son, and Elizabeth, daughter of Ranulph Bigod, and the heirs males of the bodies of the said Stephen and Elizabeth. And April 14, 6 Henry VIII. after the death of the said John, the jurors (on an inquisition) say, that he died seized in his demesne as of fee, of the manor of Langfield, and Stephen, his son and heir, was then aged twenty-one

one years. Sir Richard Hamerton, grandfather to the above John, obtained a manor in this township, by marrying the heiress of Langfield, of Langfield. After the above attainder, the manor of Langfield never returned to the Hamertons. It is now the property of sir George Savile, of Rufford, but by what grant it came to the family, I have not seen.

LINLEY. I have the copy of a chirograph, by which, in 1309, Thomas, son of Richard de Wakefeld, granted to William, son of Adam del Lee, an annual rent of 5s. 11d. of silver, with homages, wards, reliefs, escheats, &c. to be taken from certain of his tenants therein mentioned, within the vill of Linnley; which seems to imply the right of manor in the granter. And in a deed, sans date, John le Harpur de Wakefeld, and Eleanor his wife, (of the same family, no doubt,) grant to Thomas de Touthill an annual rent of 8s. which he had recovered, 14 Edw. II. (1230) from William, son of Adam del Lee, in Hold Linley, with wards, reliefs, and escheats, "*simul cum dominio de Hold Linley & vasto, sicut Ric. clericus de Wakefeld quondam tenuit.*" By another deed, sans date, the said John grants to the said Thomas, 5s. 11d. to be received from all his tenants in Hold Linley, with wards, &c. "*et dominio de Hold Linley, sicut Ric. de Wakefeld quond. tenuit.*" By another deed he grants to him, "*moram turbarum & boscum de Old Linley.*" From the Toot-hills the manor of Old Linley descended to the Thornhills, on account of Richard de Thornhill marrying Margaret, daughter and heiress of William de Toothill, in the reign of Edw. III. and accordingly, by an inquisition taken at the court at Wakefeld, 4 Hen. IV. (1402) Margaret, late wife of Richard Thornhill, held, at the time of her decease, (*inter alia*), "*Linley cum mora turbaria & bosco de Old Linley, cum wardis, &c.*"

MIDGLEY is mentioned in Domesday-book by the name of Micleie, as one of the nine berewics belonging to the manor of Wakefeld, consequently was demesne land first belonging to Edward the Confessor, and afterwards to William I. as the whole

manor is described to have been. It was granted from the crown to the earls of Warren, for John de Warren, earl of Surry, had free warren here by charter, 37 Hen. III. and the same earl was found to be chief lord here by Kirkby's Inquest, 24 Edw. I. John Mews, alias Melfa, had free warren granted him in all his demesne lands in Midgley, 25 Edw. I. John Melfa died seized of this manor, 26 Edw. III. John de Melfa gave to John, son of Thomas de Den, of Midgley, all the land and meadow, &c. which John, the son of Thomas, held by charter in Myggeley, from Lyddingdenhead, &c. 30 Edw. III. Godfrey Mews, alias Melfa, died seized of divers lands in Midgley, which he held of Adam Everingham, of Laxton, by the eighth part of a knight's fee. After this, but whether by purchase or marriage I cannot tell, it came to the family of Sotehill; for I have the copy of a deed from Gerard de Sotehill, dominus de Midgleye, dated at Miegleye, 3 Oct. 1392, 16 Ric. II. By an inquisition of wafts within Wakefield, 19 Edw. IV. Gerard Soothill, esq; was found to hold the manor of Midgley, by soccage, &c. and to render by the year 2s. Soon after this it seems to be alienated; for Gilbert Lacy, esq; and Joan his wife, enfeoffed Richard Symmis, vicar of Halifax, and others, in this manor, by deed, now at Coley, in Halifax parish, dated at Southouram, 12 July, 21 Edw. IV. but for what particular purpose does not appear, excepting that it was done with intent to have it conveyed to some one of his own family; for John Lacy, of Brearley, esq; was found, in the year 1577, by inquisition at Wakefield, to be lord of this manor. Soon after this it came to the Farrers, on account of the marriage of Henry Farrer, of Ewood, 32 Eliz. with Mary, daughter of the above John Lacy, and in this family it still continues. For earl Warren's title, see under Halifax.

NORTHOURAM. John de Warren, earl of Warren and Surry, obtained a charter of free warren here from the crown, June 27, 37 Hen. III. and was found to be lord thereof by Kirkby's Inquest, 24 Edw. I. It was also in the same family, 17 Edw. III. for by an inquisition taken in the court at Wakefield

field at that time, it appeared, that Thomas de Totehill enfeoffed William his son, and gave him full seisin of all his lands and rents in Northouram, to hold to said William and heirs of his body ; after whose death, Margaret, daughter and heiress of the said William, was in the wardship of earl Warren, by reason of her minority. This manor came to the crown in the person of king Edward III. in consequence of the grant from the last earl, mentioned under the article of Halifax. By inquisition at Halifax, this manor was found to belong to queen Elizabeth, as parcel of the manor of Wakefield, late parcel of the dutchy of York, and at that time annexed to the dutchy of Lancaster. By another inquisition at Pontefract, 5 and 6 Philip and Mary, it appeared, that sir Henry Savile, knt. died seised in his demesne as of fee of this manor. At present it is the property of the duke of Leedes. For earl Warren's title, see under Halifax.

NORLAND was granted from the crown to the earls of Warren ; for John earl of Warren and Surry claimed free warren in Northland by charter, dated June 27, 37 Hen. III. And in the pleas of the crown, 21 Edw. I. the jurors presented, that John earl of Warren, earl of Surry, appropriated to himself the free chace in Northouram, Fikisby, Northland, Rishworth, &c. and it was not known by what warrant. Sir John de Ealand, in the reign of Edw. III. held of the lord certain lands and rents, and Stainland, Barkisland, Norland, and Rishworth, by the service of thirteen shillings by the year. After the death of sir John, his lands came to a daughter, married to John Savile, esq; shortly after knighted. In the year 1543, Aug. 9, 35 Hen. VIII. sir Henry Savile, dominus de Northlande, grants part of the waste or common there. 1568, 4 Aug. 10 Eliz. Edward Savile, esq; son and heir of sir Henry deceased, Richard Gascoigne, of Sotehill, esq; and dame Elizabeth, late wife of the said Henry, and then wife of the said Richard, grant part of the waists or commons of Northland and Barkisland, reserving suit to the courts of Northland and Barkisland, &c. Fines, 8 and 9 Eliz. between Edward Savile, esq; &c. comp. and Henry Savile, esq; and others, deforc.
of

of the manors of Himsworth, Eland, Stainland, Gretland, Barkisland, Rishworth, Northland, Golcar, Bothomhall, Rowtonstall, and Emley, the right of Edward Savile. If Henry Savile die without issue of his body, the said manors to remain to the heirs male of the body of Thomas Savile, late of Lupset, deceased, grandfather of the aforesaid Henry, the remainder to the right heirs of Henry Savile, knt. deceased; on this account it came into the line of the present possessor, sir George Savile, of Rufford. For a dispute relating to it, see under Barkisland; and for earl Warren's title, see under Halifax.

OVENDEN was also granted from the crown to the earls of Warren; for John earl of Warren and Surry claimed free warren in Ovenden by charter, dated June 27, 37 Hen. III. soon after which, it is probable, that the same earl made a grant thereof to the family of Thornhill; for by Kirkby's Inquest, 24 Edw. I. John de Thornhill was found to be lord here. Brian de Thornhill gave to William de Methley, for life, all his messuages, lands, &c. in Ovenden, &c. by deed without date. John de Methley released to Brian, son of sir John de Thornhill, all his right in the lordship and waste of Ovenden, &c. 2 Edw. III. It descended from the Thornhills to the Saviles, as described under Barkisland, and has ever since had the same owners with that lordship.

RASTRICK was likewise granted from the crown to the earls of Warren, see under Halifax. John earl of Warren and Surrey claimed free warren here by charter, 37 Hen. III. and I presume it came by means of a grant from the last earl, at his death, to king Edward III. and that it long remained in the crown as chief lords; for in a deed, 3 James, 1605, it is called, "parcell of his highnes mannor or lordshippe of Wakefeilde, and parcell of the annexed possessions of his majesties duchie of Lancaster." The present lord of the manor here is Thomas Thornhill, of Fixby, esq; on which account I do suppose, that the Toothills, of Toothill, had some grant thereof; for the
Thorn-

Thornhills, of Fixby, got all their possessions here by means of Richard Thornhill's marrying Margaret, daughter and heiress of William Toothill, of Toothill, by Sibil, daughter and heiress of Thomas de Fixby; but I have not seen any evidence to confirm it. Within Rastrick is the reputed manor of Toothill, which William de Rylay had of the gift and feoffment of Henry de la Weld, and conveyed in trust to Richard de Northland the chaplain, and John, son of Eve, by the name of "manerium de Tothill, in villa de Rastrike," dated at Toothill, on Wednesday, next after the feast of the Annuntiation of the virgin Mary, 5 Edw. III. And John, son of Eve, confirmed to Henry de Savile, William del Hyle, vicar of Huddresfeild, sir John de Hirle, chaplain, William de Bradley, and William, son of William de Touthill, by deed, dated at Totehill, on Tuesday next after the feast of the Conception of the virgin Mary, 35 Edw. III. It was found by inquisition at Wakefield, in 1577, that the vill of Rastrick cum Totehill, amongst others, was within the liberty of the manor of Wakefield, and that the queen was chief lady of the same, in right of her demesne of Wakefield, formerly part of the possessions of earl Warren. Also that there were certain lands and tenements there, formerly belonging to John de Anneley, afterwards to Thomas, son of John del Frythe, next to Thomas Frythe, and lastly to Robert Ramsden, in right of his wife, the sister and heiress of Thomas Frythe, which were held of the queen as of her demesne of Wakefield, by the service of the twentieth part of a knight's fee. Part of this appeared from roll of court, 3 Hen. IV. It is evident, from various deeds, that Henry de la Weld, jun. was possessed of the manor of Totehill; that he enfeoffed William de Rylay with the same; and that the said William gave it to Richard de Northland, and John, son of Eve, who also conveyed it in trust to Henry de Savile and others. About thirty years after this, it was the property of Toothill, of Toothill, from which family it passed by marriage to that of Thornhill, and became in the same manner the property of John Leventhorpe, of Leventhorpe, whose wife, with the consent of her husband, caused it to be reconveyed to her brother William

William Thornhill, whose posterity have enjoyed it ever since. The following deed will shew the nature of feoffments in trust in these early times. "Forasmuche as it is meritory and needful
 "to every xp̄tian man of every doubtful matter to bere record
 "and wittnes of the truthe, that wheras John Leventhorpp was
 "possessid and seifid of a mannor callid Totehill, with all their
 "appurt: within the towneshippe of Rastrike, as in the right of
 "Katerin his wieff, of the which mannor with all their appurt:
 "before said, by thassent and concent of Katerin, the wieff of the
 "sayd John, mad a feoffment and graunt unto William Leven-
 "thorpp, son of the said John and Katerin, with other, under
 "the forme and condicon that followes; that is for to say, that
 "the sayd William, with other feoffers, shold make a lawefull
 "estate of the sayd mannor, with all their appurt: to William
 "Thornhill, brother to the said Katerin, and to the heirs of his
 "body laghfully begotten, and that the children of the said John
 "and Katerin to the said William Thornhill, and his heirs,
 "might more worshippfullye be receyvid and welcomid, I, sir
 "Thomas Strenger, parish preiste of Eland, recordeth, that the
 "said Katerin disclofid hir will unto me att Schingildhall, that
 "this sayd feoffment was made to the use and profite of Wil-
 "liam Thornhill, brother to the sayd Katerin, in the form before-
 "said; of the which will before said to report and beare record,
 "the sayd Katerin gav me, the sayd Thomas Strenger, fifteen
 "pence. Sealled in the presents of John Gleidhill, of Eland, and
 "Alice his wieff, and many others." In consequence of this I
 find, that William Leventhorp, esq; son of John Leventhorp, and
 Katharine his wife, of the vill of Sabrigesford, in Hertfordshire,
 with the consent of Katharine his mother, did quit claim to Wil-
 liam Thornhill, late of Fekisbye, esq; and his lawful heirs, this
 manor of Toothill, and for want of such remainder, to the heirs
 of the said Katharine. Dated 12 November, 7 Hen. VI. This
 manor also belongs to Thornhill, of Fixby.

RISHWORTH. John, earl of Warren and Surry
 claimed free warren here by charter 37 Henry III. in the dis-
 pute

pute 9 Edw. I. and pleaded, that he had this amongst others of antient tenure, so that it seems to have been granted from the crown with the manor of Wakefield. Earl Warren was found to be lord thereof by Kirkby's inquest, 24 Edw. I. I do presume that the family of Rishworth acquired a manor here, for in the fines from the 3d to the 6th of Edward II. I find that William de Langfield, and Agnes, his wife, were parties concerning the third part of the manors of Rishworth, Barkisland, Bothomley, and Scamonden, which claim came from the family of Rishworth, for which see under Barkisland. Another third part went with a coheirefs of Henry de Rishworth to one Jordan de Infula, and sir John Ealand is said to have bought his part; accordingly I have the copy of a deed, dated at Eland, in 1326, wherein John de Eland, knt. grants to John, son of Robert de Claye, and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, the sixteenth part of all the waste of Risseworthe. This came to sir John Savile, when he married the heirefs of Eland; but another third part had come to John Savile, father of this sir John, on account of his marrying Margaret, daughter, and one of the three coheireffes of the above Henry de Rishworth. A fine was levied 13 Edw. II. between John de Savile, and Margaret, his wife, concerning twenty-seven shillings, to be paid from lands in Barkisland, Bothomley, Northland, and the third part of the manor of Rishworth, which Alicia, who was the wife of Henry de Rishworth, held for life. Another third part of this manor went to Thomas de Langfeld, who married another of the daughters, and from that family, by marriage, to the Hamertons. See under Barkisland, for this and other particulars. It is at present the property of sir George Savile, of Rufford.

STAINLAND. At the court at Wakefield, 6 Edw. III. Roger, son and heir of Thomas de Thornton, who held the fourth part of the town of Stainland by the service of ten shillings, did his homage. 7 Rich. II. Hugh Annesley, and Joan, his wife, gave to Brian Stapleton, knt. (inter alia) the manors of Linley, Stainland, &c. which some time were Wil-

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liam de Quermby's, late husband of said Joan, for term of life of said Joan, rendering to said Hugh and Joan, and to the assigns of the said Joan, for term of her life, seventeen pounds fifteen shillings.

John de Heton claimed the custody of the body and lands of Joan, daughter of William de Quermby, alledging that the said William held of him in Quermby certain lands and tenements, and the moiety of the town of Stainland by homage, fealty, escuage, and service of four pence by the year, or of one pair of gilt spurs. They made an agreement at Pomfret, Sept. 5, 10 Ric. II.

In the decree 6 Elizabeth, mentioned under Barkisland, Edward Savile, his heirs and assigns, were allowed peaceably to enjoy the manor of Stainland, though it does not appear from the proceedings, that any other person had laid claim to it. In 1577, by an inquisition taken at Wakefield, 23 August, it was found that this manor was held of the queen, as of her lordship of Wakefield, but by what service the jury were ignorant; it appears by records, that it was by foreign service. By another inquisition taken at Halifax, in some part of the reign of queen Elizabeth, the heirs of sir Henry Savile, knt. and lady Elizabeth, his wife, were found to hold this manor, which, with the towns of Ovenden, Wadsworth, Norland, Barkisland, Rowtonstall, Shelf, Skircoat, Stansfield, and Rishworth, were deemed to be within the lordship or dominion of Wakefield, but not parcel thereof, neither parcel of the said dutchy, by reason of annexing the same lordship to the dutchy, as was supposed. Stainland and Barkisland were found, by an inquisition at Pontefract, 5th and 6th Phil. and Mary, to be held of the manor of Wakefield, in free soccage by fealty and thirteen shillings and four pence yearly; and that Henry Savile, knt. before his death was seized in fee tail of this manor of Stainland amongst others; how it descended afterwards may be seen under Barkisland, which descended with it. It belongs at present to sir George Savile, of Rufford.

STANS-

STANSFIELD was antiently granted from the crown to the earls of Warren, who claimed free warren here by charter 37 Hen. III. See under Halifax. It is mentioned in Domesday Book, as one of the nine berewics belonging to Wakefield, by the name of Stansfelt, and therefore was conveyed along with that manor. It was in the hands of earl Warren at the time of Kirkby's inquest. Hameline Plantaginet, earl of Warren and Surry, granted by deed under seal, without date, his inheritance in Sowerbyshire, of which Stansfeld was a part, to Jordan, son of Asolf de Thornhill, and in that family it continued till it was transferred to that of Savile, on account of the marriage of Henry Savile with Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Simon Thornhill, of Thornhill. The present lord of the manor here is sir George Savile, of Rufford, bart. as descended from the above Henry Savile, as will be shewn in the pedigree. This manor in some antient evidences is called Stansfeld cum Blackshawe et Rowtonstall; and that the last of these was a reputed manor is plain, because earl Warren claimed free warren there by charter 37 Hen. III. And in the fines 8 and 9 Eliz. the manor of Rowtonstall, amongst others, is said to be the right of Edward Savile. The manors of Stansfeld and Wadsworth are said, in an inquisition taken at Pontefract, 5 and 6 Phil. and Mary, to be held of the lordship of Wakefield, by the rent of two shillings yearly, and to be worth beyond reprises thirty pounds.

SHELF seems to have been granted from the crown with the manor of Wakefield, as an appendage thereto, for by Kirkby's inquest, 24 Edw. I. earl Warren was found to be lord thereof. It is remarkable, that when the writ of Quo warranto was issued out in the beginning of the reign of king Edw. I. requiring this earl to shew by what title he held several manors in this part of the world, Shelf is not mentioned; though, in the dispute in the dutchy chamber at Westminster, 6 Eliz. Henry Savile, then owner of this lordship, shewed, from an antient roll, called Domesday-book, that the men of John Thornhill, ancestor to

the said Henry, did pay for the township of Shelf of foreign service 4s. 6d. to the lord of Wakefield, which lord, as this roll was composed in 1314, is known to have been John, the last earl of Warren and Surry, who derived it from his ancestors.

The reason why Shelf was not included in the dispute between the crown and earl Warren is, that previous to this, viz. 4 Edw. II. free warren had been granted in this manor to Adam de Swillington; which Adam, for taking part with Thomas, earl of Lancaster, against the two Spencers, was fined a thousand marks, 15 Edw. II. but that judgment being pronounced erroneous by parliament, 1 Edw. III. he came into favor, and obtained of that king a charter of free warren in all his demesne lands in this, and some other of his manors. Earl Warren had also made a grant of this to another family; for amongst the escheats, 22 Edw. III. the jurors said, that it would not be for the damage of the king, if the king granted to Benedict de Normanton, that he might enfeoffe William de Mirfeild, priest, of the manors of Fersley and Shelfe, held of the king in capite, to hold to him and heirs of the king, by the service therefore due, paying yearly to said Benedict and heirs sixty shillings. They said also, that the said manors formerly came to the king's hands by the forfeiture of Galfrid de Fersley then adhering to the Scotch, enemies of the lord the king; and that the said Galfrid held the said manor of Shelf of John, earl Warren, as of his manor of Wakefeild, by homage and fealty, which said manor of Wakefeild Edmund de Langley then held of the king's gift. These manors of Fersley and Shelf were held 50 Edw. III. by William de Mirfeild, the day he died, of the king in capite, by the service of one penny yearly. 16 Richard II. Roger de Swillington, son and heir of Robert de Swillington, knt. held this manor. 3 Hen. VI. John Graa, knt. and Margaret, his wife, sister and heir of John Swillington, held two parts of two parts of this manor of the king in socage; and 6 Hen. VI. the jurors, on inquisition, said, that Joan, who was the wife of Roger Swillington, knt. held when she died, after the death of the said Roger, of the inhe-

inheritance of Margaret, then wife of John Graa, knt. the third part of the manor of Shelf, the reversion thereof, after the death of the said Joan, belonging to the said Margaret, and her heirs, as to the daughter and heir of the said Roger de Swillington. After this I meet with nothing relating to it, till 20 Oct. 11 Hen. VII. when sir John Savile, knt. lord of Shelf, granted part of the waste there; as did sir Henry Savile, knt. lord of Shelf, by deed, dated 1 April, 34 Hen. VIII. At present it belongs to sir George Savile, of Rufford, bart.

SKIRCOAT was granted by the crown to the family of Warren, and it appears that John, earl of Warren and Surry, claimed free warren here by charter 27 Hen. III. and that the same earl was found to be lord thereof by Kirkby's inquest. This being part of Sowerbyshire, was granted by Hameline, earl Warren, to Jordan de Thornhill, and from that family it came by marriage, as already described, to that of Savile, where it still remains. There have been certain grants within this manor affecting the title to it, but at what time they were made does not appear; I find, however, that John Talvas gave to Thomas, his son, the fourth part of the town of Skircoat, and the demesne lands of Copley, by deed sans date, and that Jordan, son of John Talvas, gave to Hugh de Copley, son of Thomas Talvas, his brother, sixteen acres of land in Skircoat wood, by deed sans date. In an evidence, 3 Hen. VIII. express mention is made of the manor of Copley. This, I presume, arose from its having been demesne land as above. Sir George Savile, the present owner of this lordship, derives his original title to it from the marriage of Henry Savile with Ellen, daughter and heiress of Thomas Copley, of Copley.

SOWERBY is mentioned in Domesday Book, as one of the nine berewics belonging to the manor of Wakefield, and was conveyed from the crown with that manor to the earls of Warren, who made it an occasional place for their residence, on which account perhaps it was, that it was made a distinct manor

manor or lordship of itself, and the copyholders there held, “*secundum consuetudinem manerii de Sowerby* ;” and thus it was reputed whilst it belonged to the earls of Warren, for the last earl made a grant of it to king Edw. II. in these words: “*Maneria mea de Wakefeild—Sowerby—et Hallifax.*” There are no court rolls of the manor of Sowerby in the reigns of Edw. I, II, or III, for they all perished by fire, as is said, when Pilkington, steward of that manor, had his house burned, in the reign of Hen. VI. After this event, the courts were held at Wakefield, but the stile was, “*Cur. de Sowerby tent. apud Wakefeild* ;” this did not continue long, for Sowerby and Warley began to be considered as one greaveship, and parcel of the manor of Wakefield, and have continued so ever since. This township (which was entirely forest ground) was not granted to Jordan de Thornhill by earl Warren, but kept in the hands of the earls of Warren, till the last earl conveyed it to the crown. By an inquisition at York, 21 Edw. III, John de Warren, late earl of Surry, deceased, who held the manor of Sowerby for term of his life, remainder to the king, granted the said manor to John de Breose, for life of said earl. King Edw. III. granted said manor to said John Breose and his heirs, after death of said earl. John de Breose died seized of the premises, and said earl entered said manor. The possessors of this manor I take to have been the same as those of the lordship of Wakefield from this event till the present times, when it remains the property of the duke of Leeds. See under Halifax.

One Rustin de villa nova (Nevile) had a grant of the manor of Sowerby for his life from Edward, duke of York. This appears from the copy of a record, dated at Wakefield, 12 March, 9 Hen. IV. and directed to “*sir Rustin de villa nova habenti manerium de Sowerby, ad vitam suam ex concessione Edwardi ducis Ebor.*” &c. The deed is in old French, and purporting, that the said duke of York had granted to his tenant Roger Banister, two parcels of pasture in Sowerbyshire, called Mareshae and Baitings, to hold to him and his heirs, in base tenure, according to the custom of the manor of Sowerby ;
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charging the said Rustin to accept the said Roger to make fine in the court of Sowerby, for the said parcels, and to cause the same to be enrolled there, witnessing the grant in the said court. This deed was dated 7 Feb. 9 Hen. IV. This record seems to prove that a court was held at Sowerby, and yet it is added thereto, that, by virtue of this writ, at the court of Sowerby, holden at Wakefield, 12 March, 9 Hen. IV. the above parcels were granted to the said Roger accordingly.

SOYLAND is only an hamlet within the vill of Sowerby, but the manor here was distinct from that of Sowerby; for in the dispute between the crown and earl Warren, temp. Edw. I. the earl pleaded that he and his ancestors had used free warren in Soland, but named not Sowerby. In other accounts also I find that he claimed free warren in Soland, by charter 37 Hen. III. which never was claimed for Sowerby; the reason of which might be, because Sowerby was an antient forest, and therefore the crown knew they had no right to it; but Soland being divided from this by a small river, and considered in some respects as a territory of itself, they might think there was some chance of its not being included in the earl's title to the forest.

SOUTHOURAM is thus mentioned in Domesday-book. "In Overe habuit Gamel tres carucatas terre ad geldam ubi duo caruce possunt esse. Ilbertus habet et wast. est. T. R. E. val. xx solid. silva pastura tres quarentenas longitudine et tres latitudine." See under Eland. It is probable that this manor belonged, at the time of William I. to Ilbert de Lacy, as part of his honor of Pontefract. The oldest deed which I have seen relating to this subject, is in 1293, whereby Hugh de Eland, knight, gave to John de Lascye, and Margaret his wife, daughter of the said Hugh, and heirs of the said Margaret, all his land in Southouram, with his tenants, and their services, except the manor of Eland, and the service of the tenants of Eckisley and pasture in Stonybancke, for 26s. rent, and suit to mill. 24 Edward I. John de Eland was found, by Kirkby's inquest,

inquest, to be lord of Ouram. John, son of Thomas de Lascy, was lord of this manor, 28 Edward III. as by deed, and in this family it continued till 16 James I. when Thomas Lacy, of Cromwelbothom, sold the moiety thereof to one Thomas Whitley. Thomas Whitley, his majesty's ward, son and heir of Thomas Whitley, deceased, was lord 11 Charles I. Thomas Whitley, of Bradford, grandchild and heir of Thomas Whitley, late of Sinderhills, gent. was lord of the moiety of this lordship, and let the same to farm to one Timothy Thorpe, for ninety-nine years, in 1654. Thomas Whitley, by will, dated Nov. 5, 1657, gave this moiety to his son Thomas, who died an infant, on which it came, for want of issue of the testator, to John Thorpe and Timothy Thorpe. John survived Timothy, and left a son Timothy, grandson and heir to Mary Thorpe. Timothy died without issue. John, and Timothy Thorpe, his brother, were brethren by the half blood to Thomas Whitley, of Sinderhills. Timothy Thorpe, of St. Dunstan's in the east, London, gent. son and heir of John Thorpe, late of Sinderhills, in Hipperholme, gent. sold to William Horton, of Barkisland, esq; this moiety, June 7, 1711. His son, William Horton, of Coley, esq; ordered it, by will, to be sold, and Robert Allenson, of Royd, in Soyland, merchant, bought it of his widow, in 1741, and sold it again to the late William Greame, of Heath, in Skircoat, esq.

It also appears, that Robert Lawe was joint lord of the manor of Southouram, 18 James I. with Thomas Whitley; and Toby Lawe died possessed of a moiety of this manor, as appears by his will, dated Jan. 6, 1652. Jonathan Maud, of Halifax, M. D. married Mary, the widow of Toby Lawe, and, as appears by deed, dated March 25, 1654, levied a fine, "sur conufance de droit come ceo," &c. before the justices of the common-pleas at Westminster, to enable him and his heirs, in case the said Mary should die, to hold the estate left by the said Toby, by survivorship. In 1704, John Maud, and Jonathan Maud, brothers, both of Halifax, sold their moiety of this lordship to William Horton, of Barkisland, esq; who, by
his

his purchase afterwards, in 1711, became possessed of the whole. The manor of Southouram was held under the honor of Pontefract, by the hundreth part of a knight's fee.

Within and parcel of the manor of Southouram, is a reputed manor called Cromwelbottom, held of the honor of Pontefract, in free and common soccage, by fealty only, for all services; the first mention of which, within the compass of my observations, is 30 Edward I. when John Lacy, of Cromwelbottom, and Margaret his wife, passed a fine of the manor of Cromwelbottom to the heirs of the said John; this was in consequence of the above grant of sir Hugh de Eland. 3 Edw. II. Margaret, widow of this John Lacy, covenanted with Richard de Tonge, that Thomas, her younger son, should marry Margaret, daughter of the said Richard; the mother to maintain them and their issue during life, or allow them six marks per annum out of the manor of Cromwelbottom. 27 Edward III. John, son of Thomas de Lascy, granted this manor to certain trustees, but the deed to declare the uses, is probably lost. William de Mirfeild also granted the same to other trustees, 41 Edward III. Oliver Wodroue quit-claimed to Richard Lascy, of Cromwelbothom, his right in this manor, 4 Hen. V. John Lacy, of Cromwelbothom, 14 Edw. IV. enfeoffed certain trustees in this manor, with intent that it should descend to his son Thomas, on condition that he suffered his mother to enjoy her dower without molestation. The words of the deed were these: "**The entent** of yis my present feoffement is this, that
 " if Thomas Lacy or his heirs, or any oither for hym or by
 " hym, astir the deceffe of me the sayd John Lacy, vexes, troble,
 " and wolle not suffre my wyfe pecibly to occupye her dower
 " belongyng unto her astir my deceffe, or Richard Lacy or
 " Gilbert Lacy my sons, or any oither person or persons of or
 " in such landes and tenementes, with yair appurt. or of any
 " parcell yrof, as well copyehald as freehald, gyfen by me
 " unto yam, or any of yam, acordyng to such dedes, estates,
 " and feoffement, and surenders, made by me unto them, yen
 " my sayd feoffes shal save yam herelesse, an defende yam so

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" vexed

“vexed or trobled with the sayd manor of Cromwellebothom
 “with yapptenances, and if yai be not of power to defend yam,
 “yen my sayd feoffes to make such estates and feoffments yrof
 “over by yair discrecion as shal be thoght necessarie for ye
 “same intente; and if ye sayd Thomas or his heirs wolfe suffre,
 “perfourme, and fulfille myne entent afore reherfed, yen I
 “wolfe yat my sayd feoffee make such estate of ye sayd manor
 “with yapptenances unto ye sayd Thomas and his heirs as
 “myne auncestres hafe hade yrin aforetyme.” 21 Edw. IV.

Gilbert Lacy, esq; and Joan his wife, conveyed (inter alia) their manor of Overcrumwelbothom to Richard Symmys, vicar of Halifax, and others, in trust, for what purpose uncertain. 21 Hen. VII. John Lacy was lord of this manor. 16 James I. Thomas Lacy, of Cromwelbottom, sold it to Thomas Whitley above-named, and it afterwards passed through the same hands as the first moiety of the lordship of Southouram above-mentioned, till it was purchased by the late William Greame, esq;

It remains to be enquired how Timothy Thorpe could sell a moiety of Southouram and Cromwelbottom to William Horton, in 1711, and John Maud and Jonathan Maud sell a moiety of the lordship of Southouram to the same in 1704, when it appears, from authentic evidences, that Michael Firth, of Height, in Barkisland, who bought the same of John Thorpe, of Sinderhills, in the reign of Charles II. sold the moiety of the manor of Cromwelbottom, and half the lordship of Southouram, to William Horton, of Barkisland, in 1685.

It does not appear that any courts were ever held for the manor of Cromwelbottom, but that the owners of lands within such manor, or reputed manor, have constantly done suit and service to the manor of Southouram; and that ways, and other things within Cromwelbottom, have been presented at the court held for the manor of Southouram. There was a court baron of Jonathan Maud, and William Horton, in 1686. Another of William Horton, in 1689. Others of the same William, in 1691, 1705, and 1723. Another of the same William, held at Brookefoot, June 15, 1726. Another at the same

same place, in 1728. Another in 1729. There was also a court baron of Toby Lawe, and Thomas Whitley, in 1633. Also Southouram cum membris. A court baron of Jonathan Maud, M. D. and Thomas Whitley, 1657. Another of Jonathan Maud, esq; M. D. and John Thorpe, gent. 1675. And another of the same in 1681.

WARLEY, mentioned in Domesday-book as one of the nine berewics belonging to the lordship of Wakefield, by the name of Werla. Earl Warren was found to be lord of it, by the name of Warlowbye, at the time of Kirkby's Inquest. In this family it remained, till the last earl gave it, with the manor of Wakefield, to the crown, and it has since descended in the same manner as Halifax, till at last it is become the property of the dukes of Leedes.

WADSWORTH, mentioned also in Domesday-book as one of the nine berewics belonging to the lordship of Wakefield, by the name of Wadeswurde. Earl Warren was allowed free warren in this township, by charter, 37 Hen. III. And this was one of the towns which Hamelin earl Warren granted in Sowerbyshire to Jordan de Thornhill; as proof, Richard de Thornhill gave to Adam de Redicar estovers in the wood of Wadsworth, sans date. In a survey of the honor of Pickering, in 1577, it appeared, that 43 Edw. III. Simon de Thornhill, who held of the lord in Stansfeld, Skircote, Ovenden, and Wadsworth, certain lands, &c. in soccage, died, and Elizabeth, his daughter and heir, of the age of two years, and in the custody of Elizabeth, her mother, came and gave for relief ten shillings. Sir Brian de Thornhill, parson of the church of Bedall, enfeoffed John de Methley, and Cecily his wife, of nine acres of the waste of Wadsworth, and other tenements, which Beatrice, who was the wife of sir John de Thornhill, held in name of dower, 2 Edw. III. How this, and other manors within Sowerbyshire, granted by earl Warren, passed from the family of Thornhill to that of Savile, where it now remains, may be seen under Barkisland.

The sheriffs turns, where by antient custom the inhabitants of these manors are obliged to attend, are within the honor of Pontefract, Eland, Southouram, and Greetland, at the turn held at Morley. Within the soke or dominion of Wakefield, at the turn held at Halifax, Halifax, Sowerby, Rishworth, Skircoat, Midgley, Ovenden, Eringden, Stansfield, Heptonstall, Wadsworth, Langfield, Warley, and, I presume, Norland, as an hamlet belonging to the vill of Rishworth; at the turn at Brighouse, Hipperholme cum Brighouse, Rastrick, Fixby, Northouram, Stainland, Barkisland, and Shelf.

Account of COPYHOLDS within HALIFAX Parish.

THESE copyholds may be divided into antient ones, which were before the grant of the manor of Wakefield to earl Warren, and into new ones which have been made since, by granting by copy some part of free chaces, parks, commons, and waste grounds, as well in the times of the earls of Warren, as of the dukes of York. The true badge of the antient copyhold, or oxgang land, was the charge of the repair of Wakefield mill-dam; and the true badge of the newer, is the freedom from that service. At the end of my copy of the survey made in 1314, of the whole manor of Wakefield, and distinguished by the name of Domesday-book, is a list of the lands which were then bound to the repair of this mill-dam, viz. Sandall cum Criglestone, thirty-four bovats and half, and four hundred acres. Offet cum Gawckthorp and Ellesheaton, thirty-seven bovats and half, and thirty-four acres, with a toft. Stanley cum Wrenthorpe, thirteen bovats and fourth part of a bovat, three hundred and nineteen acres, three roods, and a perch. Alverthorpe, one bovat, thirty-two acres and half. Thornes, two bovats and half, and thirty-two acres. Rastrick and Hipperholme, eight bovats, ninety acres and half. Wakefield, ninety-five acres and three roods. In the time of queen Elizabeth, the lands charged with this repair were

were reckoned, in the greaveship of Sandal sixty-five bovats; in that of Offett forty-one; in that of Hipperholme nineteen and half, and the fourth part of a bovat; in that of Thornes eighteen bovats and half; in that of Stanley seventeen; in that of Rastrick nine; and in that of Wakefield eight. Another account saies, that every bovat, or oxgang, in 1571, paid fourteen shillings yearly, at two several payments; and that the oxgang consisted sometimes of twelve acres, and sometimes of sixteen. At Oaks, in Rishworth, is an original deed, dated 25 Aug. 15 Ch. II. 1663, which releases one James Topham from this service; and from this deed we learn, that by antient tenure and custom, divers persons, freeholders and copyholders, owners of lands within the lordship of Wakefield, and tenants of the same, were time out of mind bound to repair and maintain fifteen roods of the mill dam of Wakefield; also that, 13 Charles II. an agreement and composition was made between Francis Nevile, of Chevit, esq; and Sandford Nevile, son and heir of the said Francis, and divers tenants of the said manor, for a certain sum of money to be assessed and taxed upon the said tenants, according to the quantities of their several lands, liable to such repairs; and in consideration thereof, the said tenants and lands were to be for ever discharged and freed from the said duty and service; and the said fifteen roods to be repaired by the owners of the said mill.

In the survey of the manors of Wakefield, Sowerby, &c. in 1314, the copyholders paid, some six-pence an acre, some four-pence, some more, and some less, and obliged themselves to various customs.

The dispute relating to the copyhold customs in Sowerby and Warley, in the reign of Hen. VI. has already been mentioned at p. 80, under the account of forests and parks.

Sir John Brograve, knt. attorney-general of the dutchy of Lancaster, in the reign of king James I. exhibited an information in the dutchy court against divers tenants and copyholders within the manor of Wakefield, alledging, That whereas the king and his progenitors had for a long time been lawfully seized
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in his and their demesne, as of fee of the said manor, in right of the crown of England, within the precinct of which manor the greaveships of Wakefield, Stanley, Alverthorp, Thorns, Sandal, Horbury, Offett, Sowerby, Hipperholm, Holmfirth, Scamonden, and Rastrick, being members and parcels of the said manor, did lie; and the greatest part of the lands, &c. within the said lordship had, time immemorial, been demised and demisable, by copy of court-roll of the said manor, to any willing to take the same, in fee simple, or fee tail, or for term of life or lives, at the will of the lord of the said manor for the time being, according to the custom of the said manor, for fines uncertain, and arbitrable at the will of the lord for the time being. Also that the copyholders of the said manor had, time out of mind, used, in the court of the said manor, by way of surrender, to grant rents out of their copyhold tenements; for which grants the lord of the said manor, for the time being, had a sum of money, in the name of a fine, for his assent to the same grant, to be assessed or taxed by the said lord, or his steward of the said manor, at their pleasure. And farther alledging, that the defendants had combined together to defraud the king of his said fines, giving out, that by the custom of the said manor, the said fines were not arbitrable, but certain, viz. on every admittance by surrender or descent to any estate of inheritance in possession, one year's rent and half, according to the rent paid to the lord for the lands to which the admittance is made; and for a messuage without lands, four-pence; for a cottage without lands, two-pence; and for every such grant of rent, as is aforesaid, twenty-pence for every twenty shillings rent so granted, and, according to that rate, for any greater or less sum. And on every admittance to any estate for life, lives, or years in possession, or reversion, or to any estates of inheritance in reversion, depending on such particular estates, half so much as is before-mentioned to be paid on the said admittances to estates of inheritance in possession; and on admittances after seizures accustomed there to be made for bettering of assurances, three years rent, according to the rent paid to the lord; and that the lord, or his steward, for the time being,

being, ought to admit every person, to whom any of the said copyhold premises should come by descent, surrender, or otherwise, or who should give or commit cause of seizure for bettering of assurances, or to whom any such grant of rent should be made as aforesaid, for such certain fine and rate as last above-mentioned: And shewing farther, that there were divers parts of the waste of the said manor, which were demesnes thereof, and had not been demised or demisable by copy of court-roll, till of late that some part thereof by commission, or by the stewards of the said manor had been granted and improved, as if the same had been antient copyhold or customary lands, and the tenants thereof made like claim for the certainty of the fines thence arising. **To which said information** the defendants appeared, and did confess, that his majesty was lawfully seized in his demesne as of fee in right of his crown, or his dutchy of Lancaster, in the said manor of Wakefield, and that the said greaveships were within the precinct of the said manor, or parcels thereof, and that a greater part of the lands, &c. in the said manor and greaveships are, and time immemorial have been, copyholds, and demised and demisable by copy of court-roll of the said manor, in fee-simple, fee-tail, or otherwise; and that the copyholders of the said manor had used, time immemorial, in the court of the said manor, by way of surrender, to grant rents out of their copyhold tenements: And farther alledged, that the fines to be paid on every grant and admittance to the said copyhold lands, &c. were not uncertain, and arbitrable at the will of the lord, but had usually been assessed after the rates or proportions mentioned in the above information; they acknowledged, that divers parcels of the waste grounds of the said manor had been inclosed, by virtue of several commissions, and other lawful authority, and improved for the greater benefit of the lords thereof; and that the said parcels of waste, after such improvement, had been granted, by copy of court-roll, for certain yearly rents, customs, and services, as had been usual, and had passed by surrender, descent, and otherwise, as the antient copyhold premises had passed, and that the lords of the said manor had

had been duly answered of such like fines, &c. as in the case of the antient copyhold estates; and that the defendants and their ancestors had disbursed great sums of money in taking and purchasing, as well as building on, and fencing the same. **In consideration** of all which, they prayed that their several lands, &c. parcel of the said waste, held as above, might, by favour of the court be judicially and finally declared and decreed to be lawfully demised to them, according to the custom of the said manor, on such certain yearly rents, and such fines as are above-mentioned to be paid for the same, or such other reasonable fines as to the court should seem meet; and that such certain fines on all grants, admittances, &c. of the said antient copyhold premises, might be set down and decreed by the court to be thereafter paid for the same; or that the defendants might be licenced, by favor of the court, to prefer a petition to his majesty for obtaining a farther confirmation, assurance, and continuance, as well of the certainty of fines, as of all such demises and grants as had or should hereafter be made. After this the defendants preferred their petition to the king, setting forth, that their estates and customs were likely to be impeached, as well by the above information, as by another exhibited against them in the court of Exchequer, and praying, that his majesty would be pleased to give warrant to the lord treasurer of England, the chancellor of his majesty's court of Exchequer, the lord chief baron, and other barons of the same court, as also to the chancellor of the dutchy court of Lancaster, for confirmation of their estates, by copy of court-roll, of the said parcels of waste for ever to be enjoyed by the petitioners, their heirs, and assigns, as the antient copyhold lands of the above manor were, for the usual yearly services, rents, and customs paid and done for the same, and for establishing such a certainty for the fines as by the above courts should be thought meet; and that the same might be decreed by the said courts, and that those decrees might be confirmed by act of parliament; in consideration whereof, they offered to his majesty as much money as would amount to thirty-five years rent of all the rents by them paid for the premises
aforesaid;

aforesaid, and to pay the following fines, viz. on admittance of every copyholder by descent, and also on surrenders of estates of inheritance in possession, and upon seifures there used for bettering of assurances, for all messuages with lands, all cottages with lands, all mills, whether fulling-mills, or corn-mills, and all lands whatsoever, and courses of water, three years rent, according to the copyhold rents then paid for the same; and for a messuage without lands, eight-pence, and a cottage without lands, four-pence; for every rent-charge which should be granted by surrender by any copyholder, twenty-pence in the pound, and after that rate for more or less; and on admittance for life, lives, or years in possession, or reversion, or to any estate of inheritance in reversion depending on such particular estates, one year and half rent, according to the proportion of the rents then paid to his highness for the same. Whereupon the king's letters of privy seal were directed to the lord treasurer of England, the chancellors of the Exchequer, and dutchy of Lancaster, &c. signifying, that for establishing the certainty of the above fines, his majesty did grant his royal assent, that such a bill as is above-named should pass both houses of parliament, and that in the mean time, authority should be given to the lord treasurer, and chancellors of the Exchequer and dutchy courts, to make orders and decrees in their respective courts, agreeable to the above petition. The offer also of thirty-five years rent was accepted. In consideration of which it was **Decreed** in the dutchy court of Lancaster, that all messuages, cottages, mills, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, whether they had before that time been parcel of the said wafts or not, which were then held and enjoyed, and at that time compounded for by the defendants, should for ever be esteemed and accounted good and perfect copyhold messuages, &c. demised and demiseable in fee simple, fee tail, for life, lives, years, or otherwise, by copy of court-roll, according to the custom of the manor of Wakefield, for such yearly customs, rents, and services, as have heretofore been done and paid for the same. And that from thenceforth there should be paid to his highness, his heirs, and successors, for ever, for every grant and admittance

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relating to such copyhold messuages, cottages, mills, lands, tenements, &c. as were then compounded for within the said manor, the following fines or sums of money, viz. on admittance of every copyholder to estates of inheritance in possession by descent, and also on surrender of estates of inheritance in possession, and on seizures for bettering of assurances, for all messuages with lands, all cottages with lands, all mills, whether fulling-mills or corn-mills, and all lands, tenements, courses of water, three years rent, according to the copyhold rents then paid; and for a messuage without lands eight pence; and for a cottage without lands four pence; and for every rent charge whereof any grant should be made on descent, surrender, or seizure for bettering assurances thereof, twenty pence in the pound, and according to that rate for a greater or less sum. And on every admittance to any estate for life, lives, or years, in possession, or reversion, or to any estate of inheritance, in reversion, or remainder, one year and half rent, according to the proportion of the rents then paid for the same, provided that no particular estate for lives, or reversion, or remainder was made or surrendered jointly to any more than two persons, that his majesty's favor for admittances for such estates according to this decree, might not be abused in the fines. And if any of the said messuages, &c. for which one entire rent was paid to his majesty, should be divided so that the certainty of the rent and fine thence payable should not appear, then there should be a just and equal apporcionment of the rent to be paid, made on the oaths of the greave for the time being, and two copyholders within the greaveship where such lands, &c. lay, at the court to be holden for the said greaveship, before the steward of the manor for the time being, or his deputy; and should then and there be entered by the steward, or his deputy, or the clerk of the court, in the rolls of the said court; and after such apporcionment, presentment, and entry, the rents there mentioned shall be paid, and no other, during such division. And it was also decreed, that every rent, title, right, claim, entry, possession, seizin, tenure, estate, and interest of any person or persons,

persons, in any of the said messuages, &c. before mentioned in this decree, and compounded for as aforesaid, should be of such nature, quality, and condition, to all intents, constructions, and purposes, as if they had been and were good and perfect copyhold messuages, &c. demised and demiseable time out of mind, by copy of court roll, according to the custom of the manor of Wakefield, on such said certain fines and rents as aforesaid. And that all grants, demises, surrenders, admittances, presentments, inquisitions, court rolls, actions, complaints, suits, process, pleas, verdicts, judgments, executions, conveyances, assurances, &c. concerning the said messuages, &c. should be adjudged to have been time out of mind, and for ever afterwards, to be of such nature, quality, and condition, to all intents, &c. as if the same had been and were good and perfect copyhold messuages, &c. antiently demised, and demiseable by copy of court roll, according to the custom of the said manor. And all and every the tenants and copyholders of the said parcels of waste, their heirs and assigns, and all persons to whose use the said defendants did claim as guardians, or feoffees in trust, and their heirs and assigns, were for ever, according to their interest in the said parcels of waste, to inherit and enjoy commons of pasture, turbary, and other common, ways, paths, gates, waters, watercourses, liberties of digging, and getting of turves, slate, stone, sand, gravel, marble, and all such other liberties on the said wastes, commons, and moors of the said manor, in such manner and form as then was, or before time had been enjoyed or used by the tenants, copyholders, and occupiers of the said premises. And this decree was for ever to be taken and adjudged to be good and effectual, in law and equity, against the king, his heirs and successors, according to the true intent and purport thereof; and every clause, article, and sentence therein contained, was to be taken and expounded most beneficially for the said defendants, their heirs and assigns, most strictly, against the king, his heirs and successors. And if, at any time, any action, suit, bill, or plaint, should be commenced, or any information, allegation, plea, or objection be had or made on the

behalf of the king, his heirs or successors, or any claiming under him or them, that all, or any part of the said parcels of waste, &c. compounded for as above, ought not to be esteemed or adjudged good and perfect copyhold messuages, &c. for, or because of any defect, or insufficiency of continuance, prescription, or custom, as in that behalf may be urged or objected by the strict course of the common law, or for any defect, imperfection, or insufficiency whatsoever; that then it should be lawful and sufficient for the tenants or copyholders of the premises so compounded for, and all other occupiers or possessors in their right, to alledge, plead, and shew in bar, generally, effectually, and substantially of any such action, suit, bill, plaint, information, allegation, plea, or objection, and thereupon every person and persons, plea and pleas, allegation and allegations, so made, shall be absolutely barred, disallowed, and disannulled, and be for ever adjudged void in law and equity, to all intents and purposes. No advantages to be taken against such as had compounded, if by negligence, or otherwise, they were omitted, or misnamed in this decree. And it was also decreed, that, when any surrender should be made, any descent happen, or any cause of seizure for bettering of assurances be given, and also in case where such things had happened, whereof the fines had not been assessed and levied, by reason of an order or restraintment, the steward, his deputy, and clerk of the court or courts within the said manor, on request, should make grants and admittances on all such surrenders, &c. for such fines as are limited and appointed by this decree. And all such fines on surrenders, descents, and seizures, to be afterwards made, were to be assessed at the same court when the admittances were made; and no fees taken for the same, but such as had formerly been lawfully taken for making copies, and inrollments of admittances, and examining of women covert only. And in every grant, copy, and admittance, the rent and fine was to be expressed. The defendants to search and take copies of the court rolls for such fees as had before time been lawfully used and taken. And whereas, by virtue of a commission awarded

awarded out of the dutchy court aforesaid, several rentals had been made on the presentments and oaths of divers jurors of the copyholders within the said manor, and returned into court, containing all the several copyhold rents then paid for the same, which rentals then remained with his majesty's auditor of the dutchy court for the north parts, and were requisite to be transcribed and so remain amongst the court rolls of the said manor of Wakefield, for the better direction of the officers of the said manor; it was therefore decreed, that the same should be transcribed by the said auditor, and sealed with the seal of the said court, and be inrolled and safely kept amongst the records of the court of the manor of Wakefield. And the defendants, and all meant to be comprehended in this decree, at the usual times of search there used, were to have free liberty and access to search and see the transcript of this decree and rentals above named, and to take copies and notes thereof on great court days, as they should think fit, without paying any thing for the same. And with regard to the thirty-five years rent above mentioned, amounting in the whole to the sum of five thousand four hundred and nine pounds eight shillings and six pence half penny farthing half farthing, or thereabouts, all persons having any estate of inheritance within the said manor, (except rents given or granted to charitable uses) as far as related to the premises in question, were decreed to pay their equal part or proportion thereof, according to the value of their respective estates; and because it appeared to the court, that the same had already been paid to the king's general receiver of the dutchy of Lancaster, the defendants, and all meant to be comprehended in this decree, were acquitted and discharged against the king, his heirs and successors, for ever. This was afterwards confirmed by act of parliament, 7 James, entitled, "An act for confirmation of several decrees made in the court of Exchequer chamber, and dutchy chamber, between the king's majesty, and divers copyholders of his majesty's manor of Wakefield, in the county of York."

Of the GRAVESHIPs within the Parish of HALIFAX.

ONE of the officers or servants belonging to the lord of this manor, is called a Grave, from the Anglo-Saxon *Gepepe*, or the German *Graf*. His duty is to collect the lord's rents, and his stile, in Latin deeds, is *Prepositus*. There are two graveships in this parish, Hipperholme and Sowerby, the former of whom contains the townships and vills of Hipperholme cum Brighouse, Lightcliffe, and Northouram; the latter, Sowerby with Soyland, and Warley. The reasons, as I take it, why the rest of this parish is exempt from the jurisdiction of graves, are these; Halifax was, in great measure, enfranchised at different periods, but especially by the Ingrams, to whom king James I. granted the copyhold manor here: The lord of the manor has also a bailiff here, who does the business of a grave. Eland, Greetland, and Southouram, belong to the honor of Pontefract, and are under different regulations. The rest of the townships throughout the whole parish have been granted off by the lords of the manor of Wakefield, and do not belong to the present owner thereof; the lord's bailiff, however, at Halifax, collects yearly what are called earl Warren's rents, payable at Michaelmas, in the several townships of Fixby, Northouram, Skircoat, Midgley, Sowerby, Shelf, Hipperholme, Ovenden, and Rishworth cum Norland, all in this parish, which some of the inhabitants say were first paid for the use of candle-light; if so, they relate to the curfeu law of William I. But the use of fire and candle was restored to the people before any one has asserted that the earls of Warren had the first grant of this estate; for Wilkins, in his *Leges Anglo-Saxonicae*, &c. p. 299, says, "Anno 1100, 1 Hen. I. Edicto per Angliam misso, cum in curia, tum in toto regno, restituit populo ignis atque candelarum usum, quem pater ejus, post horam vespere octavam pulsante, ad ignitegium campana prohibuerat." It would

would be curious indeed, could it be proved that this was a curfeu tax, as I know not of any other instance of the like sort; but for this reason only it becomes disputable; for my own part, I take these payments to be quit-rents, reserved by some of the earls of Warren when they made grants of these estates; and the rather, because I think I can trace some, or all of them, in that extent of the manor of Wakefield called Domesday-book, made in 1314. In a verdict of several copyholders within the graveship of Hipperholm, the jurors said, that the bailiff of the fee of Wakefield collected certain freehold rents within their graveship, called Earl's rents, which seems to point out the true original of them. In this extent is a survey of the graveship of Fekisbye and Rastricke, but I have met with no mention of it in papers of a more modern date than the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and therefore cannot give any farther account of it.

The oldest mention I have seen made of the graveship of Hipperholm, is in the above Domesday-book, in 1314; the next is 21 Edw. IV. In a drawer at Howroyd, in this parish, marked no. 12, is a list of the graves for this graveship, beginning at a court held at Wakefield, 5 Oct. 21 Ed. IV. and ending at another, held 24 Hen. VII. when all the estates in the graveship having served the office in their rotation, the same Edmund Ryshworth, who had been elected 21 Edw. IV. was again chosen, that the same order might be observed as before. In the same drawer is a rental of this graveship, dated 21 Edw. IV. At the same place is also another, and more particular rental of this graveship, 22 Hen. VIII. In the above drawer is a presentment and verdict of several copyholders within this graveship, at Wakefield, Sept. 29, 1604, containing a large list of encroachments upon the waste. In the same drawer is the copy of a survey and boundary of the copyhold land within this graveship, collected by the view of the copies of every copyholder, as they presented the same to a jury sworn for enquiry on certain articles to them ministered by his majesty's commissioners, in 1607, in Coley-chapel, where the jury sat. I have
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the verdict of several freeholders and copyholders within this graveship, made at a great court-baron of Thomas, duke of Leedes, held at Lightcliff, by adjournment, 24 May, 8 Ann, 1709, concerning the freehold and copyhold lands and tenements within the said graveship, which paid rents, and did service to the lord of the manor of Wakefield; when the jurors, upon enquiry into the old rentals, and evidences concerning the said graveship, did find and present, that there were twenty-seven graves within the same, and put down the names of the owners of land therein, in the order in which they ought to serve that office in their respective turns, together with their helpers. In the above drawer at Howroyd is a set of answers from several copyholders in this graveship, to a book of articles to them delivered by his majesty's commissioners, in 1617, wherein, amongst other things, they say, that they had made a particular extent, or book of survey, of the several copyhold lands within the said graveship, wherein was contained the names of every copyholder, the number of messuages, houses, cottages, oxgangs, and acres of land, as their several copies warranted the same, with most of the boundaries thereof, the particular estates or interests therein, the dates of most of their copies, and so much as contained which was oxgangland, and which was rodland, and which, and how much, was freehold land, of the late earl of Leicester's grant, with the particular tenants who then held the same.

The earliest account which I have met with of the graveship of Sowerby, is also, in the above extent, made in 1314. I have the copy of a rental of all the lands, messuages, tenements, &c. belonging to the lord of the manor within this graveship, distinguished from the freehold rents, shewing also what estates are compounded for, and for what sums, made by divers copyholders, in consequence of his majesty's commission, out of the court of the dutchy chamber at Westminster, bearing date November 26, 1608. At a court held at Wakefield, Nov. 19, 1624, it was found, that there were sixty head graves within the graveship of Sowerby; of which there were forty in
Sowerby,

Sowerby, and twenty in Warley; also that every helper was to pay to the head grave four pence for every penny rent, and so after that rate towards his service and charges, as had been accustomed. These graves always begin their office at Michaelmas. At the above court all the head graves, with their helpers, were formed into a list both for Sowerby, Soyland, and Warley, the sums being particularly mentioned which each were to pay, and the estates for which they were to serve. I have also a rental of all the lord's rents in this graveship in 1647. The last verdict by twelve jurymen, which I have heard of, summoned by the lord's steward to enquire into the rents and evidences concerning the graveship of Sowerby, was given at Sowerby-bridge, at the great court baron held there for the Duke of Leedes, May 20, 1710. I have only to add, that all surrenders in the courts of the manor of Wakefield are by custom obliged to be made with a straw.

Of KNIGHTS FEES within the Parish of HALIFAX.

A Knight's fee, in former times, was such an income as would maintain a knight in the common way of living, which in the reign of Henry III. was reckoned at 15l. a year. It was also computed by the quantity of land which a man was possessed of; and as this was different in value, so more was reckoned in some places than others. In the book made by order of John Kirkebye, treasurer of England, 13 Edw. I. the knight's fees for the wapentake of Morley, wherein this parish is situated, are sometimes reckoned after the rate of fifteen carucates, sometimes sixteen, sometimes eighteen, sometimes twenty, and sometimes even so low as eleven and twelve. The only townships in this parish which are mentioned in my transcript of that book, are Eland and Southouram, because nothing is put down there but the twenty-five vills which Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, then held in this wapentake. The former is entered thus, "Hugo

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“ de Elande tenet in Elande unam carucatam terræ et sex
 “ bovatas unde 16 carucatæ faciunt feodum unius militis.” The
 latter, “ Idem Hugo de Elande tenet in Owrome unam carucatam
 “ terræ, unde ut supra. Et Johnnes de Lacy tenet in eadem
 “ unam carucatam terræ, unde ut supra.” These, however, may
 serve as a rule, whereby in some measure to judge of the rest of
 the neighbourhood. It is expressly said, that here eight bovats
 did make a carucate. By an inquisition taken at Wakefield, 21
 August, 1577, 19 Eliz. it was found, that George Savile, esq;
 held in Eland the fifth part of a knight's fee, which Thomas de
 Thorneton had formerly held. Also that John Lacy held the
 fifth part of a knight's fee in Southouram. These I mention to
 shew how lately tenures, which were from antient military ser-
 vice, were reckoned after this manner.

1 Edw. II. a statute was made to oblige such as had lands to
 the value of twenty pounds a year in fee, or for term of life, to
 take upon them the order of knighthood, except they could plead
 some of the excuses mentioned in the said statute, and in that
 case they were only to make fine. This statute by degrees grew
 out of use, but was revived by king Charles I. and some persons
 in this parish were obliged at that time to make composition;
 among the rest, a Mr. Cockcroft, of Mayroid, as appears by the
 following receipt. “ Quinto die mensis Octobris, annoque regni
 “ regis Caroli, Angliæ, &c. sexto, 1630. Ebor. Receaved, the
 “ day and yeare abovesaid, of Henry Cockcrofte, of Mayroides,
 “ in the county of Yorke, gent. the somme of fifteene pounds.
 “ And it is in discharge of a composicon by him made with
 “ myselfe and others, his Ma^{ty}. comissioners for compounding
 “ the fynes and forfeitures for not attending and receaveing the
 “ order of knighthood at his Ma^{ty}. corenacion, according to the
 “ lawe in that case provided. I say, receaved the somme of
 “ fifteen pounds. Wentworth, C.” These proceedings being
 found to be oppressive to the subject, it was ordained by statute,
 16 and 17 Charles I. cap. 20, that none should for the future
 be compelled by writ, or otherwise, to take upon him the order
 of knighthood, and all proceedings concerning the same were to
 be void.

Ancient

Ancient TAXES in HALIFAX Parish.

THERE is a tax of the wapontake of Agbrig and Morley recorded in Lord Kirkby's book, 13 Edw. I. 1284, in which the townships in this parish are thus set down: "De villa de Skircotes, 5s. de villa de Shelfe, 13s. de villa de Elande, 9s. de villa de Ovenden, 13s. de villa de Barkisland, 10s. de villa de Staynland, 15s. de villa de Southouram, 10s. de villa de Riffeworth, 11s. de villa de Warlulley, 16s. de villa de Waddefworthe, 16s. de villa de Midgley, 13s. de villa de Fekisbye, 5s. de villa de Halifax, 11s. de villa de Stansfeld, 16s. de villa de Langfeld, 14s. de villa de Rastrick, 13s. de villa de Northourome, 17s. de villa de Hipperholme, 20s. de villa de Sowerbye, 16s." In this record no mention is made of the present townships of Soyland, Norland, Brighouse, Eringden, Greetland, and Heptonstall; but Soyland was taxed in Sowerby as an hamlet belonging to that vill; Norland with Rishworth, as being a joint vill with it; Brighouse in Hipperholme, as an hamlet belonging thereto; Eringden was a park, and probably paid nothing, or, if it did, was taxed in Sowerby, out of which it had been taken; Gretland was included in Eland; and Heptonstall, as I conjecture, was either included in some other township, or omitted in the transcript thro' mistake. This table will have its use in shewing what proportions the different parts of this parish bore to each other five hundred years ago.

In a nom. villarum of the Wapontakes of Agbrig and Morley, being an antient estrait of 3l. os. 6d. according to Barnard's survey, allowed of by all the justices of peace ever since the 10th Eliz. the following towns are thus rated: Barkisland, 8d. Eland cum Gretland, 8d. ob. Hipperholme cum Brighouse, 11d. ob. qa. Halifax, 14d. Heptonstall cum Eringden, 11d. ob. Midgley, 6d. ob. Northouram, 13d. ob. Ovenden, 12d. Rastrick cum Fekisbye, 6d. Rushworth cum Norland, 11d. ob. Stainland, 6d. ob. qa. Skircoat cum Shelf, 7d. Sowerby, 2s. Stansfield cum

Langfield, 11d. ob. Southouram, 8d. Warley, 12d. ob. Wadsworth, 11d. ob.

The wapontake of Morley was charged (as I take it in the time of Charles I.) 339l. for the maintenance of the forces at Pontefract, when the proportion of towns in Halifax parish was as follows: Barkisland, 3l. 14s. 10d. Eland cum Greetland, 3l. 19s. 6d. Hipperholme cum Brighouse, 5l. 9s. 11d. Halifax, 6l. 11s. 0d. Heptonstall cum Eringden, 5l. 7s. 7d. Midgley, 3l. 0s. 10d. Northouram, 6l. 6s. 3d. Ovenden, 5l. 12s. 3d. Rastrick cum Fixby, 2l. 16s. 2d. Rishworth cum Norland, 5l. 7s. 7d. Stainland, 3l. 3s. 2d. Skircoat cum Shelf, 3l. 5s. 6d. Sowerby, 11l. 5s. 0d. Stansfield cum Langfield, 5l. 7s. 7d. Southouram, 3l. 14s. 10d. Warley, 5l. 16s. 11d. Wadsworth, 5l. 7s. 7d.

Extract from the SURVEY of the MANOR of WAKEFIELD, made in 1314.

AT the head of my copy of this record, is wrote, "E libro
"vocato, Domisday-booke;" and then follows, "Extenta
"redditus et servicii liberorum fokæ de Wakefeild, facta ad
"natal. Dñi. anno Dñi, 1314." What relates to Halifax parish
is as follows: "Fekisbye, Will. son of Tho. de Totehill, 4s.
Peter, son of William, 3s. Joworthe, relict of Robert, 3d.
Hen. son of Constan. 14d. Barnard, 18d. Tho. son of Adam,
2s. Rob. son of Richard, 21d. Alan, son of Alan, 20d.
John, son of Robert, 3s. Rastricke, Will. son of Annabel,
5s. 3d. Will. son of Walter, 1d. ob. Alexander de Rastricke,
2d. Staynelande, Tho. de Thorneton, 10s. Hen. de Fran-
kythe, 6d. foreign service from both, 2s. 9d. Brighowse, Hugh
de Totehill, 3s. 3d. Tho. del Roods, 18d. Hipperholm, the
tenants there, and in Priestley, 3s. Presteley, Hen. de North-
end, 4s. 3d. Ric. del Rooks, 4s. 1d. ob. Tho. del Brooke,
15d. Alice de Coldeley, 15d. Tho. de Rooks, 3s. 6d. Elias
del

del Brooke, 7d. ob. Hugh de Prestley, 6d. Hen. de Copley, 2s. Elias de Shelve, 4d. ob. Northourome, John de Birstall, 1d. Shipden, Adam de Stancliffe, 8s. 6d. Rob. son of Christian, 13d. ob. Rob. de Rigge, 3d. John de Shipden, 8s. Margaret de Bentley, 12d. Shelve; the men of sir John de Thornhill, for foreign service, 4s. 6d. Midgley, Dns. Adam de Everingham, for the vill of Midgley, 2s. Rastricke, John del Okes, for one tenement, and one bovat of land, 4d. Alex. del Okes, one ten. 8 acres, 1d. Richard, son of Maud, for five acres, 2s. ob. Skircoit and Norlande; the men of Tho. de Langfeld, Matthew de Bosco and John de Lepton, for foreign service, 2s. The men of Tho. de Thornewton, for the same, 10s. The men of Tho. de Langfeld, for the same, 6s. And the men of Tho. de Thornehill, 12d. — And then follow the words, “Finis terræ liberæ.”

Graveship of Fekisbye and Rastricke. — Peter, son of Will. one ten. 5 acres, called bordelands, for homage, fealty, and 3s. yearly. John, son of Rob. one ten. two bovates, and three acres for homage, fealty, and 3s. Rob. son of Ric. one ten. and one bovat, for hom. fealty, and 21d. Tho. son of Adam, for hom. fealty, and 2s. Alan, son of Alan, one ten. two bovates for hom. fealty, and 20d. Bernard, one ten. one bovat for hom. fealty, and 18d. Henry, son of Constance, half a bovat for hom. fealty, and 13d. ob. Jowet, half a ten. and half a bovat, for hom. fealty, and 3d. All these were due at Michaelmas, Purification, and Pentecost; and every one who held the aforesaid eight bovates, was to give for a bovat, and take fourpence halfpenny at the feast of St. Andrew. The said tenants paid yearly, for two ploughs to plough the said eight bovates, eight-pence in the time of spring, and if they had more, they paid four-pence for every plough, except Peter, son of Will. who paid nothing. And the above, and all other householders who kept fires in the moiety of the vill of Fekisby, gave each for reaping 3d. at the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, except the said Peter; and there were then five houses which had fires; if they increased, they were to pay more, at the will of the lord.

Lands

Lands granted from the waste of the said vill. Richard, son of Thomas, 4 acres, for 16d. Hen. son of Tho. 4 acres, for 12d. Hen. son of Will. 3 acres, for 12d. Ric. de Anneley, 4 acres and half for 18d. Tho. son of John, 5 acres, for 20d. Hen. de Totehill, 2 acres, for 8d. Will. son of Stephen, 2 acres, for 8d. Tho. at the wood, 2 acres, for 8d. Eve, wife of Hugh, 3 acres, for 12d. Beatrix, daughter of Tho. 3 acres, for 12d. Tho. de Yelitherigg, half an acre, for 3d. all due at the times above-mentioned.

The nativi in Rastrick. Adam, son of Ynon, one tenement, half a bovat, and ten acres, for 6s. 4d. and repair of Wakefield mill dam. Roger, son of Matthew, one ten. half a bovat, and six acres, for 3s. for tak. 14d. and repair of said dam. Will. de Wodehowses, one ten. half a bovat, for 2s. for tak. 2d. and repair of said dam. The same person 12 acres, for 4s. Roger de Wodhous, one ten. 5 acres, for 19d. and for tak. 5d. Beatrix, wife of Alan, one ten. half bov. 12 acr. for 7s. and repair of said dam. Matthew, son of Richard, one ten. half bov. 10 acres, one rod, for 6s. 5d. for tak. 12d. and said repair. Matthew de Totehill, one ten. half bov. and 4th part of a bov. &c. for 9s. 11d. and said repair. Will. de Totehill, one ten. 4th part of a bov. 3 acres for 2s. Tho. del Okes, one ten. half bov. 12 acres and half, 16s. 2d. and said repair. John Seele, one ten. half bov. 7 acres, for 4s. 4d. Hen. son of Modest. one ten. 6 acres, 2s. John de Botherod, one ten. half bov. and 4th part of a bov. and 8 acres, for 6s. 8d. He was also to reap one day, and plow as he plowed his own land, or give 4d. for a whole plough, 2d. for half, and repair said dam. John Coward (one MS fais Crowder,) one ten. half bov. 6 acr. for 6s. shall reap to the value of a penny, and repair said dam. John, son of Alexander, one ten. half bov. 6 acr. for 5s. 5d. and said repair. Hen. son of John, one ten. half bov. and 4th part of a bov. 17 acr. for 8s. 9d. ob. qa. and said repair. Adam . . . one ten. 9 acr. 1 rod and half, for 3s. 4d. Will. son of Hen. one ten. 8 acr. for 2s. 6d. qa. and one penny reaping. Tho. de Rodes, one ten. 4th part of a bov. 6 acr. for 3s. 4d. ob. one penny reaping,
and

and said repair. Will. son of Hugh, 4 acr. for 15d. John, son of Ric. one ten. half bov. 10 acr. and half, for 5s. 6d. one penny reaping, and said repair. Peter, son of Hen. one ten. 5 acr. and half, for 18d. and one penny reaping. Margery, d. of Ynon, one ten. half acr. 1 rod, for 4d. Hen. f. of Peter, one ten. half bov. 8 acr. for 4s. 1d. and said repair. John, f. of Ric. one ten. 4th part of bov. and acre, for 3s. 6d. and said repair. Will. f. of Adam, 3 acr. for 9d. Roger, f. of Matthew, half of 9 acr. for 1d. ob. Alex. Ciffor, 2 acr. 4th part of a rod, for 9d. John, f. of Roger, 4 acr. for 13d. Hen. f. of Will. 4 acr. for 12d. ob. Alex. de Brighthouse, 1 acr. and half rod, for 7d. ob. John de Shepele, 10 acr. for 3s. 4d. Rog. de Brighowse, sen. 1 acr. and half, for 16d. Peter de Sowtcliff, 4 acr. half rod, for 16d. ob. Symon de Shipden, 1 acr. for 4d.

Free tenants. John del Okes holds freely one toft, one bov. for 4d. and for plowing 4d. if he have ale or plough, if not, he shall pay nothing, and for reaping 3d. Alex. de Okes holds freely one ten. 8 acr. for 1d. and for reaping 3d. Ric. f. of Maud, holds freely 5 acr. for 2d. ob. "All the nativi in this
" graveship shall make the mill dam of Wake, and pay marchet
" money for the said bovates which they hold, and grind all
" their corn at the mill of Rastrick, and pay for take 6s. 8d."

This may serve as a specimen of the whole survey. What is farther worth remarking therein so far as it relates to the parish of Halifax, I shall here set down.

Graveship of Hipperholm. One Tho. son of Tho. was to pay 8d. for the take of hogs for one bovate; and for grinding of malt 2s. and for other lands to plow with 4 oxen or pay 2d. and reap or pay 1d. Also to assist the grave in driving cattle taken in making distress throughout the whole graveship, to Wakefield, as often as he should be called upon by the said grave. Several others were bound in like manner, and, in case of refusal, were to be fined. Some of the free tenants of Hipperholm were tied to give to the lord for a whole plough 4d. and for as many beasts as they should plow with, two oxen in one yoke, one penny, and for reaping one penny. Under the free
farm

farm of Northouram. The men of John de Eland for foreign service 3s. The men of sir John Thornhill, for the same, 4s. 6d. The forinfeca of Stainland, 2s. 9d. The pannage of Hipperholm, comunibus annis four pounds, and 4s. 6d. for take, and 3s. 8d. for plow work, 2s. for grinding, 3d. for Bakstones from one Tho. del Northend, 2s. 9d. for reaping, and an hundred shillings for perquisites of court. The rents which sir John de Eland received yearly in the graveship of Hipperholme were of Will. de Sunderlande, 19s. 1d. of John de Sunderlande, 12s. 10d. of Symon de Supeden, 3s. and of Tho. Bland, 6d.

Graveship of Sowerby. Here the lord has a manor in his chafe. Will. de Townend for his lands bound to grind at the mill of Soland at the twentieth vessel, to assist in making the eldest son of the lord a knight, in marrying his eldest daughter, and shall go a hawking with the lord as often as he shall come thither, for the first day at his own charges, and if not, shall pay 1d. Several others were bound to the same service. Each of the tenants in the manor of Sowerby having hogs, to give for every hog 2d. and for an hoggete 1d. for take, worth yearly on an average in Sowerbye, Warluley, and Soland, in an hundred hogs, and as many hoggets, if the sows bred as usual, 30s. The hogs to be reckoned at Michaelmas, and the money to be paid at Martinmas. There is in the forest an iron forge, which may continue for ever, worth 9l. 12s. yearly, viz. 4s. in each week, except fifteen days at Christmas, and fifteen days at Easter and Whitsontide. The lord may have in the forest five score cows and bulls in three vaccaries, and eight score fat beasts may be in Baytinge, where may be agisted, besides the aforesaid beasts, an hundred great beasts between the feasts of St. Helen and St. Giles, worth yearly 40s. The pannage of the whole graveship worth yearly about 100s. The herbage in Hadreschelfe 24s. Herbage in Mankanhulls 16s. Escape of the cattle of Midgley and Luddingden 10s. Escape at Ryburne 5s. The mill at Soland 46s. 8d. The mill of Warluley 26s. 8d. Perquisites of court 10l. Escape of beasts out of Northland 2s. 6d. Agistments in the common pasture 36s. 8d.

In

In Soland. John de Hole was bound in all things as Will. de Townend abovementioned, as were several others in this district. All the rents arising from seventeen tenants here amounted to 69s. 11d. ob. These paid to the lord for foreign service 2s. Rishworth paid foreign service to the same 12d. Out of which were paid to sir John Eland for his life 2d. yearly.

Warley. Here the men of Tho. de Langfeild, Matthew de Bosco, and John de Lepton; as also the men of Tho. de Thorneton, and Tho. de Thornhill, are said to pay the same foreign service money as already mentioned in this survey after Skircoit and Norlande; and the tenants are said to hold their respective lands in this township, "per servicium de Sowerbye." In the margin is wrote "Skircotes & Northeland."

At the foot of this survey was wrote, "The sum total of the whole extent 375l. 16s. 11d. ob. qa." The whole of earl Warren's rents in the north parts is also there made to amount to 668l. 3s. 6d. ob. qa. out of which there was paid yearly about 100l. to constables, watchmen, and gate keepers at castles.

Account of the Earl of LEICESTER's Land in HALIFAX Parish.

QUEEN Eliz. did, by letters patents under the seal of the dutchy of Lancaster, bearing date at Westminster, 9 Oct. in the 8th year of her reign, grant to the right hon. the earl of Leicester, 522 acres one rood and half of land, and a parcel of land containing by estimation eighty yards in length, and forty in breadth, four watercourses, and two parcels of land and waste within the graveship of Sowerby. Also 221 acres, two roods and half of land, and certain pieces of land containing by estimation fifty yards in length, and twenty in breadth, with one watercourse, in the graveship of Hipperholme. Also twelve acres and half a rood of land in the graveship of Rastrick, together with certain parcels of land (the whole being new improvement)

U

provement) in the graveſhips of Holmeſfrith, Wakefield, Stanley, Thorneſ, and Alverthorp, all which were parcel of the demeſne lands of the lordſhip of Wakefield. He had alſo in the ſame letters patents, a grant of lands in the graveſhip of Bradford; to hold of the ſaid queen, &c. all the above premiſes in free and common ſoccage, and not in capite. Theſe lands, &c. the ſaid earl did, by indenture made Dec. 6, 9 Eliz. grant to ſir Thomas Gargrave, of Kinfley, knt. and Henry Savile, of Lupſet, eſq; and their heirs for ever, to hold the ſame, together with the ſaid letters patents, on the conditions in the ſaid letters patents mentioned. The rent for the above lands to the crown was four pence for every acre; and at the death of a principal tenant four pence, in the name of a fine or heriot; alſo the like fine on every alienation, and ſuit of court.

Number of INHABITANTS in the Pariſh of HALIFAX, in 1763 and 1764, &c.

In Halifax diviſion, 1764.				Heptonſtall diviſion, 1764.				In Eland diviſion, 1763.			
	Houſes	emp-ty	Fami- lies		Houſes	emp-ty	Fami- lies		Houſes	emp-ty	Fami- lies
Halifax	1312	40	1272	Stansfield up-				Brighouſe	77	3	74
Skircoat	263	12	251	per third	129	3	126	Raſtrick	186	11	175
Warley	503	16	487	Stansfield mid-				Fixby	56	2	54
Midgley	224	7	217	dle third	207	4	203	Eland	262	23	239
Sowerby	618	31	587	Stansfield low-				Greetland	122	6	116
Ovenden	616	19	597	er third	140	5	135	Old Linley	42	2	40
Northouram	660	30	630	Langfield	139	2	137	Stainland	201	6	195
Shelf	186	6	180	Eringden	183	6	177	Barkifland	267	17	250
Hipperholm	367	15	352	Heptonſtall	367	15	352	Soyland	264	9	255
Southouram	466	18	448	Wadſworth	396	8	388	Riſhworth	131	2	129
								Norland	195	17	178
	5215	194	5021		1561	43	1518		1803	98	1705

The whole number of families in the above table, taken from the vicar's Eaſter books, is 8244, and if we allow but five to a family,

family, the amount will be 41,220; an amazing increase, if Camden's information was any thing near the truth, which he received as he travelled through these parts, that the number of inhabitants in this parish was about twelve thousand men; in which yet I am apt to think he was not very much mistaken; for in the certificate of the archbishop of York, and others, 2 Ed. VI. concerning chantries, &c. it is said, that "in the parrysh of
 "Hallifaxe the nomber of houslyng people is eight thousand
 "five hundred, and is a great wide parrysh." And during the rebellion in the north, when every protestant, who could carry arms, was zealous to shew his attachment to his religion and the queen, archbishop Gryndall sais, in a letter to queen Elizabeth, that the parish of Halifax was ready to bring three or four thousand able men into the field. But the most striking instance of the increase of inhabitants in this neighborhood is from an old paper in my possession, which I shall here faithfully transcribe. "By this underwritten yow may gather the
 "great encrease of howsinge and people within the towne of
 "Halifax in not many yeares by paste, written by John Water-
 "howse, of Shipden, and some time lorde of the mannor of
 "Halifax.

"Note, there is in Halifax this yeare 1566, of householders
 "that keepes fires and answers Mr. vicar in his fermours of
 "dutyas as householders 20 and six score and noe more (as I
 "am crediblye enformed;) and in the time of John Waterhouse,
 "late of Halifax, deceased, who dyed at Candlemas, 26 yeares
 "agoe, att his deathe beinge very neare 100 yeares of age (I
 "trow three yeares under,) and when he was but a childe
 "there were but in Halifax in all 13 howses. God be prayfed
 "for his encrease."

There were but then in Halifax, about the year 1443, when Mr. Waterhouse was born, thirteen families; these in about 123 years were increased to 520, and in less than 200 years more to 1272 families, and they are at present, I think, increasing more than ever, owing to the flourishing state of their trade, which is not confined to this town, and the precincts

thereof, but extends its influence to the remotest corners of the parish, planting colonies in parts which, in former times, could scarce be said to be inhabited; thus in Fixby are 54 families, where, in 1314, were only five houses which had fires, as appears from the extent above recited.

As an addition to the above, it appears from the register book at Heptonstall, that there were baptised in the parochial chapel there for twenty years, beginning at 1741, 3714 children, and for twenty years before that period only 2375, so that there was an increase of 1339. Buried there in twenty years, beginning at 1741, 2220, and for twenty years before that period, only 1792, so that there was an increase of 428; the country must therefore, of course, have many more inhabitants in it than formerly; a truth which is often attested by living witnesses. And these improvements have been made in some of the most wild and mountainous parts of that parish, which Camden has described to be "*solum sterile, in quo non modo commode vivi, sed vix vivi possit.*"

A Topographical SURVEY of the Parish of HALIFAX.

BARKISLAND, commonly called Bariland, has its name, as I take it, from the Anglo-Saxon Bierce, or Beorce, a birch tree, and lond, a territory, or district; in the same manner as some have derived the word Barkshire. The c was antiently pronounced like k, and is so still in this neighborhood. In confirmation of this etymology, some part of this township has at this day the name of Birch or Birk-closes; and there is an antient situation therein, called Barkefay, or Barfey, (meaning the inclosure where the birch trees grew,) which probably gave name to the district which at present forms the township of Barkisland. There is a great similitude in the names, and Barfay seems to be abbreviated from Barkefay, in like manner as Bariland from Barkisland. But
after

after all, if Barfand is really the original name of this district, I would derive it from the Anglo-Saxon Bæps, a wolf, and lond, ut supra; as much as to say, the country remarkable for wolves; in this case, the place in this township called the Wolf-fold, must be looked upon as having actual reference to this animal, and not as a druidical remain, as already described.

It is worth remarking, that several townships in this neighborhood, which lie contiguous to each other, are called by the name of some land or other; as Soyland, Barkisland, Norland, Greetland, Stainland, and Eland, an instance of which I have not any where else met with. The places worth noting in this township are,

BARKESY, or BARSEY, just mentioned. The family which it gave name to, had considerable possessions, and perhaps were the first improvers of the land hereabouts, which lies in a pleasant and tolerably fruitful valley. Some of their names I have met with in dated deeds, which shew they were in being during a great part of the fourteenth century. At Oaks, in Rishworth, is a deed, wherein John, son of Alan de Barkefay, grants to John, son of Richard de Barkefay, certain lands, lying near the brook called Blakeborne, within the divisions of Stainland, Barkefand, and Greteland. Dated at Barkefay, in 1326. At the same place is a deed of land, quit-claimed here, which for its conciseness is worth preserving. “*Sciant presentes & futuri, quod ego Matild. de Eues, dedi, concessi, relaxavi, & omnino de me & heredibus meis quietum clamavi, Johanni filio Roberti de Clay, & heredibus suis, vel suis assignatis, totam terram quam emi de Ada patre meo in Barkefay, pro quadam summa pecuniæ mihi propriis manibus data. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Ric. de Schaye, Tho. Cler. Rog. del Haye, Johne de Ponte, & aliis.*”

A John de Barksey entered into possession of Clogh-houses in Barkisland, (which John de Clay had held,) at the court of the prior of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, in England, held at Batley, 41 Edw. III, 1367.

BARKISLAND HALL takes its name from a small village wherein it is situated, lying in one of the roads between Ripponden

den and Huddresfield. This village arose on account of the most considerable person in the district making his habitation here, and probably building a few houses near his own for his dependants. At Howroyd is a beautiful pedegree on vellum of this family, &c. entitled "The pedegree of John Gledhill, of Barkisland, collected out of antient deeds and evidences, finished, perused, and confirmed by William Seager, knt. alias Garter, principal king of arms, in 1632." The following is an exact copy of it.

"Richard de Barkisland had Thomas and Robert. Thomas had Peter and John. Peter had two daughters, one of which married Henry Gledhill, who had William, who had Adam, as by deed, 1327, who had John, as by deed, 30 Edw. III. who had Thomas, as by deed, 27 Hen. VI. who had John, as by deed, 16 Edw. IV. who had Thomas, as by deed, 18 Hen. VII. who had John, as by deed, 35 Hen. VIII. This John was twice married, as proved by deed, 37 Eliz. By his first wife he had Thomas and Michael. Thomas had John, Thomas, Richard, Elizabeth, and Judith." Wrote under, "This pedegree, with the armes thus marshaled, I doo ratifie, alowe, and conferme. Witnes my hand, this 25th day of June, 1632. William Segar, Garter." Near the arms, (viz. for Barkisland, parted per pale, fab. and gules, on a bend, or, three martlets of the first; and for Gledhill, azure, three lozenges in fess, argent,) are these words: "This peternall and ancient coate of Gledhill was granted and alowed by pattine, with the hand and seale of sir Richard St. George, knt. Norroy kinge at arms, unto Thomas Gledhill, of Barkisland, in the county of Yorke, Dec. 24, 1612." The arms of Gledhill, in a window at Barkisland Hall, and in other places, are, argent, three lozenges in fess, azure; the reason of which difference I do not understand.

John Gledhill, who, in the above pedegree, is said to have been twice married, had by his second wife a son John, who, I think, removed from Barkisland to Leedes; by his first wife Cecily, daughter of John Thornhill, of Fixby, esq; he had Thomas and Michael. Thomas bought the manor house called Cromwelbottom, of John Lacy, for 700 l. 9 James I. He married

married Edith, daughter of John Harrison, of Leedes, whose will is dated in 1636. By her he had John Gledhill, of Barkisland, Thomas, f. p. sir Richard, f. p. Elizabeth, and Judith. Of these, John married Sarah, daughter of William Horton, by whom Sarah, f. p. and another who died young. Sir Richard was knighted by the marquess of Newcastle, and slain at Hessaymoor, near York, in 1644. He was captain of a troop of horse in the regiment of sir Marmaduke Langdale. Elizabeth married in 1636, William Horton, esq; who became in her right possessed of this estate at Barkisland. The account of this family of Horton is as follows:

Their original settlement seems to have been at Horton, in Bradford-dale, in Yorkshire. It appeareth that one Robert de Horton manumitted a bondman or villain to his manor of Horton, long before the days of Henry Lacy, last of that name, earl of Lincoln, who died in 1310, for the deed is very antient, and of a Saxon character; it is also certain that the Hortons had a manor house in Great Horton, and a mill, and certain demesne lands thereto belonging, the scite of which house is known to this day, and some of the grounds bear the name of the Hall-lands. Hugh de Horton was lord of Horton in 1292, and one of the same name, probably the same person, had lands in Northouram in 1314. I have mentioned the earl of Lincoln here, because about the same time that he gave the honor of Pontefract to king Edw. I. about 1293, and took the same honor in tail, this earl had inclosed three acres of the wastes or common of Horton, very near unto Bradford, for the attachment of his mill-dam, and for ease and liberty about his mill of Bradford; but concerning this inclosure, a dispute arose between him and Hugh de Horton, lord of the waste there, which was ended about 22 Edw. I. and it was agreed by writing indented, that the earl should have the three acres to him and his heirs, and should pay therefore to the said Hugh Horton and his heirs three shillings of rent, and that the said Hugh de Horton should warrant it against all his tenants of Horton. This parcel of land is known at present by the name of

of Tyrrels, and the 3s. are paid for the same to the lord of Horton. But when queen Philippa held the honor of Pontefract in dower, about 9 Edw. III. this rent was detained; whereupon Hugh Leventhorpe, then lord of Horton, petitioned the queen for receipt of it, who referred the cause to Skergell and Neigham, her stewards of the honor, who charged a jury at Bradford to enquire of the right. These found that Henry Lacy did improve three acres of land in Little Horton, of the sale of Hugh Horton, then lord of Horton, which Hugh was grandfather to Hugh Leventhorpe, the petitioner. On this verdict, a warrant was made to the graves of Bradford to pay the rent to the lords of Horton, according to the first composition. In a MS. in my possession is the following entry relating to this subject: “ Etiam annualem firmam solutam Galfrido Leventhorpe pro placea in Horton adquisita de Hugone de Horton, antecessore ejusdem Galfridi, & cui per successionem ipse est hæres per Henricum Lacy nuper comitem de Lincoln. Reddendo annuatim predicto Hugoni & heredibus tres solidos ut in quadam litera Regis de warranto præ solutione ejusdem summæ receptori directa. Dat. apud Westm. 20 Junii, 5 Hen. V.”

This lordship of Horton, which thus clearly belonged to a family who took their name from it, is divided into two hamlets, viz. Horton Magna and Horton Parva; the first containing twenty-seven oxgangs and an half, the latter about eighteen oxgangs. It continued in the name of Horton, till the lands belonging to that family came to the Leventhorpes by marriage; from the Leventhorpes it also went by marriage with Alice, sister and heir of one Oswald Leventhorpe, to John Lacy, esq; a descendant of whom, called also John Lacy, sold it to Joshua Horton, of Sowerby, esq; a younger branch of the above family of Horton, of Horton, whose great great grandson, sir Watts Horton, of Chaderton, in Lancashire, bart. now enjoys it.

I have not been able to procure, or make out an uninterrupted pedigree from the antient lords of Horton to the present owner

owner of that manor, but I doubt not the truth of that descent, on account of its having been so satisfactorily proved to the Herald's office, as appears by the following authentic paper.

Mrs. Ann Horton, of London, having her arms challenged by some of the officers belonging to the college of arms, she produced her proofs in support of her right to the same, which caused the following grant to be made, which was entered in the college of arms, in a book marked Grants, vol. vii, p. 533, 534.

“ To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, John
 “ Anstis, esq; garter principal king of arms, and Peter le Neve,
 “ esq; norroy king of arms, send greeting. Whereas Mrs. Ann
 “ Horton, youngest daughter, and one of the three coheirs of
 “ Thomas Horton, of Barkisland, in the west riding of the
 “ county of York, esq; deceased, by Everilda his wife, daughter
 “ of John Thornhill, of Fixby, esq; and great grandchild of Wil-
 “ liam Horton, of Barkisland aforesaid, gentleman, by Elizabeth,
 “ daughter of Thomas Hanson, of Toothill, gentleman, all in
 “ the aforesaid county of York, hath represented unto the right
 “ honourable Talbot Yelverton, earl of Suffex, and knight of
 “ the most noble order of the bath, and deputy (with the royal
 “ approbation) to the most noble Thomas, duke of Norfolk,
 “ earl marshal, and hereditary marshal of England, that her an-
 “ cestors having, for many generations, lived in the credit and
 “ reputation of gentlemen, whose father left her above eleven
 “ hundred pounds per annum, did bear for their arms, gules, a
 “ lion rampant within a border ingrailed, argent, charged on
 “ the shoulder with a boar's head, coupé, azure; and for the
 “ crest, on a wreath of the colors, a rose gules, seeded, barbed, and
 “ surrounded with two laurel branches proper, as descending
 “ from the family of Horton of Horton, within the parish of
 “ Bradford, in the said west riding, who flourished there in the
 “ reign of Edw. I. as appears by an antient folio MS. now re-
 “ maining in the hands of Mr. Midgley, of Scolemore, in the
 “ said parish of Bradford. And the said Mrs. Ann Horton
 “ having farther represented unto his lordship, that the coat arms
 “ above mentioned now remain, and are to be seen in the several
 X “ houses

“ houses of Barkisland-hall, Howroyd-house, and Sowerby, all
“ within the parish of Hallifax, either in painted glass, stone, or
“ plaister, as the same doth appear by an affidavit made for that
“ purpose, which said houses were and are now possessed by se-
“ veral of the Hortons, all of her family, for above fourscore
“ years; as also the same coat arms in several funeral and other
“ escutcheons, some whereof are much above an hundred years
“ old, and agreeable to the draught in the margin of her memo-
“ rial: But in regard that the descent of the family of Horton,
“ of Barkisland, was certified in the Visitation Book of York-
“ shire, made by William Dugdale, esq; Norroy king of arms,
“ ann. 1666, by Edward Hanson, on the behalf of Thomas
“ Horton, (father of the said Ann Horton,) then a minor, aged
“ fifteen years, through whose neglect no arms were then exhi-
“ bited; the said Mrs. Ann Horton hath therefore prayed his
“ lordship’s warrant for our exemplifying and confirming the
“ same coat of arms to her, which, together with the crest,
“ may be likewise lawfully borne by all the descendants of her
“ great grandfather respectively, with their due differences, ac-
“ cording to the usage and custom of arms. And forasmuch as
“ his lordship, being well satisfied of the truth of the premises,
“ by a certificate annexed to the said memorial, did, by warrant
“ under his hand and seal, bearing date the 2d day of this in-
“ stant August, order and direct us to exemplify and confirm the
“ same coat arms and crest accordingly: Now know ye, that we
“ the said Garter and Norroy, in pursuance of the consent of the
“ said earl of Suffex, and by virtue of the letters patent of our
“ offices to each of us respectively granted under the great seal,
“ have confirmed, and do each of us confirm, exemplify, and
“ confirm unto the said Mrs. Ann Horton the same coat arms
“ above expressed, to be borne and used by her, the said Ann
“ Horton, which, together with the crest above described, shall
“ and may be likewise lawfully borne by all the descendants of her
“ great grandfather respectively, with their proper differences,
“ according to the law and practice of arms, without let or inter-
“ ruption of any person or persons whatsoever. In witness
“ whereof

“ whereof, we, the said Garter and Norroy king of arms, have to
 “ these presents subscribed our names, and affixed the seals of
 “ our several offices, the tenth day of August, in the 12th year
 “ of the reign of our sovereign lord, George, by the grace of God
 “ king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the
 “ faith, annoq. Dom. 1725. Signed and sealed by Anstis.”

At p. 535 of the said vol. of Grants, is a warrant from the earl of Suffex, reciting, “ That whereas he had, by warrant under his
 “ hand and seal, dated 2 August, 1725, directed John Anstis, esq;
 “ Garter principal king of arms, and Peter le Neve, esq; Norroy
 “ king of arms, to exemplify and confirm to Mrs. Ann Horton the
 “ above arms and crest; and the said Norroy did twice absolutely
 “ refuse to comply with the same, in order to do justice to the
 “ family of Horton, he did thereby order and direct, that the said
 “ exemplification and confirmation should be as effectual according
 “ to the law of arms, as if the said Norroy had also sealed and
 “ signed the same.” This warrant was dated 10th Feb. 1726-7, and a memorandum is annexed thereto, dated 24 April, 1727, signed by James Green, blue mantle, importing, “ that the reason
 “ why Norroy refused to execute the above was, because the same
 “ proofs had not been produced to him, as had been to Garter,” which could not be done, as he was then, and for several months after, at his seat at Great Wickingham, in Norfolk, ninety miles from London. Also it appeared to the said Blue Mantle, on a due examination of the several books in the herald’s office, that the above arms belonged to the name of Horton, in Grafton’s alphabet, and he did not find the said arms to be claimed or borne by any other family of that name, amongst the different arms and families of the said name of Horton.

To this account of the arms of the Hortons of Barkisland, Sowerby, Chaderton, and Howroyd, it may be added, that all others of the name have different coats, of which there are about seven; that I have seen the same on a seal which belonged to Joshua Horton, of Sowerby, esq; who died in 1679; that Dr. Buckley, of Pontefract, in Yorkshire, is said to have known the collateral derivation of the families from Horton, of Horton,

and also knew that the above coat belonged to Horton, of Horton, and was acquainted with the reason of the addition of the boar's head. The motto used by the present heir of this family under the above arms, is "Pro Rege et Lege."

In 1603 lived William Horton, as appears by deed. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Hanson, of Toothill, in the parish of Halifax, which Elizabeth made her will July 16, 1660, and was then in her old age. By her the said William had, 1. William, 2. Joshua, (whose pedigree will be given under the article of Sowerby,) 3. Thomas, 4. Sarah, and 5. Elizabeth. These are all mentioned in the will of Thomas Hanson, dated 27th July, 1673. Of these, Sarah married John Gledhill, as already mentioned. Elizabeth had no issue. Thomas was brought up a merchant at Liverpool, and the following inscription is on a board, and fixed to a pillar under the east gallery of the parochial chapel of our Lady and St. Nicholas, at Liverpool: "Here lieth interred the body of Thomas Horton, of Liverpoole, merchant, sonne of William Horton, of Barkisland, in the county of Yorke, gentleman, who married Frances, eldest daughter of Thomas Throppe, of the citty of Chester, alderman and justice of the peace. He dyed the 30th day of March, 1660." Over the inscription are the arms of Horton, (as above,) with a crescent for difference, impaled with checky arg. and sab. on a fess or, three martlets of the second, which also I have seen painted on a tablet at Howroyd, with a martlet's wings displayed, or, for crest. This Thomas had no known descendants.

William, eldest son of William above named, bought Howroyd, in Barkisland, where he lived, his residence before this purchase having been at Firth-house, in that neighborhood. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Gledhill, of Barkisland-hall, by whom, 1. Thomas, 2. William, 3. Elizabeth, 4. Sarah, and 5. Judith; of these, William married at Ripponden, Dec. 12, 1700, Mary, fourth daughter of sir Richard Musgrave, of Heyton-castle, in Cumberland, bart. and died Feb. 19, 1715-6, having had, by the said Mary, two sons, viz.
William

William Horton, of Coley, esq; justice of peace, who was baptized at Ripponden - chapel, Feb. 11, 1702, and died in 1739-40. Richard, baptized at Ripponden, Nov. 11, 1706, and died at Howroyd, f. p. William, last named, married Mary Chester, by whom Mary, who died unmarried, and was buried at Eland, in June, 1769; and a son, who died young, of the small-pox, and was buried at Eland, in August, 1730. I have been well informed, that this child was a second time attacked by this disorder in the natural way, about a week after his recovery from the former, and died of it. Elizabeth, last named, married William Batt, of Oakwell, in Burstall parish, esq; by whom William, Gledhill, and Judith. Sarah, second daughter of William, married Alexander Butterworth, of Belfield, near Rochdale, esq; by whom William, Alexander, and Elizabeth. Judith, youngest daughter of William, married Joseph Finch, of Weston Hanger, in Kent, merchant. She died in child-bed, in Kent, (after her husband's decease,) Oct. 12, 1678, and the child and her were carried to London to be buried. She left six children.

Thomas, eldest son of William, by Elizabeth Gledhill, was born April 2, 1651, and died Jan. 2, 1698-9, buried at Eland. His will is dated Dec. 20, 1698. He married, in 1672, Everild, daughter of John Thornhill, of Fixby, esq; by whom,
 1. Elizabeth, who married Richard Bold, of Bold, in Lancashire, esq; who lived some time at Crawstone, in Greetland, and whose descendants are now in possession of Barkisland-hall, and whose coat armor is, argent, a griffin passant, sab. but see Guilim, p. 189. 2. Susanna, who married Richard Beaumont, of Whitley, in Yorkshire, esq; a descendant of whom was married to the rev. John Watson, author of this book. 3. Gledhill, baptized at Ripponden, Dec. 31, 1685, and died young. 4. Ann, baptized at Ripponden, Nov. 3, 1687. 5. Thomas, baptized at Ripponden, May 9, 1689, who also died young; as also did, 6. Everild and William, two other of their children. Ann was interred at Eland, April 22, 1750. Her father gave 5000l. a-piece to her two sisters, and settled his estate, of 1100l. per annum,

annum, on her, and her issue male, obliging her, if she married, to take an Horton, or one who should assume the name.

Barkisland-hall, above-mentioned, was probably built by John Gledhill, who married Sarah, daughter of William Horton, for he lived there in the reign of K. Cha. I. and in the window of the hall part are the painted figures of a man and two children; under the first, ætat. 36, 1641; under one of the children, ætat. 4, 1641; under the other, ætat. 2½, 1641. Over the back door is cut in stone, "Nunc mea, mox hujus, sed postea nescio cujus;" which may be seen in Camden's Remains, p. 125, edit. 1636. If this was put there by the above John Gledhill, the observation was soon remarkably verified, when the estate passed into the name of Horton, and, after a very short possession, to that of Bold.

BOTTOMLEY, or BOTHOMLEY, a large district of land in the township of Barkisland, so called from the Anglo-Saxon Botm, an hollow place, and Leaz, a field, or pasture; a definition which agrees with the situation of it. This place gave name to a family, who (as appears from deeds in my possession,) lived here from the year 1326 to 1593, and how much longer is uncertain.

BOWERS, called so either from the Anglo-Saxon Bupe, a chamber, because the house here might be chambered over, contrary to the antient custom of this county, or it may mean an house in general, or a place of shade and retirement, for that word has all these significations. I have met with no account of the antient owners of this place, except that a William del Bour was witness to a deed some time between the years 1300 and 1330. In 1620 it was the property of John Ramsden, and at present belongs to a family of the name of Wells.

FIRTH-HOUSE, antiently wrote Frit, or Frith-house, signifying, as I take it, the house in the wood. There are several remains of woods near it, and a place a little above it is still called Woodhead. This place gave name to a family of whom I meet with John del Frith, in 1449; and they have continued till within a little of the present time. They bore for arms, Or, a fess between three mallets, sable.

HEIGHT

HEIGHT probably takes its name from its situation, standing high on the side of a steep hill. Dr. Johnson, in his MS collections for an History of Yorkshire, sais, this is a place of great antiquity. It was, some years ago, the residence of the family of the Firths, who bore for their arms, Or, a fess between three mallets, fable; and afterwards of Musgrave Brisco, esq; whose pedigree is as follows.

The first lords of Byrkscaye, in the county of Cumberland, took their surname from the place of their habitation, which has been written Byrkscaye, Birkiskeugh, Briskugh, Briskoo, Brisko, Brisco, and (as the families in Northamptonshire and Herefordshire write it,) Briscoe. Their arms are, Arg. three greyhounds current in pale, sab.

Robert de Brisko had Allan de Brisko, who had Jordan de Brisko, who had Robert de Brisko, who was witness to a deed in 1292. He married Matilda, daughter of sir John Crofton, knt. lord of Crofton, &c. She released her dower and feoffment to her eldest son John, in 1313. She had by the said Robert, another son Isold, who, as John died s. p. inherited the estate, and married Margaret, d. and h. of sir John Crofton, of Crofton, knt. by whom the manors of Crofton, Whinnow, and Dundraw. This Isold had Christopher Brisko, of Crofton, who kept fourteen soldiers in pay at Brisco Thorn upon Hesket. He had Robert (one MS. sais Richard) who married Isabel, d. of Will. Dikes, of Warthol, in Cumberland, by whom Robert, who married Katharine, d. and h. of Clement Skelton, of Pettrelwray, by whom John, who married Jennet, d. of Tho. Salkeld, of Corkby, by whom Richard, Roger, Simon, Christopher, and three daughters. Richard married Elizabeth, d. of John Leigh, of Frisington, by whom Robert, who married, 1st, Barbara, d. of John Coldale, of Haryngton. 2dly, Mabel, d. of Robert Carlisle, esq; By his first wife he had John, who purchased the Leigh's part of Orton, from Wilfrid Lawson, and Maud, his wife, widow of Tho. Leigh, of Isal, to whom he had given his estate, and another third part thereof from Tho. Blenerhasset,

hasset, of Carlisle. He took for his crest, a greyhound sab. bearing an hare proper. This John married Ann, d. of Will. Musgrave, of Hayton-castle, who died before his father sir Edward. By her he had William, who married Jane, d. of William Orfeur, of High-close. He purchased the advowson of the rectory of Orton, and some remaining parts of the manor. He had John, who married Mary, d. of Tho. Braithwaite, of Burnside, in Westmoreland, esq; about 1582, by whom William, who died in 1687-8. He was member of parliament for the city of Carlisle, as several of this family had been successively before. He married, 1. Susanna, d. of sir Randolph Cranfield. 2dly. Susanna, d. of Francis Brown, merchant and citizen of London. By his first wife he had John, who died in 1690, having married Mercy, d. of Will. Johnson, of Ribblesworth, com. Durham, by whom, 1. William, who died s. p. John, a justice of peace for the county of Cumberland, who married Catharine, d. of sir Richard Musgrave, of Hayton, in Cumb. bart. by whom, 1. Richard, who married Margaret, d. and h. of Tho. Lampleugh, of Lampleugh, esq. 2. John, of Crofton, D. D. who married Catharine, d. of John Hilton, of Hilton-castle, com. Durham, esq; by whom, 1. John; 2. Richard, killed in Germany; 3. Hilton, dead s. p. 4. Horton, 5. William Musgrave, 6. James, 7. Catharina Maria, dead s. p. 8. Dorothy, who married Jacob Morland, esq; 9. Margaret. William, 3d son of John, was a clergyman, and M. A. he married Margaret Langstaff, by whom, 1. Richard, and 2. William Musgrave, also, 3. Catharine, 4. Mary Horton, and, 5. Ann. Musgrave, 4th son of John, married Mary Fletcher Dyne, d. and h. of Edw. Dyne, of Lankhurst, in Suffex, esq; by whom, 1. Richard Horton, 2. John, 3. Edward Dyne, 4. Wastel; also a daughter, named Mary Horton, who died very young. James, 5th son of John, married, and had issue. Wastel, 6th son of John, married, 1st, ... Beckford, in Jamaica; 2dly, ... Campbell, no issue. Ralph, 7th son of John, married Dorothy Rowland, by whom Dorothy, and
Anna

Anna Maria. Thomas, 8th son of John, died an infant. The said John had also four daughters, viz. 1. Dorothy, who married, 1st, Richard Lampleugh; 2dly, ... Ward. 2. Katharine, who died young; 3. Another Katharine, who married John Holmes, of Holme-hill, in Cumberland; and 4. Ann, who died young. The last named Katharine had John, Edward, and Katharine, who married Somner, esq; who, in 1766, was next in command to lord Clive.

HOWROYD, wrote also in deeds Holerode, Hooleroid, Hole-royde, Howleroid, Holroide, and Howroyde, has its name from the Anglo-Saxon Hou, an hill, and Roio, which word, when applied to land, signified such as was barren and uncultivated, and which, on that account, paid only about two-pence an acre, and was freed from the service of grave, and other taxes.

This estate, in 1419, which is the date of the oldest deed I have seen relating to it, was the property of one William Wodhead, of Bariland, after which it came to the several names of Gledhill, Birtenshall, Hanson, Firth, and Mouldson, till the year 1639, viz. 12th Sept. 15 Cha. I. when William Horton, of Firth-house, gent. son and heir apparent of William Horton, of Barkisland, gent. bought it of Thomas Mouldson, who then lived at it, and in this name it has continued ever since. It is, in the year 1774, the seat of Joshua Horton, esq; a justice of peace for the west riding of Yorkshire, and a younger brother of the late sir William Horton, of Chaderton, bart. The present house, (except the additions very lately made to it,) was built in 1642, by the purchaser of it, William Horton, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Gledhill, of Barkisland, and who, besides the arms of Horton and Gledhill, put in the hall window, in stained glass, the following devices and mottos:

1. A female figure, called Auditus, (or Hearing,) playing and singing to a guitar. Underneath, these lines:

The am'rous hearts of lovers to provoke,
Rare is my voice, and nimble is my stroak:
How can that woman but be said to waver,
That can so swift divide, so sweetly quaver?

Y

2. Visus,

2. Visus, (or Sight,) at her toilet, and these words :

How do you like me, gallants, in this dress ?

'Tis neat, altho' not costly, you'll confess.

In face or habit I no fault can spy,

It is brave, or else my glass doth lie.

3. Odoratus, (Smelling,) with flowers before her, on a table, and underneath,

You dames which have the dainty nose

Sometimes to smell the violet and the rose ;

But if about you all goes not well,

Your little dog is near, which will excuse the smell.

4. Tactus, (Touch,) having just cut her finger, and underneath,

A surgeon ! I am wounded, for I bleed,

And I shall faint, unless he come with speed ;

Some may suppose our judgments are but slender,

To have our knives so sharp, our skins so tender.

5. Gustus, (Taste,) a female figure smoaking and drinking, and underneath,

Match me this girl in London, nay, the world ;

For feather'd beaver and her hair well curl'd :

To none of our viragos she'll give place

For healthing sack, and smoking with a grace.

To make the above emblems the stronger, near to Hearing is a buck and hare, alluding to the music in hunting ; near to Seeing, a king's fisher, which is a quick-fighted bird ; near to Smelling, a parrot, holding fruit to its beak ; near to Feeling, a greyhound, with an hare lying at its feet ; and near to Tasting, a wolf devouring a lamb.

PARROCK-NOOK, a small house, only mentioned here to ascertain the etymology of it, as it occurs in other parts of the parish. Peappoc signified, in the Saxon, a small park, but none of the places in this neighborhood, called by this name, have their derivation from thence. Thoresby, in his Topography, p. 89, seems to think that a place near Leedes, called Parrack, had

had its name from the lord, or his bailiff and tenants meeting there at certain seasons to hold a Paroc, a kind of court, not much unlike the forest Swain-mote, where an account was taken of the pannage for the year past. For my own part, I am rather of opinion, that as we meet with such names as Parrock-nook, and Parrock-foot, and fields are called by the name of Parrock, where no building has ever been, we should rather derive it from the above Peaproc or Peaproc, and understand it in the sense either of a wood or an inclosure.

PIKE-LOW is an hill in the unimproved part of this township, where formerly a beacon was fixed, to give notice, by fire, of the approach of an enemy. Of these, this neighborhood once contained a considerable number, as appears by the rudera where they stood, and the names by which the places are still distinguished, such as Pike-low, Pike-end, Beacon-hill, &c. These were so disposed, in these mountainous parts, for a great number of miles together, that on one of them being lighted, others might see it, and following the example, communicate the intelligence that an enemy was approaching, in such manner that all the country might know it almost instantly.

RIPPONDEN, formerly wrote Ribournden, is the name of a village in this township, lying on the great road between Rochdale and Eland, but from whence it has its name is not very easy to determine. Rhe, or Rey, signify a river, and Rhy is the British for a ford; Boupne is a brook, and bene a valley. Rhi also, in the antient language of this country, denoted a king, as if the valley through which the river Rybourn directs its course, was, on some account or other, a royal vale. That this was ever distinguished by the residence of a crowned head, I have no authority to say, but I have seen the name, in a very antient evidence, wrote Riburghe, or the King's Borough. Possibly some king, in the Saxon times, might encamp here, as there is a large hill hanging over this village, called to this day by the name of the Konygarth, or King's mountain.

BRIGHOUSE

Is an hamlet belonging to the vill of Hipperholme, and has its name from some antient building, or buildings, which stood near the bridge which lies over the Caldar, between this hamlet and Rastrick. It gave name to a family, one of which, Roger de Brighouse, held eighteen acres of land here in 1314. They sometimes occur as witnesses to deeds at different times; in particular, Tho. Brighouse, of Brighouse, and Martin Brighouse, of Glentworth, in Lincolnshire, gent. were parties in a deed of all the freehold lands in Brighouse, 9 Eliz. In Yorke's catalogue of the names and arms of the Lincolnshire gentry, the coat of Brighouse is sable on a fess between three lions, ramp. or, as many crescents of the first, which probably belonged to this family, as a branch of them lived at Glentworth in the year 1560. There are no arms, however, of this name entered in that county in the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, as appears by a curious original visitation book of Lincolnshire in my possession, done by Robert Cook, Chester Herald, afterwards Clarencieux, and presented to that Queen about 1560.

Brighouse is an improving village, but I know not of any situations in the neighborhood which require a particular description. In a register, wrote by Oliver Heywood, is the following entry: "Oct. 28, 1684, Capt. Taylor's wife, of Brighouse, buried
" in her garden with head upwards, standing upright by her husband, daughter, &c. Quakers."

E L A N D

Is pleasantly situated on the south banks of the Caldar, and has its name from the Anglo-Saxon Ea-land, which signifies land on the side of a river, and should therefore, I think, be thus wrote, but custom has determined otherwise. This Ea-land seems to be answerable to the word Holme; for lands adjoining to rivers are in some places called Holmes, and in others Ees. This village is the next in size to Halifax in the whole parish, and is the only one in all that district which ever had the privilege of holding a
market

market by charter. This charter (which is now lost) was dated 10 Edw. II. when that king, at the request of John de Warren, earl of Warren and Surry, granted to John de Eland (afterwards fir John) a free market on Tuesday at his manor of Eland, and two fairs there by six days, viz. one next day afore the eve, on the day of the eve, and on the day of St. Peter in bonds. There is still a small market-place and cross remaining, and toll is taken by the lord's steward when any thing is offered to sale in the streets; the fairs are also kept up, but no markets of any consequence have been held here for many years, owing to the great increase of trade at Halifax, where is held a very considerable market by prescription. Places of note in this township are,

ANELEY HOUSE, once the residence of Edward Savile, fourth son of Nicholas Savile, of New-hall; which Edward married Alice, daughter of John Oates, of Halifax, by whom, 1. John, who married Jennet, daughter of John Wood, of Longley, by whom, John, who died young. The said Edward had also, 2. Thomas, who married Jane, daughter of George Holdsworth, by whom, Edward, Hugh, and Richard. He had also Jennet, Agnes, Margery, Isabel, and Elizabeth. This place in antient deeds has been wrote Alnaldley, Awnley, and Avenley.

ELAND HALL is in the township of Eland, though it is fixed on the north side of the Caldor; in most of the maps it is put down on the south side of that river through mistake. Here was the seat, for several generations, of the Elands of Eland, who by all appearance lived here in great splendor. The house seems to be very old. A barn belonging to it was pulled down some time ago, supposed to have been a chapel, from the form of the window. In one of the lodging-rooms several scripture sentences have been wrote on the pannels of the wainscot, but are now almost defaced. Some very antient furniture remains in the house, which is now inhabited by tenants; in particular, there are two beds with a great deal of carved and inlaid work about them, on one of which is the date 1566. The building is of timber, as was the custom some hundred years ago, and between two of the walls is a vacancy of a considerable size, and perhaps deeper than the founda-

foundation of the edifice, which no doubt had its use in troublesome times. The best account I can give of this once famous family is this:

Leifingus de Eland, as by deed sans date, and who gave name to Lasing-croft, in Yorkshire, married, and had Henry de Eland, who married the daughter and coheir of Whitworth, of Whitworth, who bore, argent, a bend sable, in chief a garb gules. By her he had sir Hugh de Eland, as by deed sans date. He married and had sir John de Eland, who was living 30 Hen. III. and also 3 Edw. I. for in this latter year a riot was presented at Brighthouse Turne, upon John Eland and John Quermby, about a distress which Eland had taken from Quermby, for aid to make his son a knight, for lands in Stainland. This sir John married, and had sir Hugh de Eland, who married Joan, daughter and coheir of sir Richard Tankersley, knt. This sir Hugh is said to have died 3 Edw. II. He was witness to a deed of John earl Warren, dated at Koningsburgh, 5 Oct. 1 Edw. II. 1307, wherein the earl confirmed to the free burgeses of Wakefield and their heirs their privileges, viz. to each a toft of an acre in free burgage, for six-pence rent per ann. with liberty of free trade in all his lands in Yorkshire, and wood to burn; for which charter they gave to earl Hamelin, his countess, and son, seven pounds; and amongst the witnesses was Hugh de Elond, the grandfather of this sir Hugh. Besides this confirmation, the said earl John, by the deed above-named, granted to the said burgeses to be toll free in all his lands for all wares and merchandize of their own manufacture, and that they should not be obliged to answer at any court but his, called Burman-court, in Wakefield, unless for trespasses against himself; and that whatsoever goods should be bought of any burgeses for him or his use, at certain rates, should be paid for within forty days, and pawnage for every hog 2d. and pig 1d. and to have commonage for all cattle but goats, in all woods, moors, &c. except New and Old Park, and the great meadow, (only not in fawning time,) and that they might inclose and hedge their corn ground, and fright away his deer from thence without horn. This Hugh also had released, on the
Monday

Monday next before the Feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul, (June 30,) 1306, by the name of Hugh, son of John de Eland, to Thomas de Langfeld, and Elen his wife, and others, ten marks of yearly payment, which see under the account of the manor of Barkisland. Sir Hugh had, by Joan his wife, 1. fir Thomas de Eland, 2. Richard, 3. Margaret, and, 4. Wymark. Of these, Margaret married to her first husband, John Lacy, to whom, and to his heirs by the said Margaret, her father gave, by deed, in 1293, all his land in Southouram, and all his tenants there, and their services, except his manor of Eland, and the service of his tenants in Eckisley, and the pasture in the Stonybancke, for a rent of 26s. yearly, and suit to his mill. They had issue. The said Margaret married, to her second husband, William, the constable of Nottingham castle, when earl Mortimer was there taken prisoner. In a book, intituled "The Cronicles of Englonde, with the fruyte of tymes, imprynted at London by Wynkyn de Worde, in 1528," folio 114 and 115, is the following account how this William de Eland betrayed earl Mortimer: "In haste came unto kyng Edward syr Willyam of Mountagu, that than was in the castell, and pryvely tolde him, that he nor none of his company sholde not take Mortimer without counseyle and helpe of Wyllyam of Eland, constable of the same castell. Now truly sayd the king, I counseyle you that ye go to the constable, and comaunde hym in my name, that he be your frende, and your helpe for to take Mortimer.—Than went forth the foresayd Mountagu, and came to the constable of the castell, and told him the kynge's will. And he answered and sayd, the kynge's wyll shold be done in as moche as he myght—and so he swore and made his othe. Than sayd syr Willyam of Mountagu to the constable—Us behoveth to werke, and do by your advyse for to take Mortymer, syth that ye be keper of the castell, and have the keys in your warde. Syr, sayd the constable—the gates of the castell ben locked with the lockes that dame Isabell sente hyther, and by nyght she hath the keys therof, and layeth them under the levesell of the bedde tyll on the morowe, and so ye may not
"come

“ come into the castell by the gates in no maner of wyse ; but I
 “ knowe an aley that stretcheth out of the warde under the erth
 “ into the foresayd castel, that goth into the west, whiche aley
 “ dame Isabell, the quene, ne none of her men, nor Mortymer,
 “ ne none of his company, knoweth it not. And so I shall lede
 “ you through that aley, and so ye shall come into the castel
 “ without espyenge of ony men that be your enemyes.—And
 “ Willyam Eland—prively lad fyr William of Mountagu and
 “ his company by the foresayd way, under the erth, tyl they
 “ came into the castel, and went up into the toure where as
 “ Mortymer was in.—Than toke they Mortymer as he armed
 “ hym at the toure’s dore.” The existence of the other daughter
 is proved from a deed in the chartulary of Whalley Abbey, folio
 234, wherein Robert de Mitton grants to Gilbert de Notton, for
 his homage and service, and 20s. of silver, two bovats of land in
 Wordelword, and two bovats in Heleye, which Hugh de Elond,
 father of Richard de Elond, gave with Wymark his daughter, in
 free marriage to Jordan de Mitton, grandfather to the said Robert,
 paying yearly 4s. of silver at the feast of St. Oswald, of which 2s.
 was to be yearly paid at Martinmas to Hugh de Elond. From
 hence also I think it appears, that Richard de Eland, by the
 manner of his being mentioned here, was the eldest son of sir
 Hugh, but dying perhaps in his minority, without issue, in the
 life time of his father, the said sir Hugh was succeeded in title
 and estate by his son, sir Thomas de Eland, who married and
 had sir John de Eland, knight of the shire for Yorkshire, with
 sir William Grammary, 14 Edw. III. and sheriff of Yorkshire,
 15 Edw. III. in which year it is said, that he marched privately
 in the night, at the head of a body of his tenants, and put to
 death three neighboring gentlemen in their own houses, an
 account of which will be given below. This sir John married
 three wives, 1. Alice, daughter of sir Robert Lathom, who bore,
 or, on a chief dancette, az. three plates. 2dly. Ann, daughter of
 Rygate, f. p. 3dly. Olive. By Alice, his first wife, he
 had 1. Sir John de Eland, who had a son, name unknown,
 and Isabel. 2. Thomas de Eland, esq; 3. Henry, 4. Margery,
 5. Isabel,

5. Isabel, and, 6. Dionysia. In the account of the feodary of the honour of Pomfret, of the lands and tenements in Eland in the hands of the lord, by the minority of the heir of Thomas de Eland, is 6l. 18s. 2d. for the term of Whitsontide, 1350. After the death of sir John de Eland, and his son and heir, sir John Savile, of Tankersley, purchased, in 1350, the wardship of Isabel Eland, daughter of the said sir John, from the lord of the honour of Pontefract, for 200l. See Comput. seneschall. honoris de Pontfret, p. 17. After this purchase he married her, and in her right became possessed of the estates belonging to that family.

By the above-named Olive, sir John Eland had Robert, and James, which last died s. p. Robert married Alice, daughter of Fitz-Eustace, by whom, Thomas Eland, of Carlinghow, in Batley, who is mentioned as son and heir of Robert Eland, of Carlinghow, in a fine, 1 Hen. VI. This Thomas married Alice, daughter and coheirefs of Serfe, of Neway, by whom Robert, who married Jane, daughter of Robert Holme, of Beverley, by whom Robert Eland, of Carlinghow, who married Rosamond, daughter of Humphry Littlebury, of Kelton, in Lincolnshire, by whom, Marmaduke Eland, of Carlinghow, who married Cecily Butler, of Hertfordshire, by whom William, Giles, Marmaduke, Francis, Isabel, Ann, and Margaret.

The arms which Eland, of Eland, is said to have born, are, Barry of six pieces, argent and gules, on the latter six martlets, or, three, two, and one; but I find several variations, particularly the charter of the manor of Brighouse (already mentioned) was sealed, 19 Edw. III. by sir John Eland, to John his son, and Alice his wife, with an escallop shell, and Eland, of Essex, bears argent, on a bend gules, three escallops, or; but the coat of Robert Eland, esq; in a MS. in the British Museum, No. 2118, is, gules, two bars argent, between eight martlets of the second, three, two, and three.

HISTORY of sir JOHN ELAND, of ELAND, and his ANTAGONISTS.

1. **N**O worldly wight can here attain
Always to have their will,
But now in grief, sometimes in pain,
Their course they must fulfil;
2. For when men live in worldly wealth,
Full few can have that grace,
Long in the same to keep themselves
Contented with their place.
3. The Squire must needs become a Knight,
The Knight a Lord would be,
Thus shall you see no worldly wight,
Content with his degree.
4. For pride it is that pricks the heart
And moves men to mischief,
All kind of pity set apart
Withouten grudge or grief.
5. Where pride doth reign within the heart,
And wickedness in will,
The fear of God quite set apart,
Their fruits must needs be ill.
6. Some cannot suffer for to see
And know their neighbors thrive,
Like to themselves in good degree,
But rather seek their lives.
7. And some must be possess'd alone,
And such would have no peer,
Like to themselves they would have none
Dwell nigh them any where.
8. With such like faults was foul infect
One sir John Eland, knight;
His doings make it much suspect
Therein he took delight.
9. Some time there dwelt at Crossland hall,
A kind and courteous knight,
It was well known that he withal
Sir Robert Beaumont hight.
10. At Eland sir John Eland dwelt
Within the manor hall,
The town his own, the parish held
Most part upon him all.
11. The market town was Eland then,
The patent hath been seen,
Under king Edward's seal certain,
The first Edward I ween.
12. But now I blush to sing for dread,
Knowing mine own country
So basely stor'd with Cain his seed
There springing plenteously.
13. Alack, such store of witty men
As now are in these days,
Were both unborn, and gotten then,
To stay such wicked ways.
14. Some say that Eland sheriff was
By Beaumont disobey'd,
Which might him make for that trespass
With him the worse appaid.
15. He rais'd the country round about,
His friends, and tenants all,
And for his purpose picked out
Stout, sturdy men and tall.
16. To Quarmby hall they came by night,
And there the lord they slew,
At that time Hugh of Quarmby hight,
Before the country knew.
17. To Lockwood then the self same night,
They came, and there they slew
Lockwood of Lockwood, that wiley wight,
That stirr'd the strife anew.
18. When they had slain thus suddenly
Sir Robert Beaumont's aid,
To Crossland they came craftily,
Of nought they were afraid.
19. The

19. The hall was water'd well about,
No wight might enter in;
Till that the bridge was well laid out,
They durst not venture in.
20. Before the house they could invade,
In ambush they did lodge;
And watch'd a wench with wiley trade,
Till she let down the bridge.
21. A siege they set, assault they made
Heinously to the hall;
The knight's chamber they did invade,
And took the knight withal.
22. And this is for most certainty
That slain before he was
He fought against them manfully,
Unarmed as he was.
23. His servants rose, and still withstood,
And struck with might and main;
In his defence they shed their blood,
But all this was in vain.
24. The lady cry'd, and shriek'd withal,
When as from her they led
Her dearest knight into the hall,
And there cut off his head.
25. But all in vain, the more pity,
For pity had no place,
But craft, mischief, and cruelty,
These men did most embrace.
26. They had a guide that guided them,
Which in their hearts did dwell,
The which to this that moved them,
The very Devil in Hell.
27. See here in what uncertainty
This wretched world is led;
At night in his prosperity,
At morning slain, and dead.
28. I wis a woful house there was,
The lord lay slain, and dead,
Their foes then eat before their face
Their meat, ale, wine, and bread.
29. Two boys sir Robert Beaumont had
There left alive unslain;
Sir John of Eland he them bade
To eat with him certain.
30. The one did eat with him truly,
The younger it was, I think;
Adam, the elder, sturdily,
Would neither eat nor drink.
31. See how this boy, said Eland, see
His father's death can take;
If any be, it will be he,
That will revengement make.
32. But if that he wax wild anon
I shall him soon foresee;
And cut them off by one and one,
As time shall then serve me.
33. *The first Fray here now have you heard,
The second doth ensue;
And how much mischief afterward
Upon these murders grew.*
34. *And how the mischief he contriv'd
His wicked heart within,
Light on himself shall be describ'd,
Mark now, for I begin:*
35. The same morning two messengers
Were sent to Lancashire,
To Mr. Townley and Brereton,
Their helps for to require.
36. Unto the mount beneath Marsden,
Now were they come with speed,
But hearing that their friend was slain,
They turn'd again indeed.
37. When Eland with his wilful ire
Thus Beaumont's blood had shed,
Into the coasts of Lancashire,
The lady Beaumont fled.
38. With her she took her children all
At Brereton to remain;
Some time also at Townley hall
They sojourned certain.

39. Brereton and Townley, friends they were
To her, and of her blood;
And presently it did appear
They fought to do her good.
40. They kept the boys till they increas'd
In person and in age,
Their father's death to have redrest
Still kindled their courage.
41. Lacy and Lockwood were with them
Brought up at Brereton green,
And Quarmby, kinsman unto them,
At home durst not be seen.
42. The feats of fence they practiced
To weild their weapons well,
Till fifteen years were finished,
And then it so befel,
43. Lockwood, the eldest of them all,
Said, Friends, I think it good,
We went into our country all,
To venge our father's blood.
44. If Eland have this for well done
He will slay mo indeed,
Best were it then we slew him soon,
And cut off Cain his feed.
45. I saw my father Lockwood slain,
And Quarmby in the night,
And last of all they slew certain
Sir Robert Beaumont, knight.
46. O Lord, this was a cruel deed,
Who could their hands refrain;
For to pluck out such wicked weed,
Tho' it were to their pain!
47. To this the rest then all agreed,
Devising day by day,
Of this their purpose how to speed,
What was the readiest way.
48. Two men that time from Quarmby came,
Dawson and Haigh, indeed,
Who then consulted of the same
Of this how to proceed.
49. These countrymen, of course only,
Said Eland kept alway
The Turn at Brighthouse certainly,
And you shall know the day.
50. To Cromwelbottom you must come,
In the wood there to wait;
So you may have them all and some,
And take them in a strait.
51. The day was set, the Turn was kept
At Brighthouse by sir John;
Full little wist he was beset,
Then at his coming home.
52. Dawson & Haigh had play'd their parts,
And brought from Brereton green,
Young gentlemen with hardy hearts,
As well were known and seen.
53. Adam of Beaumont there was laid,
And Lacy with him also,
And Lockwood, who was nought afraid
To fight against his foe.
54. In Cromwelbottom woods they lay
A number with them mo,
Armed they were in good array,
A spy they had also.
55. To spy the time when Eland came,
From Brighthouse Turn that day,
Who play'd his part, and shew'd the same
To them there as they lay.
56. Beneath Brookfoot a hill there is
To Brighthouse in the way,
Forth came they to the top of this,
There prying for their prey.
57. From the lane end then Eland came,
And spied these gentlemen,
Sore wonder'd he, who they could be,
And val'd his bonnet then.
58. Thy court'sy 'vails thee not, sir knight,
Thou slew my father dear,
Some time sir Robert Beaumont, hight,
And slain thou shalt be here.

59. Said

59. Said Adam Beaumont, with the rest,
Thou hast our fathers slain,
Whose deaths we mind shall be redrest
Of thee, and thine certain.
60. To strike at him still did they strive,
But Eland still withstood,
With might and main, to save his life,
But still they shed his blood.
61. They cut him from his company,
Belike at the Lane end;
And there they slew him certainly,
And thus he made his end.
62. Mark here the end of cruelty,
Such fine hath falshood lo!
Such end forsooth himself had he,
As he brought others to.
63. But Beaumont yet was much to blame,
Tho' here he play'd the man,
The part he play'd not in the same
Of a right Christian.
64. A pure conscience could never find
An heart to do this deed,
Tho' he this day should be assign'd
His own heart's blood to bleed.
65. But kind, in these young gentlemen,
Crept where it could not go,
And in such fort enforced them
Their fathers bane to sho.
66. *The second Fray now here you have,
The third now shall you hear;
Of your kindness no more I crave,
But only to give ear.*
67. When sir John Eland thus was slain,
Indeed the story tells,
Both Beaumont and his fellows then
Fled into Furness fells.
68. O cruel Mars, why wert thou nought
Contented yet with this;
To shed more blood, but still thou sought,
For such thy nature is.
69. Their young conscience corrupt by thee,
Indeed could never stay,
'Till into extreme misery
They ran the readiest way.
70. For Cain his seed on ev'ry side
With wicked hearts disgrac'd;
Which to shew mercy hath denied,
Must needs be now displac'd.
71. In Furness fells long time they were
Boasting of their misdeed,
In more mischief contriving there,
How yet they might proceed.
72. They had their spies in this country
Nigh Eland, who then dwell'd
Where sir John Eland liv'd truly,
And there his household held.
73. Mo gentlemen then were not there
In Eland parish dwell'd,
Save Savile half part of the year
His house at Rushworth held.
74. He kept himself from such debate,
Removing thence withal,
Twice in the year by Savile gate
Unto the Bothom hall.
75. Adam of Beaumont then truly,
Lacy and Lockwood eke,
And Quarmby came to their country,
Their purpose for to seek.
76. To Cromwelbottom wood* they came,
There kept them secretly,
By fond deceit there did they frame,
Their crafty cruelty.
77. This is the end in sooth to say,
On Palm Sun. e'en at night,
To Eland miln they took the way
About the mirke midnight.
78. Into the milne house there they brake,
And kept them secretly,
By subtilty thus did they seek,
The young knight for to slay.

[* hall.]

79. The

79. The morning came, the milner sent
His wife for corn in haste,
These gentlemen in hands her hent,
And bound her hard and fast.
80. The milner sware she should repent
She tarried there so long,
A good cudgel in hand he hent
To chastise her with wrong.
81. With haste into the miln came he,
And meant with her to strive,
But they bound him immediately,
And laid him by his wife.
82. The young knight dreamt, the self-
same night,
With foes he were bested,
That fiercely fettled them to fight
Against him in his bed.
83. He told his lady soon of this,
But as a thing most vain,
She weigh'd it light, and said, I wis
We must to church certain,
84. And serve God there this present day,
The knight then made him bown,
And by the miln-house lay the way
That leadeth to the town.
85. The drought had made the water small,
The stakes appeared dry;
The knight, his wife, and servants all,
Came down the dam thereby.
86. When Adam Beaumont this beheld,
Forth of the miln came he,
His bow in hand with him he held,
And shot at him sharply.
87. He hit the knight on the breast plate,
Whereat the shot did glide;
William of Lockwood, wroth thereat,
Said, Cousin, you shoot wide.
88. Himself did shoot, and hit the knight,
Who nought was hurt with this;
Whereat the knight had great delight,
And said to them, I wis
89. If that my father had been clad
With such armour certain,
Your wicked hands escap'd he had,
And had not so been slain.
90. O Eland town, alack, said he,
If thou but knew of this,
These foes of mine full fast would flee,
And of their purpose miss.
91. By stealth to work needs must they go,
For it had been too much,
The town knowing, the lord to slo
For them, and twenty such.
92. William of Lockwood was adread
The town should rise indeed;
He shot the knight quite thro' the head,
And slew him then with speed.
93. His son and heir was wounded there,
But yet not dead at all;
Into the house convey'd he were,
And died in Eland-hall.
94. A full sister forsooth had he,
An half brother also;
The full sister his heir must be,
The half brother not so.
95. The full sister his heir she was,
And Savile wed the same;
Thus lord of Eland Savile was,
And since in Savile name.
96. Lo here the end of all mischief,
From Eland, Eland's name
Dispatch'd it was, to their great grief,
Well worthy of the same.
97. What time these men such frays did frame
Deeds have I read, and heard
That Eland came to Savile's name
In Edward's days the Third.
98. But as for Beaumont, and the rest,
They were undone utterly;
Thus simple virtue is the best,
And chief felicity.

99. By Whittle-lane end they took their flight,
And to the old Earth-yate ;
Then took the wood, as well they might,
And spy'd a privy gate.
100. Themselves conveying craftily
To Anneley-wood that way,
The town of Eland manfully
Pursued them that day. [town,
101. The lord's servants throughout the
Had cry'd with might and main,
Up, gentle yeomen, make you bown,
This day your lord is slain.
102. Whittle, and Smyth, and Rimmington,
Bury with many mo ; [bown,
As brimme as boars they made them
Their lord's enemies to flo.
103. And, to be short, the people rose
Throughout the town about ;
Then fiercely following on their foes,
With hue and cry, and shout.
104. All sorts of men shew'd their good wills,
Some bows and shafts did bear ;
Some brought forth clubs, and rusty bills,
That saw no sun that year.
105. To church now as the parish came,
They join'd them with the town,
Like hardy men to stand all sam,
To fight now were they bown.
106. Beaumont and Quarmby saw all this,
And Lockwood where they stood ;
They fettled them to fence, I wis,
And shot as they were wood,
107. Till all their shafts were gone and spent,
Of force then must they flee ;
They had dispatch'd all their intent,
And lost no victory.
108. The hardiest man of them that was,
Was Quarmby, this is true ;
For he would never turn his face
Till Eland men him slew.
109. Lockwood, he bare him on his back,
And hid him in Anely-wood ;
To whom his purse he did betake,
Of gold and silver good.
110. Here take you this to you, said he,
And to my coufins here ;
And in your mirth remember me,
When you do make good cheer.
111. If that my foes should this possess,
It were a grief to me ;
My friends welfare is my riches,
And chief felicity. [well,
112. Give place with speed, and fare you
Christ shield you from mischief ;
If that it otherwise befall,
It would be my great grief.
113. Their foes so fiercely follow'd on,
It was no biding there ;
Lockwood, with speed, he went anon,
To his friends where they were.
114. With haste then towards Huddersfield,
They held their ready way ;
Adam of Beaumont the way he held,
To Crossland-hall that day.
115. When Eland men returned home,
Through Aneley-wood that day ;
There found they Quarmby laid alone,
Scarce dead, as some men say.
116. And then they slew him out of hand,
Dispatch'd him of his pain ;
The late death of their lord Eland
Inforced them certain.
117. Learn, Savile, here, I you beseech,
That in prosperity
You be not proud, but mild and meek,
And dwell in charity ;
118. For by such means your elders came
To knightly dignity ;
Where Eland then forsook the same,
And came to misery.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>119. Mark here the breach of charity,
How wretchedly it ends;
Mark here how much felicity
On charity depends.</p> <p>120. A speech it is to ev'ry wight
Please God who may or can;
It wins always with great delight,
The heart of ev'ry man.</p> <p>121. Where charity withdraws the heart
From sorrow and sighs deep;
Right heavy makes it many a heart,
And many an eye to weep.</p> | <p>122. You gentlemen, love one another,
Love well the yeomanry;
Count ev'ry Christian man his brother,
And dwell in charity.</p> <p>123. Then shall it come to pass truly,
That all men you shall love;
And after death then shall you be
In heav'n, with God above.</p> <p>124. To whom always, of ev'ry wight,
Throughout all years and days;
In heav'n and earth, both day and night,
Be honor, laud, and praise.</p> |
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OBSERVATIONS on the above P O E M.

Who this humble well-meaning poet was, is quite uncertain, as is the time when it was wrote; it was penned some time after the facts, as plainly appears from the 13th and 97th verses, and yet the style shews it to be no modern composition. I am of opinion, that it was wrote by some bard, for the use of the minstrels, to be sung to the gentlemen of these parts, at their public entertainments, and divided, for that reason, into parts, between each of which there was always a considerable interval allowed, either to indulge variety, or that the company might the better make their remarks on the performance, and the uncommon facts therein recorded. And amongst the great variety of these kind of compositions still extant, this subject is not the least curious, for which reason it is a little to be wondered at that this is the first time of its making its appearance in the world. At the end of Bentley's Account of Halifax, &c. is a prose relation of these events, but the story is very ill told, and entirely taken from the above poem. Mr. Wright would not print it in his History of Halifax, because he disbelieved it, and his reason for so doing was, because the whole seems to have been done in defiance of all law; but many things of this sort, it is well known, were transacted in those early unsettled times, and little or no notice taken of them, except getting a formal pardon from the crown, which I doubt not but sir John Eland obtained. In Brady's History of the reign of king Stephen,

Stephen, p. 281. we are told that this manner of executing private revenge was brought from Normandy to England, "if any earl, or great man, found himself aggrieved by another, they frequently got together all their men at arms, or knights that held of them, their other tenants, and poor dependants, and as much assistance from their friends and confederates as they could, and burnt one another's castles and houses, &c." We shall greatly err if we reason about what happened four hundred years ago, in the same manner as we do concerning the transactions of our own times, for the laws were neither so good, nor so much attended to. The origin of this bloody quarrel is not very clear; our poet, at verse 14. gives us one cause of it, but he speaks very doubtfully about it. I have read in other Mss. that one Exley had killed the brother's son of sir John Eland, and that sir Robert Beaumont screened him from the resentment of sir John, also that the affair was, in some measure, made up, sir John Eland having accepted of a compensation in lieu of justice being done upon the murderer, but that he afterwards violated the agreement in the manner above related. It seems not unlikely that some fresh provocation was given, from what is said in verse 17. Lockwood, of Lockwood, being there charged with something of this sort, when he is called "a wiley wight," and said to have "stirred the strife anew." He appears, indeed, to have been a person of a bad character, for in the court rolls at Wakefield, 35 Edw. I. John de Lockwood was presented, and afterwards found guilty, of having forcibly ejected one Matthew de Linthwaite from his free tenement, and when the earl's grave and bailiff came to take possession thereof, he made an attempt, with others unknown, to have slain them, so that they barely escaped with their lives. I have one M S. which says, that Exley above named was a relation of sir Robert Beaumont's, and that he happened to kill a sister's (not brother's) son of sir John Eland's, for which Exley gave to the Elands a piece of land for satisfaction; yet notwithstanding sir John sought to slay him, and he fled thereupon to sir Robert Beaumont for

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protection; on which sir John got together a considerable number of armed men, and in one night, in the month of May, put to death the said sir Robert, and two old gentlemen, his near relations, sir Hugh de Quarmby and old Lockwood. This is so far confirmed, that in Mr. Hopkinson's MS. collections, at North Bierley, in Yorkshire, it is said, "that with sir Robert Beaumont were slain his brother William, and ".... Exley, who had killed the brother's son of sir John Eland."

This author says, at verse 11. "that the letters patent for making Eland a market town were, as he weened (or supposed) under the seal of king Edward I." I have put down the date 10 Edw. II. from a MS. in the Harleian collection in the British Museum, Numb. 797. wrote chiefly by Mr. Jennings, under the title Eland.

The description given at verse 19. of Crossland hall is true, the remains of a wet ditch surrounding it are visible to this day; but neither Quarmby nor Lockwood houses had the same advantage. It is said, in Hopkinson's MS. above quoted, "that when sir John Eland gave bread to Adam Beaumont he threw it at him with disdain; on which sir John said, He would weed out the offspring of his blood, as they weed out the weed from corn;" but this threatening was so far from being verified, that sir John's male issue were entirely cut off, whilst that of Beaumont continued. It seems that William de Beaumont, of Whitley, in the parish of Kirkheaton, married, and had sir Robert Beaumont, knt. who, about 20 Edw. II. married Grace, daughter and heiress of sir Edward Crossland, of Crossland, knt. by whom Adam above mentioned, Thomas, and John, according to a MS. pedigree in my possession; though, at verse 29. only two boys are mentioned, but the third might be too young to be noticed, or possibly at that time not born. Adam and Thomas both died without issue; John married Alice, daughter of John Soothill, esq; by whom Richard, from whom descended a race, who lived in splendor to the reign of king Charles I. If any stress may be laid on particular words in

in a poem of this sort, where we have one word for rhyme, and another for reason, there is proof, in the 38th verse, that sir Robert Beaumont might have a third son; for after shewing that lady Beaumont fled into Lancashire, it follows, "With her she took her children all, at Brearton to remain." At verse 42. the writer tells us, that these young gentlemen were brought up at Brereton green "till fifteen years were finished," soon after which they contrived to kill sir John Eland, as it is said, 21 Edw. III. or 1347; if therefore sir Robert Beaumont was married 20 Edw. II. or 1326, (as in the pedigree of that family is asserted,) his son Adam would be, at the death of sir John, about twenty years of age, and consequently about five years old at the decease of his father, a circumstance which accounts for the different behaviors of the two boys described at verse 30. in a very satisfactory manner; but at the same time invalidates the reason contained in verse 14. for sir John Eland was not sheriff of Yorkshire till 15 Edw. III. or 1341, and indeed that reason seems on all accounts inadmissible.

The Lacy mentioned in verse 53. was no doubt of the Lacys of Cromwelbottom, the head of which family had just before married the aunt of sir John Eland, it is not therefore likely that it was he; unless we read in verse 76. as in some copies, "Cromwelbottom hall," instead of "wood," for then it will seem to follow that he was involved in the scheme, and permitted the conspirators to meet privately at his house, to consider of a plan for their operations; but as he was a neighbor and relation, and one who is not represented to have received any injury from sir John, it is hard to say why he was concerned. It is remarkable, that he is only named when the ambush was laid for sir John on his return from Brighouse, and when they came back from Furness Fells to their own country, but is not said to have borne any part in the transaction at Eland mill; perhaps he had either repented of what he had done, or thought it sufficient to assist in taking off the actual murderer of Beaumont, and the rest, without punishing the sin of the father on the second and third generation.

Verse 93. cannot well be explained, for no authority which I have seen shews the name of sir John's son and heir; the half brother there mentioned was a son of sir John's lady, who was daughter of Gilbert Umfravile, and widow of Robert Coniers, of Sockborn, in the county of Durham.

In verse 98. the lord's servants are represented as calling on the yeomanry throughout the town to arm to revenge their master's death; but in Hopkinson's Mss. it is said, that the town and neighborhood were raised by sound of horn, and ringing the bells backward.

After Quarmby was wounded, he is said, in Hopkinson's Mss. to have been hid in an ivy tree in Aneley wood, with an intent to have been saved, but was discovered by the Eland men on their return from pursuing, and killed.

At the end of the printed account of these remarkable transactions, is "A relation of the lives and deaths of Wilkin (or " William) Lockwood, and Adam Beaumont, esqrs. and what " adventures happened to them after the battle with the Eland " men, in Anely wood, as the same is recorded in a very ancient manuscript," but evidently wrote in the same style as the former. The substance of that story is this: That Lockwood, after his escape from the pursuit of the Elanders, retired to a solitary place, called Camel-hall, near Cawthorn, (now pronounced Cannon-hall,) where he commenced an amour with a young woman of loose principles, whose father rented Camel-hall, and they had frequent meetings in a large hollow oak in Emley park, but were discovered by the keeper, who soon made the neighborhood acquainted with what he had seen; on which Lockwood thought fit to retire to Ferry-bridge, where he remained for some time in security, and might have continued to have done so, if his passion for his mistress had not put him upon paying her a visit, and venturing for that purpose into the common road towards the place of her habitation, he casually met with two young gentlewomen of his kindred, as they were travelling from Lepton to Whitley, who informed him, that diligent search was made after him by the sheriff and his

his men, and several others, and therefore advised him to go directly to Crossland-hall, to Adam Beaumont, where he might live safely, and hunt with him, and other gentlemen, both the red and fallow deer, at Hanley and Holm-forth, but by no means to go any more to his woman, for she would certainly betray him. To this he so far agreed, that he promised to be at Adam Beaumont's before he either eat or drank, but he no sooner had parted with them than he posted speedily through the woods to Camel-hall, thus hastening to his own ruin, which, during his absence, his enemies had contrived; for Boswell, who at that time was under sheriff, and owner of Camel-hall, had, a little before Lockwood's arrival, been with his tenant, to contrive how he might take him prisoner at his next coming, threatening him, that if he would not discover him, he would not only take the farm from him, but do him farther mischief; whereas, if he gave information of him, he should continue to be tenant there, and have other considerable favors done him. Influenced by these motives, the tenant, on Lockwood's arrival, gave notice thereof to Boswell, who presently assembling a great company of men, beset the house, and in the king's name commanded Lockwood to surrender, who replied, that "he scorned" "to do it so long as he had life, and strength to defend himself," and making a stout resistance, they threatened to burn the house over his head; disregardless however of that, he continued to defend himself with his bow, and so successfully annoyed his assailants, that they began to despair of taking him, and as the writer thinks, would have withdrawn their men, if his wicked paramour had not, under the color of a feigned embrace, got the opportunity of cutting his bow-string in sunder with a knife which she had concealed in her hand; notwithstanding which, he found means to protect himself, till by fair promises he was prevailed upon to surrender himself; but no sooner did the ungenerous conquerors get him in their power, than they first bound him, and then cruelly put him to death, to the utter extirpation of the antient family of Lockwood, of Lockwood.

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The other champion, Adam Beaumont, as in the poem we are told, retired after the engagement at Eland, to his paternal seat at Crossland-hall. Here for some time he lived in security, diverting himself with hunting, and other exercises, not doubting but the storm had been blown over; but hearing of the death of Lockwood, he began to fear for his own safety, and the more so, as he had not a friend left to apply to for council and assistance, for his cousin Lacy had retired into the north country, and many unexpected enemies appeared against him, as precepts were sent from London to the sheriff to arrest him; he therefore took the resolution to leave the country, and having landed safe in France, by some means or other he got into the service of the knights of Rhodes, to fight, with no mean command, in defence of the Christian faith, in the kingdom of Hungary, against a numerous army of the Turks; in which adventure he gave signal proofs of his great strength and courage. And to so high a degree of fame and dignity did he arrive, that some have even asserted that the name of Beaumont is to be found registered amongst the knights of Rhodes. However that is, this (says the same writer) is undeniably true, that out of Hungary he wrote a private letter of the great successes and honors which he had obtained in that country, all of it written, and subscribed with his own hand, directed to Jenkyn Dixson, dwelling at the Hole-house, within the parish of Almondbury, in the county of York; and not many years after, his friends received a true and full narrative of his life and death, namely, that his residence was sometimes at Rhodes amongst the knights there, and sometimes in Hungary, where, in one of the engagements against the Turks, he honorably ended his life.

HULLENEDGE, perhaps, from Hollin-hedge, was the seat of a branch of the Saviles, the first of whom was Thomas Savile, of Hullenedge, second son of Henry Savile, of Copley; he married Ann, daughter of John Stansfeld, of Stansfeld, by whom John, Thomas, who married lady Elizabeth Waterton, s. p. Henry, a yeoman of the guards, and Nicholas, from whom the Saviles of Newhall. John, the eldest, married Alice,
daughter

daughter of Ralph Lister, of Halifax, by whom John, Robert, William, Gilbert, and Leonard. Of these, John, the eldest, married Ann, daughter of John Hopton, of Armley, esq; by whom Leonard, who died an infant. Robert and John. Robert married Elen, daughter of Robert Fulverley, of Fulverley, com. Linc. esq; by whom Thomas, who married, 1st, Elen, daughter of Arthur Pilkington, esq; 2dly, Sarah, daughter of Thornton, s. p. By said Elen he had Thomas, who married a daughter of Charles Radcliffe, of Todmorden, by whom Isabel, and Jane. Robert, 2d son of John Savile, by Alice Lister, married Jane Chaworth, of Warton, by whom Thomas, Leonard, D. D. and parson of Lewis, in Suffex, and three daughters, 1. Sibyl, married to Robert Waterhouse. 2. Isabel, to John Deighton; and 3. Grace, to Richard Briggs, of Warley. Thomas, the eldest, was seized of the rectory of Mirfield, and some lands there, as appears by a livery sued out by Cuthbert, his son, after his death, dated July 1, 1 Edw. VI. He married Elizabeth, daughter of James Shaw, by whom Cuthbert and Elizabeth; Cuthbert married Margaret, daughter of John Hardy, of Halifax, by whom Thomas, who married Mercy, daughter of George Kay, of Whitley, and two daughters, Sibyl and Dorothy.

William Savile, of Wakefield, third son of John, by Alice Lister, married Phæbe Rishworth, by whom William, John, Gilbert, and Agnes. William married Agnes, daughter of James Simpson, by whom William, Michael, Gabriel, Grace, and Ann. William, the eldest, was an attorney at law at Wakefield, and lived at the parsonage house there; he married Jennet, daughter of John Fawcet, by whom William, Martin, Henry, a traveller, who died at Grand Cairo, Samuel, and others. William, the eldest, married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Harris, of Huntington, by whom William, s. p. and Gabriel, a captain of foot under king Charles I. who married the daughter and coheir of captain Ralph Rokeby, of Skiers, near Rotherham, by whom no issue.

Hullenedge gave name to a family, of whom Hugh de Hollingegge occurs in a deed dated in 1316.

NEW-

NEWHALL was the seat of a branch of the Saviles of Hullenedge, whose pedigree is this: Nicholas Savile, fourth son of Thomas Savile, of Hullenedge, married Margery, daughter of William Wilkinson, by whom John, Thomas of Welborne, Henry, Edward, Nicholas, Alice, married to Arthur Pilkington, of Bradley, Agnes to Hugh Lacy, Isabel to Richard Waterhouse, of Hollings, and Jennet to John Thornhill, of Fixby, esq. John, the eldest son, married Margery, daughter of John Gledhill, by whom Nicholas, John, Henry Savile, of Bradley, Thomas, from whom the Saviles of Watergate. Agnes, married to John Hanson, of Woodhouse, Alice to Richard Holt, of Stubley, Jane to Thomas Gledhill, of Barkisland, and Elizabeth to John Blythe, of Quarmby. Nicholas, the eldest, married Jennet, daughter of Thomas Foxcroft, by whom Thomas, who married a daughter of Trygot, of South-Kirkby, esq; by whom Nicholas, who married Jane, daughter of Thomas Burdet, by whom John, f. p. John, second son of Thomas, died at Newhall, having married Frances, daughter of Godfrey Bosfeville, of Gunthwaite, esq; by whom four daughters. The third son of Thomas was Thomas, who married a daughter of Thomas Burdet, by whom Thomas and Francis. The above Thomas had also two daughters, Frances and Elizabeth.

ERINGDEN.

This, in a deed between William de Langfeld and John de Methelye, 9 Edw. III. is wrote Heyrikdene, as also in letters patent 11th of the said king, which possibly may be corrupted from Here-wic-dene, Anglo-Saxon words, the first of which signifies a company of armed men, the second a fortress, and the last a valley; if so, it takes its name from an adjoining valley, where formerly was a castle, already described amongst the Saxon and Danish affairs in the parish of Halifax. Or the army, which came to attack this fort, might encamp on this ground, which is the more probable, as there are yet the remains of a redoubt at some distance from the Castle-hill, thrown up to defend the passage of the river Caldar from an attack on the Eringden side of the water. But if Heyrikdene be thought a
greater

greater corruption of the true name than Eringden, as it is now generally wrote, it might be the Earing-dene, from the Anglo-Saxon *Erian*, to plow, to till, or eare. In this sense the word is used in Genesis xlv. 6, and Exodus xxxiv. 21. And that it is a word of some antiquity in the English language, appears from Chaucer's Knight's Tale, where we read, "I have, God wot, a large felde to ere, and wekid ben the oxen in the plow." And this name it might acquire when it was inclosed as a park, as being expressive of the chief purpose for which it was inclosed; for the country, to a considerable extent, being a forest, and stored with beasts of various kinds, for the purpose of hunting, there could not be much corn grown where these had liberty. It is difficult to say precisely, at this distance of time, what were the motives for inclosing this park; those which appear to me as the most probable, are, that it might serve for a retreat for the deer in winter. Those who understand the nature of those animals, especially the red kind, know, that notwithstanding they thrive best on heathy grounds, where they browse on various herbs, more suited to their taste than common grass, yet in the winter months, when those herbs languish, and the cold affects their bodies, they naturally retire to warmer places; and it is usual to have a stock of hay laid up for their support; otherwise, when the snow lies long upon the ground, they would be in danger of being lost. Whether it was called Heyrickdene, or the *Hez-ricz-dene*, the valley or low places where the ricks of hay were put, I am not positive; be this as it will, if the deer were kept within the pales in winter, and turned out into the forest at large the rest of the year, either hay, or corn, or both, might conveniently be grown there; and very little trouble would attend a practice of this sort, for at the proper season the deer would naturally find their way from the most distant parts of the forest, when pinched with cold and hunger, to the covers where they had been used to be fed.

GUNERWALLNASE has the modern name of the Nase-end. Here is a flat piece of ground, whereon, tradition sais, a tower once stood, and the situation seems favorable enough for an
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erection of this sort, for it commands a great part of the country.

THE LODGE. Here doubtless lived some of the keepers, as tradition informs us they did likewise at Bell-house, within this park. This Lodge, which is near Height, in Eringden, is said to be the oldest house in the township, which confirms the above opinion.

OLD CHAMBER, the habitation, as I take it, of Pilkington, Seneschal, and rector of Sowerbyshire, whose house was burned in the reign of Hen. VI. It is certain that he lived in Eringden, and at this place more likely than any other, because of its being a chambered house, which, as Thoresby, in his *Ducatus*, Appendix, p. 606, has justly observed, "was a rare matter of old amongst the *Sylvicolæ*, in the forest of Hardwick," where the chaumer mon signified an inhabitant of the chambered house, the very place I am describing. The common way of building in these parts, was formerly to make all conveniences on the same floor, as may yet be seen in some instances about Heptonstall, in this neighborhood. Salmon, in his *History and Antiquities of Essex*, p. 31, speaking of the manor of Chambers, says, "it seems to have been an antient Lodge, such a one in Delamere forest, in Cheshire, retaining the name of the Chamber in the Forest." The chief officer, I suppose, might live there, as was the case at the Old Chamber in Eringden, and being a person of some consequence, had his house made grander and more convenient than common, by having one set of rooms placed over another.

F I X B Y.

This town, in antient deeds, is called Fekisby, and at present, by contraction, Fixby. It seems to have taken its name from some considerable man who had his residence here, for Fek-his-by is the same as Fek-his-habitation. At what time it got this appellation is uncertain, for no record appears to shew it, and the word bye was used, both by the Saxons and Danes, to denote a dwelling. Nor is it more clear who were the immediate

diate possessors of this place before the Conquest. In all probability it was not looked upon as a place of any great consequence then, for the name does not occur in Domesday-book, so that it must be surveyed as part of Eland, or some other neighboring district, and have got the name of a township since that event, as seems to be the case of several others in the vicarage, or parish of Halifax. In a tax recorded in Kirkby's book, in 1284, it is called Villa de Fekisbye, but even at that time it seems to have been little improved, for the whole sum received from it was but five shillings, which (Skircoat excepted) was less than was received from any township or vill in the whole parish.

In the survey taken in 1314, mentioned at page 26, it appears that the lord received here yearly 18s. 4d. besides other advantages there mentioned, but that there were only five houses at that time in which fires were kept, in a mediety of the said vill, part of the lands being held by those who resided out of the vill.

It is remarkable, that in this survey eight bovates of land are said to make two carucates, whereas they have generally been supposed to make but one; either therefore this was the custom at this particular time, or place, or a mistake is made in two antient manuscripts from whence this account is taken.

This district seems to have been given from the crown soon after the Conquest, as an appendage of the manor of Wakefield, to the earls of Warren and Surry; and accordingly, in the reign of Edward I. earl Warren was returned by the sheriff of Yorkshire, in what is called Kirkby's Inquest, as lord thereof.

It has been said, that the chief habitation in this township gave name to a family which had a good estate here, till William de Toothill married the daughter and heiress of Thomas Fixby, of Fixby. How considerable this family was I cannot say, as I have met with no pedigree of them, nor coat of arms, nor title of knight belonging to any of them. I have copies of many deeds wherein the name occurs, between the years 1255, and 1312, as also deeds without date, but in the extent of all

the lands within the foke of Wakefield, already said to have been made in 1314, there is no mention of this family at all, notwithstanding, two years before, John, son of Henry de Fekisby, had conveyed some lands here to Thomas, son of Robert de Fekisby, and amongst the witnesses was William, son of Roger de Fekisby. The deed was dated at Fekisby, in 1312. It is far from clear, that all who are said in the above deeds to be de Fekisby were of the same family; it seems more probable that in some of them nothing more was meant than to distinguish the parties from others of the same name, by putting down the township where they lived; for this might be necessary to prevent their being confounded with those of neighboring towns, who might attend when deeds were read over at public meetings, in order to be sealed before a competent number of witnesses. This is certain, that there are so many of the same date, that the persons said therein to be de Fekisby, could not live together at one particular house, or family seat, and therefore the whole township must sometimes be meant, and consequently such as had no relationship to one another. At all events it is wrong, with Mr. Thoresby, and others, to call them by the name of Fixby of Fixby, for this never occurs in any deed, the reason of which may be, because the family became extinct before surnames were fully settled.

The pedegree of Toothill, of Toothill, will be inserted under Rastrick; that of Thornhill, of Thornhill and Fixby, is as follows:

PEDEGREE of THORNHILL, of THORNHILL
and FIXBY.

(1.) Askolf de Thornhill had, according to Thoresby, p. 115, John, who lived about 1165, and left no issue. 2. Jordan, who succeeded to the estate. 3. Thomas. He had also 4. Helie, to whom, as at p. 87 of this book, this Jordan, son of Askolf, granted the fourth part of his inheritance in Sowerbyshire, and other lands in that neighborhood, which fourth part the said Helie, and his heirs, were to hold of the said Jordan, and his heirs,

heirs, as of the first begotten; it may therefore be questioned whether Thoresby (and Hopkinson, from whose collections Thoresby copied this account,) did not mistake in making John the elder brother of Jordan. It seems most likely, that this estate in Sowerbyshire was divided equally amongst the four brothers, and that the three younger were to hold under the eldest, or first begotten.

(2.) Jordan de Thornhill, son of Askolf, is said, in Collins's Baronetage, vol. i. p. 157, to have had great possessions in Owendon, Skircoat, Rishworth, Norland, Barkisland, &c. as by evidence, fans date, and that Hameline Plantaginet, earl Warren, owner of the manor of Wakefield, confirmed to him his inheritance in Sowerbyshire about 1169. This Jordan had

(3.) Jordan de Thornhill, who lived about 1189, and was father of

(4.) Sir John Thornhill, of Thornhill, knt. who (as I take it) was witness to a deed of Jordan de Scorchys, printed in the appendix to Stevens's Monasticon, p. 258, and dated 1248. He is also mentioned in a deed at Kirklees in 1240. He married Olive de la Maie, by whom, sir Richard Thornhill, of Thornhill, knt. and John Thornhill, who married Marion, daughter of Mr. Richard Heton, of Mirfield. This sir John (as already mentioned, p. 87) seems to be the person who granted to William earl Warren, that the said earl and his heirs should keep their wild beasts, deer, and fowls, in the ground of the said John, in Sowerbyshire, for the consideration (inter alia) of five stags of grease, and five hinds in winter. A John de Thornhill occurs in 1275, and 1287, as by deeds of those dates. The above sir John had, by the said Olive,

(5.) Sir Richard, who lived in 1279, and is mentioned in Burton's Monasticon, p. 303. He married Maud, daughter of by whom, sir John and Thomas, who had Richard.

(6.) Sir John was witness to a deed, along with his brother Thomas, in 1313; and the year following (8 Edw. II.) he granted to the prior and convent of Lewes, in Suffex, and their successors, licence to attach their mill-dam of Heptonstall on his
foil

foil in Wadsworth, over the water called Hebden, where it should please the said prior and his successors. He married Beatrice, daughter of by whom, sir Bryan, John, and Thomas, which last married Agnes, daughter of Henry Smith, by whom, Margery. Between this sir John and Simon de Thornhill are three sir Bryans in a pedigree at Fixby, the last of which lived 34 Edw. III. but I think it is of little authority.

(7.) Sir Bryan was one of the knights of the shire for Yorkshire, 29 and 31 Edw. III. He married, according to Thoresby, Joan, but Collins, in the supplement to his Peerage, page 238, calls her Isabel, daughter of sir John Fitz Williams, knt. by whom, Simon, Thomas, Elizabeth, who married Henry Masters, of Kirklington, and another daughter, who married sir Henry Staunton, of Staunton, in Nottinghamshire. This sir Bryan, who stiled himself de Thornhill, knt. gave leave, by deed dated at Batley, in 1334, to Adam de Oxenhoppe, to assign over to William de Carlinghou, the chaplain, one messuage, two bovates of land, and thirty shillings rent, which the said Adam held of the said Bryan as parcel of the manor of Batley; and in consequence of this licence, and with the leave of the king, and William Melton, archbishop of York, the said Adam de Oxenhoppe founded a chantry in Batley church, for his soul, and the soul of Margery his wife, and for the souls of Robert his father, and Maud his mother, William de Copley, John, William, and Thomas, his brothers, and the souls of sir John de Thornhill, and Bryan his son, Thomas de Thornton, and Elen his wife, and John de Maningham, for all whose goods he had ill-gotten, and for all the faithful departed. He also founded a chantry in Bedal church, in Yorkshire, as appears from the following, taken out of a MS. in the herald's office. "Bedale p. canter: in ecclesia "S. Gregorii ibid. 6 mess. 36 acr. ter. & dim. 4 acr. prati & "3s. red. in Gilling iuxta Richmond concedend. p. Brian de "Thornhill 2 pars pat. 16 Edw. III. m. 34." This sir Bryan was knighted on or before the 15th of Edw. III. 1341, for in that year he granted by deed to Henry, son of William Soothill, and his heirs, two acres of waste ground in the township of Wad-

Wadsworth, to be holden of him and his heirs, by the title of fir Bryan Thornhill.

(8.) Simon, eldest son of fir Bryan, married, according to Thoresby, p. 115, and also Burton, in his Monasticon, p. 436, Mary, daughter (and coheiress) of Edward Babthorp, of Babthorp, esq; but in the British Museum is a MS. N^o. 797, wherein is the following entry under the title of Ovenden: "43 Edw. " III. Simon de Thornhill, who held of the lord in Stansfeld, " Skircoat, Ovenden, and Wadsworth, certain tenements, and lands " in foccage, died, and Elizabeth, daughter and heir, of the age of " two years, and in the custody of Elizabeth her mother, comes, " and gives for relief ten shillings." Which words are repeated under the title of Wadsworth, in the said MS. but without any date prefixed. Also under Skircoat with the above date, but without any name of the mother. She is called, however, by the name of Elizabeth, in some manuscript additions to Magna Britannia, by the late Mr. Lucas, of Leeds. By this Elizabeth, or Mary, Simon de Thornhill, esq; (called fir Simon in a MS. pedigree at Fixby, but query,) had Elizabeth, as above, though in the pedigree of Babthorpe, in Burton's Monasticon, it is said, through mistake, that Mary, wife of Simon Thornhill, esq; died without issue.

(9.) Elizabeth, married Henry Savile, esq; and in right of this match, the Saviles lived at Thornhill till the time of king Charles I. when, during the civil wars, Sir William Savile having fortified his house there, and made it a garrison for the king, it was taken and burnt, on which account the family thought proper to remove to Rufford, in Nottinghamshire.

Here was an end of the eldest branch of the Thornhills, but the family was continued by

(1.) Thomas Thornhill, son of fir Bryan above-named. He was living in 1374, and married Margaret, daughter of Lacy, of Cromwelbothom, by whom,

(2.) Richard, who married Margaret, daughter and heiress of William Toothill, of Toothill, by Sibil, (or, as some say, Maud,) daughter and heiress of Thomas de Fekisby, in whose right he
was

was seized of Fekisby and Toothill. She survived her husband, for by inquisition at a court held at Wakefield, on Friday next after the Feast of All Saints, 4 Hen. IV. it appeared, that Margaret, late wife of Richard Thornhill, held in demesne, the day she died, lands, &c. in Fekisby, Rastrike, Hipperholm, Linley, and Northowrom, with moor, turbary, and wood of Old Linley, with wards, marriages, reliefs, and escheats; after whose death, William Thornhill, son and heir of said Margaret, entered, &c. This Margaret, according to Thoresby, married to her second husband, Richard de Liley, but a MS. pedigree at Fixby calls him Riley, by whom, Catharine, who married John Leventhorp, of Leventhorp, esq; by whom William, as by deed in 1439. The above Richard Thornhill had, by Margaret his wife, William, John, and Robert. John is called rector of Thornhill, in a deed, dated 1398, and rector of Thorsbye in another, dated 1411.

(3.) William Thornhill, of Fixby and Toothill, esq; seems to have been at age in 1393, for Margaret, formerly wife of Richard de Thornhill, in her pure widowhood, and William de Thornhill, her son, joined in a deed for exchange of lands, dated at Fekisby, on Monday next after the Feast of St. Martin in winter, 17 Ric. II. I find him also in a deed, dated 1438, called William Thornhill de Fixby, esq; about which time it is probable that he removed to Toothill; for in the year following, William Leventhorp, son of John, and Katharine his wife, of Sabrige, in Hertfordshire, quit-claimed to him their right in the manor of Toothill, by the name, &c. of William Thornhill, late of Fixby, esq; He married Barbara, daughter of William Hopton, of Swillington, by whom, Brian Thornhill, of Fixby and Toothill, esq; Robert, Richard, John, Laurence, Isabel, and Joan.

(4.) Brian, married daughter of alderman of York, with whom he had lands at Akeham, near York. By her he had John, and a daughter named Dionis, who married William, or (according to a pedigree of the Stansfeld's in the British Museum, N^o. 2118, fol. 144,) Henry Stansfeld, of Stansfeld, esq;

(5.) John de Thornhill married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Mirfield, esq; by whom, William. In an heraldical MS. in the British

British Museum, N^o. 1052, fol. 80, this John is said to have descended of a third brother of the house of Thornhill; but this is overthrown by the inquisition mentioned below. Mr. Thoresby has made a greater mistake in copying Mr. Hopkinson too closely, for he has entirely left him out of the pedigree, making William to be the son of Brian, and to marry Elizabeth Mirfield; but against this I have met with the following authorities: 1st, In the British Museum is a MS. N^o. 803, containing (inter alia) the substance of an inquisition taken at York, 2 Rich. III. (it is there said through mistake, 2 Rich. II.) in these words: "The jurors
 " say that Brian de Thornhill died this year, and William de
 " Thornhill is cousin and next heir, viz. son of John, son of the
 " foresaid Brian, sixteen years of age, had lands in Fekisby, gave
 " the manor of Fekisby to certain feoffees, 18 Edw. IV." 2dly, In a MS. pedigree of the family at Fixby is the following entry:
 " Yt appeareth by covenants of marriage, that the eldest sonne
 " of Brian was called John, for John maryed Elizabeth, daughter
 " of Ro. Mirfeyld." 3dly, To put the matter out of all dispute, I have the copy of a deed, dated in 1459, wherein Brian Thornhill, of Fixby, esq; and others, feoffees to the use of the said Brian, give and confirm certain estates in Rastrick to this John, in these words: "Johanni Thornhill, filio et heredi ipsius Briani,
 " et Elizabeth uxori sue, filie Roberti Mirfeilde." That John died in the life-time of his father, appears from a deed dated in 1477, wherein Elizabeth Thornhill, wife of John Thornhill, late of Fixby, deceased, makes a grant of land with the consent of Brian Thornhill.

(6.) William Thornhill was sixteen years of age when his grandfather Brian died. He married, according to a MS. pedigree at Fixby, Jen. daughter of John Ditton, esq; but this must either be a mistake, or he had two wives, for in the south quire of the parochial chapel of Eland was formerly a Latin inscription to this purpose, "Pray ye for the prosperity of William
 " Thornhill, and Elizabeth his wife, and of John Thornhill, their
 " son and heir, &c." which suits no other part of the pedigree but this. By the said Jen. or Elizabeth, the said William had

(7.) John Thornhill, of Fixby and Toothill, esq; who married Jennet, daughter of Mr. Nicholas Savile, of New-hall, near Eland, by whom, John Thornhill, of Fixby and Toothill, esq; Thomas, Richard, Brian, Alice, and Elen. Alice married William Priestly, of Stainland. Elen married Jo. Holdworth, of Selby, by whom, Isabel, who married George Helliwell, of Stainland, and Agnes, who married Thomas Clayton, of Clayton. In the register office for wills at York, in the time of T. Woolsey, it appears, that the will of one John Thornhill, of Fixby, was proved May 2, 1529, which, by the date, must be this. He ordered his body to be buried within the chapel of our Blessed Lady St. Mary of Eland, in St. Nicholas quire, or in the chancel thereto adjoining.

(8.) John, son of John, was collector of the tenths and fifteenths, 37 Hen. VIII. in the wapontake of Staincliffe and Ewcrofs, as appears by his quietus out of the Exchequer. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Grice, of Sandal, near Wakefield, esq; by whom, 1. Brian Thornhill, of Fixby, esq; 2. John, 3. Nicholas, 4. Richard, 5. William, a clergyman, M. A. installed a prebendary of Worcester, in the eighth stall, May 4, 1584, and died in 1626. For William Thornhill, prebendary of Worcester, see Casley's Catalogue of Mss. in the King's Library, p. 38, where, after the mention of "Prophetæ xii minores & liber Job, cum Glossis," it is said, "In fine manu recenti scribitur; Liber Ecclesiæ beatæ Mariæ Wigorne, teste scriptore Guil. Thornhill, Eboracensi, ejusdem Ecclesiæ prebendario octavo. Idem reperias scriptum in fine codicis 2 F I, & 3 A VIII, & in aliis." 6. Katharine; 7. Elizabeth, who married Roger Reyne, of Smerley; 8. Cecily, who married John Gledhill, of Barkisland; and 9. Ann. See a MS. in the British Museum, N°. 1052. fol. 80. Mr. Thoresby says also, that one of the daughters of John married Richard Watkin; another Jo. Priestley, and another . . . Longdale.

(9.) Brian, the eldest, married Jane, daughter of John Kay, of Woodsome, esq; but died in 1598, without issue, and was succeeded in the estate by his next brother, John.

(10.) John

(10.) John Thornhill, of Fixby and Toothill, esq; (not Thornhill, as in Thoresby,) married Jennet, daughter of Mr. Edmund Marsh, by whom, John Thornhill, esq; Thomas, and Jane, who married Mr. William Rookes, (not Rodes, as in Thoresby,) of Rhodes-hall, near Bradford.

(11.) John, eldest son of John, was a justice of peace in the time of James I. and dying without issue, was succeeded in the estate by

(12.) Thomas, his brother, who was also justice of peace 11 Charles I. and treasurer for lame soldiers, with sir Thomas Wentworth, of North Embsal. He married Ann, daughter and heiress of Thomas Triggot, esq; of South Kirby, by whom, John Thornhill, of Fixby, esq; Brian, who died unmarried; Elizabeth, who married Langdale Sunderland, of High Sunderland; esq; and Margaret, who married sir John Armitage, of Kirk-lees, bart.

(13.) John, son of Thomas, was justice of peace in the West Riding, and major of the foot regiment for Agbrig and Morley. He married to his first wife Dorothy, daughter and heiress of George Collenbell, of Derbyshire, esq; by whom, a daughter Ann, who died in her second year. To his second wife, Everild, eldest daughter and coheiress of sir George Wentworth, of Wooley, knt. to whom he was married, Sept. 7, 1650; by her he had Everild, who married Thomas Horton, of Barkisland, esq; Elizabeth, John, who both died young. George, who succeeded to the estate. Frances, who printed a Catechism; Thomas, and another married to one Grantham. It appears from the register at Hartshead, that the above Everild, daughter of John, was baptized Sept. 11, 1651. Elizabeth, John, and George, are also registered there. This John was buried in 1669.

(14.) George Thornhill, of Fixby, esq; who was baptized August 16, 1655, and died suddenly August 19, 1687, married Mary, daughter and heiress of Thomas Wyvill, of Constable Burton, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, esq; by whom Brian Thornhill, of Fixby, esq; Thomas, John, George, William, Michael, Marmaduke, Askolf, (these four last died young;)

Everild, who married fir Arthur Caley, bart. Mary, and Ann, who both died unmarried. Of these, George, the father, was a justice of peace, and died in the 32d year of his age, being buried at Eland. Brian died July 26, 1701, aged twenty-four. Thomas died May 18, 1751, aged seventy-one. John died Feb. 25, 1756, aged seventy-seven. George died Dec. 30, 1754, aged seventy-three.

(15.) Brian, eldest son of George, married 29 August, 1699, Frances, daughter and heiress of Joshua Wilson, esq; by whom one daughter, who died young. She survived, and married to her second husband, fir Francis Leicester, bart.

(16.) Thomas Thornhill, of Fixby, esq; second son of George, and brother of Brian, was high sheriff of Yorkshire in 1745, and died unmarried. At his death the estate came to his brother,

(17.) John Thornhill, esq; of Gray's-inn, barrister at law, who also died unmarried, leaving the estate to his brother,

(18.) George Thornhill, who lived at Diddington, in Huntingdonshire, and married Sarah, daughter of John Barne, esq; of Kirkby, in Lincolnshire, by whom, Mary, who married Miles Barne, esq; of Sotterley, in Suffolk. Thomas, the present owner of Fixby, who is unmarried. John, who died young. George, of Diddington aforesaid, now living, and unmarried. Sarah, who married fir John Blois, of Cockfield-hall, in Suffolk, bart. and Miles, who died young. Arms of Thornhill, of Fixby, gules, two bars gemells, and a chief, argent; but in fir William Fairfax's Book of Arms of Yorkshire, p. 347, in the British Museum, Brian Thornhill is said to have borne gules, two bars, ermine.

Having copies of several conveyances of lands within this township, I shall endeavor to give the derivations of the names therein mentioned, both to give the reader a better idea of the history of this neighborhood, and to let him see what language was formerly there used.

BRADWALLSIKE. The termination Sike signifies, according to common usage in this country, a small rill of water, from the Anglo-Saxon *Sich*; Brade is broad, and wall is either from walle,

walle, which formerly was used to denote a well of water, or was wrote for vall, which meant a ditch.

BRENEHILL. The place where wood used to be burnt into charcoal. Bpenning, in the Anglo-Saxon, meant burning. It is a wood to this day.

BROME CROFT. 35 Edw. III, the herb Broom grew plentifully here; but by croft we are not to understand a small inclosure only, but a farm in general, for three acres were conveyed here, and there might be much more.

BROCHOLES. From Bpoc, a badger, and þolh, which signified a cave, den, or hollow in the earth, where wild beasts secrete themselves.

BUTT GREEN. The place where probably the bowmen of this neighborhood used to exercise themselves by shooting at a mark, which was fixed on artificial banks of earth, called to this day Butts, particularly in Lancashire, where the custom is still in some measure kept up, for the sake of diversion, and the common distances are four, eight, twelve, and sixteen roods, eight yards to the rood.

CROSSGATE. This might be taken to mean a place where two ways intersected each other, but for this expression in the deed, "ter. que iacet apud crucem," there was therefore, according to the superstition of those times, a cross fixed here by the way side, as there were also several others in different parts of this parish.

CROWALLSIKE. Cro signifies a marshy, or wet place, the rest as under Bradewalllike.

FELINGE. Fell, in the Saxon, as Camden has observed in his Remains, p. 117. signified a craggy, barren, or stony place. Fælsted, in Dutch, means the same thing, and Fels, in German, is a rock. Inge is a Danish word for a meadow, and is sometimes used for low ground, or a common.

FORDOLL. The farther Dole, or division of land, perhaps in the public field, from the Anglo Saxon dælan, to divide, or distribute. Unless it comes from the British Dol, a low fertile piece of ground, either meadow or pasture. The Vandals said Dol for a valley, and Dall is the same in Teutonic.

GILLE-

GILLERODE. Camden, in his Remains, p. 117. says, Gill is a small water. Rode, or Royde, has already been explained under Howroyde, in Barkisland.

LYDYATE. This occurs several times in the parish of Halifax, and other parts of the kingdom, and has had various significations affixed to it. *Plro-geat*, in Saxon, is a false gate, a postern, a back-door, and *Lud-geat*, is the same. Verstigan derives it from the Saxon, *Leod-gate*, quasi porta populi, in which sense it seems to have been a gate, on, or near a public road, or else the road itself. But the most probable interpretation, I think, is from *Lade*, or *Lod*, both which used to signify a watercourse, and there happens to be this at all the places of this name which I have seen, the famous Ludgate in London not excepted; for after all, it seems to be so called from the water which emptied itself into Fleet-ditch, at a small distance from it. In this sense it answers very well to the *Porta Fluentana* at Rome.

NETHERTON PIGHILLS. The first of these words signifies either the nearer inclosure, village, farm, or dwelling-house. The Saxon *Ton*, or *Tun*, is a common termination in many parts of England, for as Verstigan, p. 295. has observed, "In ford, in ham, in ley, and tun, the most of English surnames run." The same author has likewise told us, that our ancestors cast up for safety a ditch, and made a strong hedge about their houses, and the buildings so environed about with tunes (or hedges) got, by a metaphor, the name of tunes annexed to them. The custom of surrounding houses with fences, or guards, seems to be alluded to in our English translation of the book of Job, i. 10. where it is said, "Hast thou not made an hedge about him, and about his house, and about all that he hath on every side?" The difference between *Ham* and *Tun* seems to have been this, that the former was the mansion house of the lord, such as the Romans called *Villa Urbana*, and the latter the *Rustica Villa*, let out to tenants or farmers. *Pighills* does sometimes denote a small parcel of land inclosed, called also a *Pingle*, and perhaps may be the same as in Lancashire is denominated

minated a Pingot. It is frequently pronounced Pickle. An hog-sty is also to this day, in some parts of Yorkshire, called a Pig-hull, from the Saxon þelan, or the Islandic hil, both which signify to cover. It is therefore probable that some large herd of swine were fed here, and that a convenient building, called a Pig-hull, was erected to receive them at proper times, which gave name to the place after this was destroyed.

OLD-RODE. So called, either as it was the Old royd land, or because some antient way led through it; probably the latter, as the Roman military way passed through this township, and I know not any such distinction as that of Old royd land, and New royd land.

RYDING. A place cleared of wood; as we to this day say, to rid a piece of ground; either from the Islandic, rid, to pluck up, or the Saxon aþedan, which signified the same. In the same sense, likewise, do the Danes use the word Redde, and the Dutch Redden. The German Ried also is *locus è sylva excisus*.

STANIFORLANG. The stony furlong. This measure, still used in several parts of England, was sometimes computed at forty poles, which made the eighth part of a mile, yet at other times it was used for a quantity of ground of more, or fewer acres.

THWERLANDS. I think the word Thwer may antiently have been used for three, as Thwertnick for third night; so that these lands might belong to three different persons, or be divided into so many different parts. It is very rarely met with.

TOFTS. A toft meant formerly either a dwelling house, or the place where such house had stood. The owner of such house was called a Toftman, and he who had neither house nor land, was said to have, Ne toft, ne croft. Tofts also signified groves of trees, now called tufts, answering to the French Touffe du bois.

WYTEHALGE. Thoresby, in his Topography, p. 90, says, that white rents were such as were paid in silver, and black mail such as were paid in cattle, or provisions. This Halge, or Haghe, (for which see Halghe, under Rastrick,) was a piece of ground, the rent of which was paid in money. The distinction of
Whiteley

Whiteley and Blackley, so common in this parish, tend to verify the above observation.

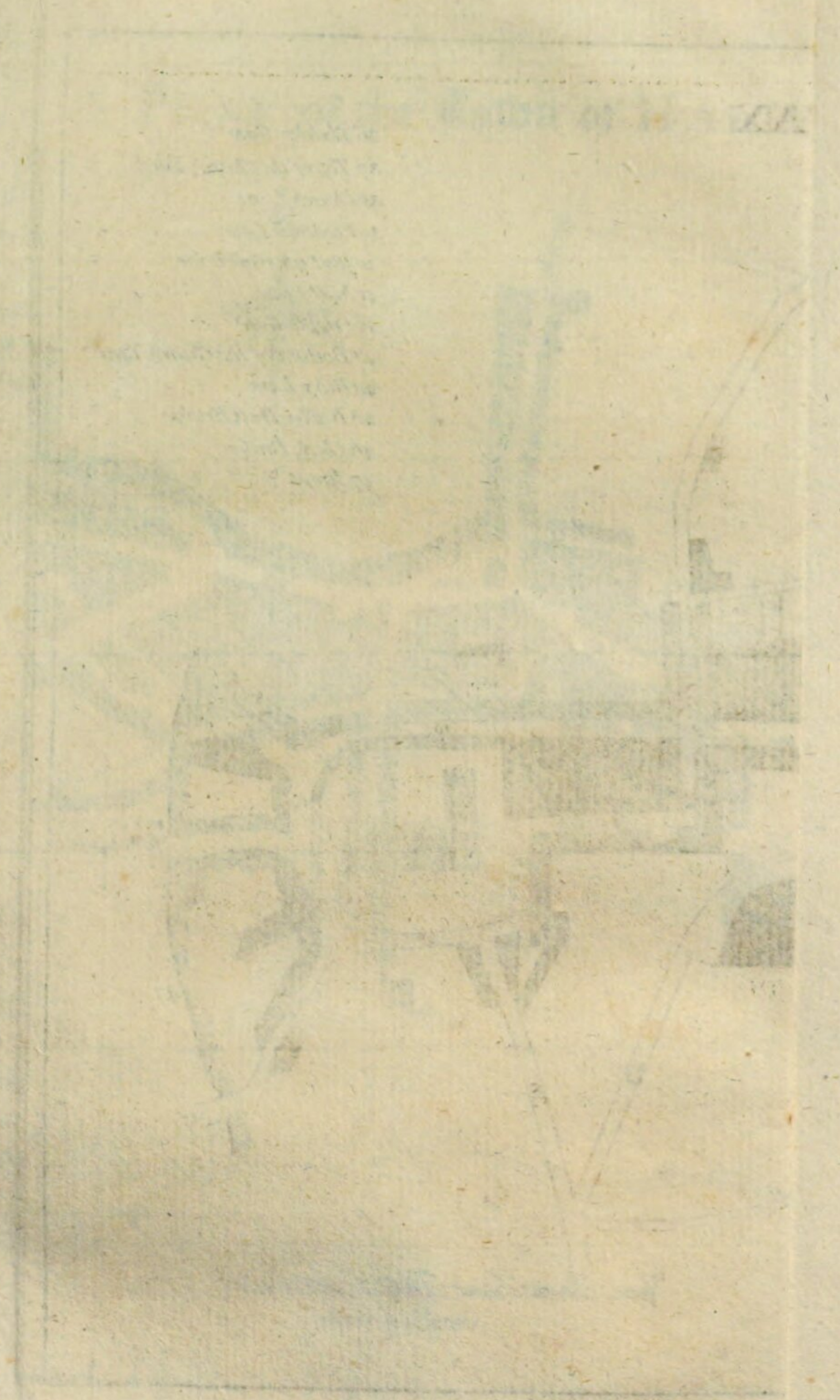
GREETLAND.

The modern pronunciation of the name of this township is Greetland, but it has often been wrote Gretland; and may have had its name either as being the Great land, or from the number of stones in it, which, in the Islandic language, were called Grioot, or Griot, or from the Saxon *Grȳt*, or *Grēot*, sand or gravel.

Camden is not correct, when he sais, that Greetland is situated on the very top of an high hill, accessible on one side only, for the great road from Lancashire to York enters it on the west side on a level, and leaves it towards the east, after a long, but easy descent; the other sides are nearly such as he describes them. The most considerable place in this township is

CLAYHOUSE, which yet, from its appellation, seems not to have had a very noble origin. It gave name to a family of repute, now extinct, who occur in deeds, &c. between the years 1313, and 1687. I have not seen a pedigree of this family, nor could I, with certainty, compose one from the papers in my possession. I must therefore content myself with saying, that they had the title of gentlemen, and bore for their coat armor, gules, on a chevron, between three trefoils, flipt, argent, a mullet sable; and one of the family, Robert Clay, vicar of Halifax, bore the chevron ingrailed. Dyson, the present owner of Clayhouse, bears parted per pale, or and azure, a sun in glory counterchanged. John Clay's right to arms was disclaimed at York Lent assizes, 1668; also . . . Ramsden, and Thomas Croffley, as by a MS. in the Herald's-office. The estate at Clayhouse belongs at present to Rishworth school. Another place of note in this township is

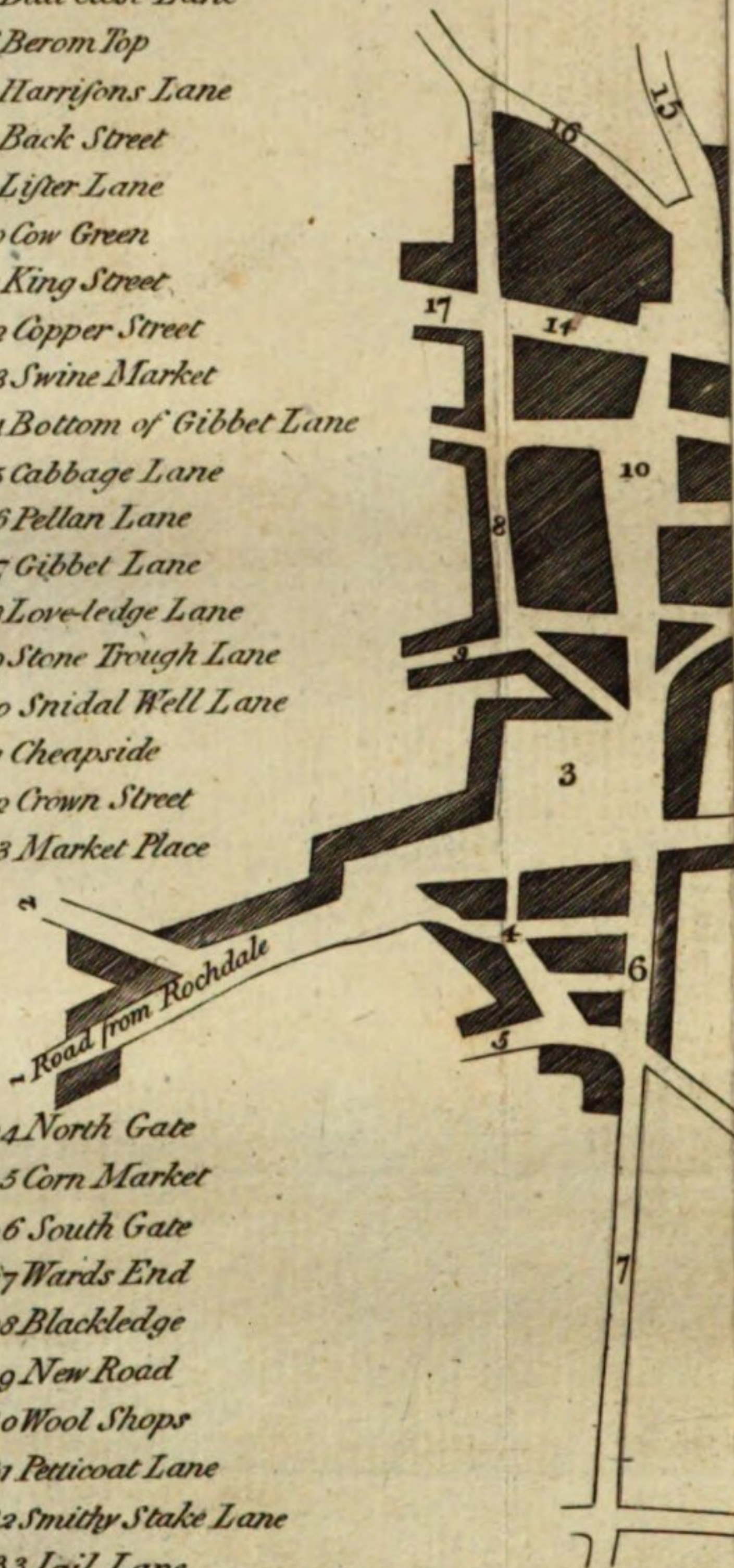
CRAWSTONE, where lived, some time ago, a considerable family, of the name of Ramsden, one of whom, John Ramsden, esq; who married Bridget, daughter of Walter Calverley, of Calverley, esq; is said to have been worth a thousand pounds
per



V. 201.

References

- 1 Bottom of King Cross Lane
- 2 Hopwood Lane
- 3 Bull Green
- 4 Little Green
- 5 Bull Close Lane
- 6 Berom Top
- 7 Harrisons Lane
- 8 Back Street
- 9 Lister Lane
- 10 Cow Green
- 11 King Street
- 12 Copper Street
- 13 Swine Market
- 14 Bottom of Gibbet Lane
- 15 Cabbage Lane
- 16 Pellam Lane
- 17 Gibbet Lane
- 18 Love-ledge Lane
- 19 Stone Trough Lane
- 20 Snidal Well Lane
- 21 Cheapside
- 22 Crown Street
- 23 Market Place
- 24 North Gate
- 25 Corn Market
- 26 South Gate
- 27 Wards End
- 28 Blackledge
- 29 New Road
- 30 Wool Shops
- 31 Petticoat Lane
- 32 Smithy Stake Lane
- 33 Jail Lane
- 34 Causey Top
- 35 Causey



per ann. He died at Esholt, July 25, 1689, aged twenty-two, and was buried at Guiseley. Another of the family, Thomas Ramsden, of Crawston, esq; married Frances, one of the daughters and coheiresses of sir Walter Hawksworth, of Hawksworth, bart. and his son changed his name to Hawksworth, which the family still bear. The arms of Ramsden, of Crawstone, were, argent, on a chevron, between three fleurs de lis sable, as many rams heads of the field. This coat, in Guillim, is said to have been granted to John Ramsden, of Longley, in the county of York, by William Flower, Norroy, in 1575. This was the same family; for about this time they removed from Crawstone to Longley, near Huddersfield; and accordingly their arms are thus painted, in an escutcheon in the parochial chapel of Eland, and in a MS. pedigree at New Grange, and elsewhere; but in Collins's Baronetage, vol. v, p. 31, (where is a pedigree from Robert Ramsden, of Longley aforesaid,) the rams heads are said to have been erased.

H A L I F A X.

This, which is one of the most considerable towns in the west riding of Yorkshire, is situated in the latitude of 53 d. 47 m. or, as some say, 48. It has already been observed, that in 1443 there were no more than thirteen families settled here, and that in one hundred and twenty three years they increased to five hundred and twenty, and in less than two hundred years more, to one thousand, two hundred, and seventy-two families. I have a plan of the town and precincts of Halifax, which I copied from an old one, drawn by the late Mr. Brearcliffe, of Halifax, date uncertain. The places of note marked in this are, the church, Bayley-hall, Moulter-hall, Cross-hill, Norbrigg, Stannery, and the Gibbet. No vicarage house, and scarcely any houses near the church. The greatest number of buildings appear to have been towards the top of the present town, but there seems not to have been a regular street in the whole place.

In 1759 I caused a ground plan to be taken of this town, (a plate of which accompanies this work,) and from this survey

it appears, that from the middle of Clark-bridge, to the last house at the bottom of King Cross-lane, measures 1156 yards; from the beginning of Southgate, to the end of Northgate, 673 yards; from the Cross, to the last house in King Cross-lane, 581 yards; from the Cross, to the end of Southgate, 432 yards; from the Cross, to the end of Northgate, 205 yards; from the Cross, to the middle of Clark-bridge, 575 yards; from the Cross, to the last house on the other side of Clark-bridge, 650 yards. The figures in the engraved ground plan of this town point out the names of the streets, and other particular parts thereof, as follows: 1. Bottom of King Cross-lane. 2. Hopwood-lane. 3. Bull-green. 4. Little-green. 5. Bull-close-lane. 6. Berom-top. 7. Harrison's-lane. 8. Back-street. 9. Lister-lane. 10. Cow-green. 11. King's-street. 12. Copper-street. 13. Swine-market. 14. Bottom of Gibbet-lane. 15. Cabbage-lane. 16. Pellan-lane. 17. Gibbet-lane. 18. Loveledge-lane. 19. Stone-trough-lane, 20. Snidal-well-lane. 21. Cheap-side. 22. Crown-street. 23. Market-place. 24. Northgate. 25. Corn-market. 26. Southgate. 27. Ward's-end. 28. Blackledge. 29. New-road. 30. Woolshops. 31. Petticoat-lane. 32. Smithy-stake-lane. 33. Jayl-lane. 34. Causey-top. 35. Causey. 36. Skeldergate. 37. Top of the church-yard. 38. Church-lane. 39. Vicarage-lane. 40. Well-i'th'-wall-lane. 41. Mill-lane. 42. Cripplegate. 43. Bottom o'th' church-yard. 44. Bury-lane. 45. Bailey-hall-bridge. 46. Clark-bridge. 47. Haleg-brook.

Places of note in Halifax, are, amongst others,

BULL-GREEN, where, in former times, was carried on the diversion of bull-baiting, an exercise which our forefathers were so fond of, that one may see or hear of some remain of this kind in almost every town. It seems as if the Bull-close, which is at no great distance from this, had once some connection with it. Near to Bull-green is a smaller opening, called **Cow-green**, which, I suppose, had its name from that sort of cattle being sold there; as also had the **Swine-market**, and the **Corn-market**, from the particular commodities there exposed to sale.

CLARKE-

CLARKE-BRIDGE seems to have been first built by the clergy, or clerks, for the conveniency of passing from the church, either to their habitations, or some place set apart for religious exercises; the latter is more probable, as there was a spring in the opposite bank, called the Holy-well; perhaps it is this name which makes it believed that the famous yew-tree grew there, on which one of the monks is said to have hanged a young virgin who refused to gratify his passion. It is not many years since some workmen informed me, that they had found a stone trough there, which, they imagined, might have belonged to the Holy-well. The tradition arising from this monkish tale is so strong in favour of this particular spot, that a public house being set up there a few years ago, a sign was hung up, with a description of the story.

CRIPPLEGATE might take its name from the lame going this way to be cured at the supposed holy place. If the waters here have any medicinal qualities, the knowledge of it is lost through long disuse; it would be worth while to make some experiments upon them.

JAYL for debtors, kept by the lord's bailiff, the antiquity of which does not appear from records, but doubtless it existed in the times of the earls of Surry, not to confine debtors only, but such felons as were taken within the liberties of the forest of Hardwick, and were there triable by the custom of the said forest.

MARKET-PLACE, properly so called, though the town never had a charter for the holding of a market; for this may be held by prescription, and length of time will make this as good a title as any charter could give. Here is a cross of some antiquity, though not curious; a pillory and stocks close by it; and a little higher in the street, at what is called the Corn-market-end, a square remain, in the center of which was once fixed a May-pole. The antient Romans had something of this kind, which they honored with a feast of flowers, called Floralia, and which they began to celebrate on the 4th of the calends of May. Ovid says, at the end of his 4th Book of Fasti,

Cum Phrygis Affaraci Tithonia fratre relicto,

Sustulit immenso ter jubar orbe suum ;

Mille venit variis Florum Dea nexa coronis :

Scena joci morem liberioris habet.

Exit et in Maias sacrum Florale Kalendas, &c.

Afterwards these feasts were kept with costly banquets and oblations, and called Maiuma, which being but indifferently conducted, Constantine the Great forbade them. They were again revived under Honorius and Arcadius, in the first year of their government, with strict orders that honesty and modesty should be observed ; but those orders not being complied with, the same emperors abolished them again. Evelyn, in his Sylva, chap. 33, condemns this custom, as being often destructive of fine straight trees, and says it was introduced by the emperor Anastasius, to abolish the Gentile Maiuma of the Romans at Ostia, when they were allowed to transfer an oak, or other tree, out of some forest, into the town, and erect it before their mistresses door. The Danes observed this feast, as may be gathered from their making the May-pole, or Busk, the characteristic or mark for the first day of May, on their Clog Almanacs, or Runic Calendars : And that they were continued in later ages, appears from a decree made in the council of Milan, in 1573, for reforming some abuses therein. The modern practice in England is well known, as it is still kept up in many country villages, though not in so many, nor with such parade, as formerly.

RATTON-ROW is the name of some ground adjoining to the church-yard, on the north side of the church. As this appellation, which is very antient, signifies the row or street where the fair was kept, it is not unreasonable to suppose, that here was formerly a meeting every year, to celebrate the feast of the dedication of the church ; for these meetings, I think, are generally looked upon as the original of fairs. And that they were antiently held in church-yards, appears from archbishop Stafford's forbidding the holding of fairs and markets in church-yards throughout his province, in the year 1444, as they had been

been before, 13 Edw. I. by the statute of Winchester. As the church at Halifax is dedicated to St. John Baptist, we may suppose the feasts of dedication were kept originally on that day, and more particularly so, as the great yearly fair at Halifax is still held on that saint's day, unless it happens on a Sunday.

WARD'S-END is a name common to many places in England, and, if I mistake not, always signifies the end, or extreme part of the district, where, in troublesome times, watch and ward was kept; thus if a chain of centinels were posted round Halifax, to prevent the entrance of any but friends, one proper station would be at this Ward's-end.

SURVEY of an HOUSE in the BACK-LANE, in
HALIFAX.

The date on the back part of this house is 1665; but some parts of the building seem to be much older. In a chamber window above stairs are painted on glass, 1. A dog raised on his hinder feet; 2. A cock standing on his right foot, holding in his left a pole, which he shoulders, and on which is hung an hare; about his neck is slung a bugle horn, and on his head is an high-crowned hat. 3. A gentleman and lady in antique dresses, joining hands. 4, 5, and 6. Fruit and birds. In the hall window, 1. A female figure, walking. 2. A man walking; both these in antique dresses. 3. A coat of arms, as supposed, azure, three triple crowns or, two and one, the whole ornamented with sprigs. 4. A flower. 5. A man seated, dressing his own fore leg, having a dirk at his side. 6. A man on the sea shore, flying from a mermaid in the water, who holds a glass, and seems to be tempting him to stay. 7. A cat. 8. A man armed cap-a-pie, fighting with a bear, which stands erect, and he just on the point of stabbing him. 9. A wild boar. 10. A man dressed in a green doublet. 11. A man delivering to another a fish, which he has just taken off the head of a barrel. 12. A bear erect, with a broad sword slung round his shoulder, and a smaller sword drawn in his right paw, a bugle horn hung round his neck. 13—17. Birds. 18. The figure of a strange animal.

How

How long Halifax has been called by its present name, or how it originally got the name, is a little uncertain. Camden, and (on his authority) several others have told us, that it is of no great antiquity, for that not many ages since it was called Horton; and that the natives there accounted for the change of its name by a story of a young woman there, who, refusing to yield to the unlawful embraces of one of the monks, he cut off her head, which was afterwards hung up in a yew tree, and by the credulous vulgar looked upon as holy; of which the clergy taking advantage, they improved the fallacy into a miracle, and persuaded the people, that the little veins, which, like hairs, were spread between the bark and the tree, were the very hairs of the virgin; this caused such a great resort of pilgrims to it, that, from the little village of Horton, it became a large town, and assumed the new name of Halig-fax, or Holy-hair, for fax, he observes, is used by the English, on the north side of Trent, to signify hair; hence the noble family of Fairfax, in Yorkshire, were so called from their fair hair. This relation our author had from some of the inhabitants, but it is something strange, that so judicious an antiquary should give such entire credit to it, for some parts of the story are very suspicious, and others untrue.

At the time of the Norman survey, we meet with no name at all of this place, for there is not the least mention of it in Domesday-book, though several other places occur in the neighborhood; supposing therefore the above story to be true, the date of it must be fixed subsequent to that event, or as our author has expressed himself, "not many ages since." I take Camden to have been in these parts a little before the year 1580; it was therefore a sort of contradiction for him in one place to say, that not many ages before, it grew up from a little village to a large town, and in another place, that about 1443 there were but in Halifax thirteen houses. Be that as it will, we find William, earl Warren, who died in 1138, giving the church here to the monks of Lewes, in Suffex, by the express name of Ecclesia de Halifax, almost five hundred years before Camden's Britannia made its appearance; it cannot therefore be true that the name "is of
"no

“no great antiquity;” and this very much invalidates the credit of the whole story, which is authenticated by no record, and depends entirely on tradition. And it seems that this account of Camden’s did not satisfy every one; for the author of the book called Hallifax, and its Gibbet Law placed in a true light, printed in 1708, p. 4. says, that “at first it was an hermitage of very great antiquity,—that the present church was built from, or rather added to a chapel long since built, and dedicated to St. John Baptist, stiled by some antients, the Father of Hermits, and in which place, as they pretend, was kept the real face of St. John Baptist, hence called Hallifax, or Holy-Face.” This account has this circumstance to support it, that the present fabric is dedicated to St. John Baptist, and the etymology seems equally good with the other; for in the Scottish language, which is the best preserver of the Anglo Saxon, and which I doubt not is very much like what once was spoke in Yorkshire, fax has been used for face; thus in Gawin Douglas’s translation of Virgil, p. 48.

“His fax and berd was fadit quhare he stude;”
and how hair was called, the next line will shew,

“And all his hare was glotnyd full of blude.”

If this in former times was really an hermitage, no place could have been chosen more proper for that purpose; for as retirement and solitude were essential to the profession of those unsociable men, here was a deep and lonesome valley, where almost impenetrable woods, and a natural sterility forbad even the herdsman to drive his flocks, and where consequently the man of retired contemplation might, without disturbance, spend his melancholy hours. Such is the strange vicissitude of things, that in the same place where the wild boar made his repast on acorns, rich commerce smiles, and industry and plenty make thousands happy!

The town of Halifax has the honor to give title to the noble family of Montagu, of Horton, in the county of Northampton. The first person on whom the dignity was conferred, was Charles Montagu, who, on the 4th of December, 1700, was made baron Halifax, in the county of York, with limitation of that honor to George Montagu, esq; eldest son and heir of Edward Montagu, esq;

esq; his eldest brother, and the heirs male of his body ; the reasons for this royal act of favor are copied from the preamble to the patent in Collins's Peerage, Vol. III. p. 694. and are such as reflect the highest lustre on his character. His merit employed the pens of the best writers of the time, amongst the rest, the author of a poem in the Spectator, Vol. VIII. N^o. 620. to this purport,

Whom shall the muse from out the shining throng
Select, to heighten, and adorn her song ?
Thee, Hallifax. To thy capacious mind,
O man approv'd, is Britain's wealth consign'd.
Her coin (while Nassau fought) debas'd and rude,
By thee in beauty, and in truth renew'd,
An arduous work ! Again thy charge we see,
And thy own care once more returns to thee.
O ! form'd in ev'ry scene to awe and please,
Mix wit with pomp, and dignity with ease :
Tho' call'd to shine aloft, thou wilt not scorn
To smile on arts thyself did once adorn :
For this thy name succeeding time shall praise,
And envy less thy garter *, than thy bays.

* He was knight of the garter.

October 26, 1714, he was advanced to the dignity of earl of Hallifax and viscount Sunbury, with limitation of those honors to his nephew abovementioned, who succeeded to them on the death of his uncle, May 19, 1715. Previous to this, the town had given title to George Savile, who, 10 Charles II. was created baron Savile of Eland, and viscount Hallifax ; and in 1682, farther advanced to the title of marquis of Hallifax, which continued till August 31, 1700, when, at the death of William, son of the above George, without issue male, the title became extinct.

The following is a GENEALOGICAL ACCOUNT of this part of the FAMILY of SAVILE.

Some think that the family of Savile came into England with the Conqueror, and that they are inserted in the roll of Battle Abbey,

Abbey, by the name of Shevile; but others suppose them to have come with Geoffry Plantaginet, because there are two towns of this name on the frontiers of Anjou, both which were annexed to the crown of England, when the said Geoffry married Maud, daughter and heiress of Henry I. It is looked upon to be a family of very great antiquity, being even supposed to be descended from the Sabelli, or Savelli, of Rome, which Richardson, in his Account of some of the Statues, &c. in Italy, printed in 1722, says, was the most antient family in Rome. It was, it seems, extinct there a few years ago. The prince Savelli was, in 1747, guardian of the conclave of cardinals at Rome. Some of his ancestors were consuls at Rome before our Savior's time. The family is even said to have existed three thousand years. The first I meet with of this family in England, is sir John Savile, of Savile-hall, in Dodworth, near Barnsley, in Yorkshire, who married a daughter of sir Symon de Rockley, who bore lozengy, argent and gules, a fess, sable, Thoresby, p. 25. I have also met with argent, seven fusils, gules, three, three, and one, oppressed with a fess, sable. By her he had sir Walter de Savile, and John de Savile. Sir Walter married a daughter of Adam Everingham, of Stainbrough, by whom, an only daughter, Elizabeth, married to sir John Everingham, knt. John Savile, brother of sir Walter, married, about 1240, Agnes, daughter and heiress of sir Roger Aldwark, knt. who bore gules, a fess between six fusils, or. By her he had Henry Savile, who married Agnes, daughter and heir of John Golcar, esq; by whom, Thomas, who married daughter and coheiress of sir Richard Tankersley, of Tankersley, knt. by whom, sir John Savile, of Tankersley, knt. (Some pedigrees make this Henry marry to Ellen de Copley.) Henry, s. p. and Alice, wife to Lockwood. Sir John married Agnes, daughter and coheiress of Rochdale, esq; who bore sable, an escutcheon, within eight martlets in orle, argent; this I take to be the true coat of the father of this Agnes, because it was formerly put up in Eland chapel, as such; but I have seen another belonging to the family, viz. argent, a fleur de lis between eight martlets, sable. By Agnes, his wife, sir John had John Savile,

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of

of Tankersley, esq; Elizabeth, married to Thomas Kay, and Margery, married to John Thornton. John Savile, esq; married Isabel, daughter and coheiress of sir Robert Latham, knt. who bore or, on a chief, azure, indented, three plates; by her he had sir John Savile, and Jane, married to . . . Ashton, in Lancashire. Sir John married Jane, daughter of Matthew de Bosco (or Wood) by whom, John, and Margaret, Priores of Kirklees, 32 Edw. III. John married Margery, daughter and coheiress of Henry Rushworth, of Rushworth, in Halifax parish, esq; who bore argent, a bend sable, an eagle displayed, vert, and a cross crosslet of the second, according to one MS. but I find to the name of Alexander Rushworth, in sir William Fairfax's Book of Arms for Yorkshire, in the British Museum, argent, a cross crosslet, sable; also argent, a cross botonè fitchè, sable; by her he had sir John Savile, of Tankersley, knt. and Henry, who married Ellen, daughter and heiress of Thomas Copley, of Copley, in the parish of Halifax, esq; Sir John was high sheriff of Yorkshire 3d and 11th of Rich. II. and knight of the shire for the said county, 7th and 8th of the said king; he married Isabel, daughter and heiress of sir John de Eland, knt. (some pedegrees have it sir Thomas,) by whom, sir John Eland, knt. and Henry, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Simon Thornhill, of Thornhill, esq; who bore gules, two bars gemells, and a chief, argent. Also a daughter Jane, married to John Wortley, esq; Sir John last named married Isabel, daughter of Robert de Radcliffe, of the Tower, by whom, sir John Savile, knt. who married Isabel, daughter of sir William Fitzwilliams, knt. and a daughter Isabel, who married Thomas Darcy, second son to the lord Darcy; both these died s. p.

Henry Savile above named had sir Thomas Savile, knt. in the time of Hen. VI. and a daughter Jennet, who married William Leeds, of Leeds, esq; s. p. Sir Thomas married Margaret, daughter of sir Thomas Pilkington, by whom, sir John Savile, of Thornhill, Eland, and Tankersley, who married Alice, daughter of sir William Gascoigne, of Gawthorp, knt. com. Ebor. and three daughters, viz. Margaret, married to John Hopton, of Swillington, esq; Alice, to sir John Harrington, of Brearley, knt.

and

and Elizabeth, to Edmund Afke, of Aston, esq; Sir John had three sons, viz. fir John, who married Jane, daughter of fir Thomas Harrington, of Brearley, knt. William, who died s. p. and Thomas Savile, of Lupset, esq; Sir John, the eldest, had fir John, who married first, Alice, daughter of Henry Vernon, esq; by whom no issue. Secondly, Elizabeth, daughter and coheirefs (one account sais sister) of fir William Paston, of Woodnoth, by whom fir Henry, and three daughters, viz. 1. Ann, who married, first, fir Henry Thwaites; secondly, William Thwaites. 2. Elizabeth, who married, first, fir Thomas Conyers, of Sackborn, knt. secondly, to Thomas Soothill. 3. Margaret, who married, first, Richard Corbet; secondly, Thomas Wortley, of Wortley, esq; Sir Henry, created knight of the Bath, 25 Hen. VIII. married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas Soothill, of Soothill, esq; by whom, 1. Edward, who married Mary, daughter of fir Richard Lee, of St. Alban's, com. Hertf. from whom he was divorced "frigiditatis causa." 2. John, the second son, died young; and 3. Dorothy, was married to John Kay, of Woodsam, esq;

Thomas Savile, of Lupset, above named, married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Balforth, esq; (or as one pedegree sais, Basford,) by whom, 1. John Savile, of Lupset. 2. Thomas Savile, of Wakefield, who married Catharine, daughter and heiress of John Chaloner, of Stanley, alias Midgley-hall, near Wakefield, from whom the Saviles of Stanley and Wakefield, now extinct. 3. George, of Cotham, in Nottinghamshire, and of Grantham, in Lincolnshire, who married, according to one pedegree, a daughter and coheirefs of Rooke, of Hipperholme, near Halifax; but according to another, the daughter and heiress of Henry, son of Henry Shyrley, of Lumley, from whom the Saviles of Grantham and Homeby, in Lincolnshire.

John Savile, of Lupset, esq; above named, married, 12 Hen. VIII. Ann, daughter of William Wiatt, and widow of John Spilman, esq; by whom Henry Savile, of Lupset and Barrowby, com. Linc. who married Joan, daughter and heiress of William Vernon, of Barrowby afore said, by whom, 1. fir George Savile, the first baronet. 2. Francis, who married Catharine, daughter and

coheirefs of William, lord Conyers. 3. Cordell Savile, who married Mary, daughter and heirefs of William Welbeck, of Sutton, com. Nott. esq; 4. Bridget, married to Henry Nevile, of Grove. 5. Friswolde. Sir George abovenamed, created a baronet, 9 James I. married, first, Mary, daughter of George Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury; secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of sir Edward Ascough, of South Kelsey, in Lincolnshire: by his first lady he had sir George Savile, of Rufford, who, Dugdale, in his Baronage, Vol. II. p. 463. has omitted, but who married, first, Sarah, daughter and coheir of John Rede, of Cotesbrook, in Northamptonshire, f. p. Secondly, Ann, daughter of sir William Wentworth, of Woodhouse, sister to the earl of Straf-ford; by her he had sir George, who died unmarried; and sir William, who married Ann, daughter of Thomas, lord Coven-try, by whom, amongst others, George, earl of Halifax, as abovementioned, whose marriages and descendants the printed accounts will shew.

For arms of Savile, see under Bradley, in Stainland.

The most considerable family which hath been resident in the town of Halifax, I take to be that of Waterhouse, whose pede-gree is thus put down in a MS. in the Harleian Collection in the British Museum, called the Visitation of Yorkshire, by Robert Glover, Somerset herald, in 1584. N^o. 1394.

Richard had John, who married Agnes, daughter of John Rishworth, of Coley-hall, by whom, Robert, who married Sibyl, daughter and coheirefs of Richard Wilkinson, of Bradford, by whom, 1. John, of Halifax and Shipden. 2. George, of Harthill, who married, and had issue. 3. Gregory, of Syddal, who married, and had issue. John, the eldest, married Jane, daughter and heirefs of Thomas Bosseville, of Conysburge, by whom, 1. Robert, of Halifax, living in 1585, who married Jane, daughter of Thomas Waterton, of Walton-hall, by whom, Edmund. The second son of John was, 2. Thomas, of Braithwell, who married Dorothy, daughter and heir of Thomas Vincent, of Braithwell, by whom several children. The other children of John were, 3. Philip, M. A. and fellow of University college,

college, Oxford. 4. Stephen, M. A. 5. John. 6. David. 7. Samuel. 8. Sarah. 9. Grace. 10. Susan. And 11. Mary. More of this family may be seen in the account of the Water-houses, of Shipden, in Southouram.

The town of Halifax, as well as Leeds and Manchester, were represented in parliament, in the time of Oliver Cromwell, and from Willis's *Notitia Parliamentaria*, it appears, that Jeremy Bentley, gent. was returned for Halifax, in the parliament which began at Westminster, Sept. 3, 1654. The same person was also returned by the name and title of Jeremy Bentley, esq; in 1656. The reason of these unprecedented returns may be seen in Rapin, Clarendon, and other historians.

The arms which I have observed to have been born, or have found attributed to the inhabitants of Halifax are, 1. Azure, three salmons hauriant, proper, for Aked, impaling, argent, on a bend azure, three dolphins embowed naiant; which last was the coat of the Franklyns, of Hertfordshire; and why born by Aked I cannot tell, as he married a Fawcet. 2. Gules, a chevron between three escallops, or, for Chamberlain. 3. Gules, a wolf rampant, argent, for Dun. 4. Azure, a chevron, or, between three fox heads erased, proper, for Foxcroft. 5. Sable, three bridle-bits, or, for Milner. 6. Or, a pale between two lions rampant, sable, for Nayler. See Guillim, p. 181. 7. Sable, a chevron, argent, between three owls, proper, for Prescott. 8. Argent, on a cross ingrailed between four lions rampant, gules, five besants, for Rodes. This coat, Guillim, p. 364. says, was confirmed or granted to William Rodes, of New Halifax, and of Skirket, in the county of York, by Robert Cook, in 1585. 9. Argent, a bend, gules, between two eaglets displayed, sable, for Saltonstall. 10. Argent, a chevron between three bears heads erased, sable, muzzled, or. Crest, On a wreath of his colors, a buck, for Stead. 11. On a bend between two frets three fleurs de lis, for Spencer.

The right to bear arms in Jonathan Maud and Anthony Foxcroft, both of Halifax, was disclaimed at York Lent assizes, 1668, as by a MS. in the Herald's-office, London.

Account

Account of the GIBBET LAW at HALIFAX.

IN the Account of Halifax, published by William Bentley, London, 1708, at p. 24, &c, it is said, that the inhabitants within the forest of Hardwick, claimed a custom for time immemorial, “ that if a felon be taken within their liberty, with
 “ goods stolen out, or within the liberty, or precincts of the
 “ said forest, either hand-habend, backberand, or confessand, any
 “ commodity, of the value of thirteen pence halfpenny, he
 “ should, after three markets, or meeting days, within the
 “ town of Halifax, next after such his apprehension, and being
 “ condemned, be taken to the gibbet, and there have his head
 “ cut off from his body.” But the felon was not to die, merely because some, or all of these circumstances, were against him, without farther examination into the matter; for it was to be solemnly and deliberately examined by the Frith-burghers within the said liberty; which liberty included the townships and hamlets of Halifax, Ovenden, Illingworth, Mixenden, Bradshaw, Skircoat, Warley, Sowerby, Rishworth, Luddenden, Midgley, Eringden, Heptonstall, Rottenstall, Stansfield, Crossstone, and Langfield; to which Wright, in his Antiquities of Halifax, very properly adds Wadsworth, because this, as well as all the above, was the estate of the earls of Warren, and one of the berewics belonging to the manor of Wakefield, to which manor, with its appendages, this power was originally given, and for this reason, it appears probable to me, that some other parts of this great lordship, which lie in the neighborhood of Halifax, such as Northouram and Rastrick, should have been taken into the list, but having no direct authority for inserting them, shall not attempt it.

Out of the most wealthy, and best reputed men for honesty and understanding, in the above liberty, a certain number were chosen for trial of such offenders; for when a felon was apprehended, he was forthwith brought to the lord's bailiff in Halifax, who, by virtue of the authority granted him from the
 lord

lord of the manor of Wakefield, (under the particular seal belonging to that manor,) kept a common jail in the said town, had the custody of the ax, and was the executioner. On receipt of the prisoner, the said bailiff immediately issued out his summons to the constables of four several towns within the above precincts, to require four Frith-burghers within each town to appear before him on a certain day, to examine into the truth of the charge laid against him; at which time of appearance, the accuser and the accused were brought before them, face to face, and the thing stolen produced to view; and they acquitted, or condemned, according to the evidence, without any oath being administered. If the party accused was acquitted, he was directly set at liberty on paying his fees; if condemned, he was either immediately executed, if it was the principal market day, or kept till then, if it was not, in order to strike the greater terror into the neighborhood, and in the mean time set in the stocks, on the lesser meeting days, with the stolen goods on his back, if portable, if not, before his face. And so strict was this customary law, that whoever within this liberty had any goods stolen, and not only discovered the felon, but secured the goods, he must not by any underhand, or private contract, receive the same back, without prosecuting the felon, but was bound to bring him, with what he had taken, to the chief bailiff at Halifax, and there, before he could have his goods again, prosecute the stealer, according to antient custom; otherwise he both forfeited his goods to the lord, and was liable to be accused of theft-bote, for his private connivance, and agreement with the felon. After every execution also, it seems that the coroners for the county, or some of them, were obliged to repair to the town of Halifax, and there summon a jury of twelve men before them, and sometimes the same persons who condemned the felon, and administer an oath to them, to give in a true and perfect verdict relating to the matter of fact, for which the said felon was executed, to the intent that a record might be made thereof in the Crown-office.

The

The proceedings at the trials of the last malefactors who suffered at this gibbet, are fortunately preserved in Bentley's Book, and are as follow.

“ About the latter end of April, 1650, Abraham Wilkinson,
 “ John Wilkinson, and Anthony Mitchel, were apprehended
 “ within the manor of Wakefield, and liberties of Halifax, for
 “ divers felonious practices, and brought into the custody of the
 “ chief bailiff there, to have their trials for the same, according
 “ to the custom, at the complaint, and prosecution of Samuel
 “ Colbeck, of Warley, and John Fielden, of Stansfield, both
 “ within the liberty of Halifax, and John Cusforth, of Durker,
 “ in the parish of Sandal, within the manor of Wakefield; on
 “ which, the bailiff did forthwith issue out his summons to
 “ the several constables of Halifax, Sowerby, Warley, and
 “ Skircoat, requiring that without fail they should make their
 “ appearance, with each of them four men of the most antient,
 “ intelligent, and the best ability, within their several con-
 “ stableries, at his house in Halifax, on the 27th day of April,
 “ 1650, to hear and determine the several cases between the
 “ said prosecutors and felons. Accordingly those who attended
 “ for Halifax were James Holland, Richard Nicolls, Isaac
 “ Hooker, and John Exley; for Sowerby, Francis Priestley,
 “ Henry Riley, James Dobson, and Joseph Priestley; for
 “ Warley, John Rialls, Michael Wood, John Holdsworth, and
 “ Henry Mirriell; for Skircoat, James Whitaker, James Elli-
 “ son, Anthony Waterhouse, and Thomas Gill. These being
 “ impanelled by the bailiff, in a convenient room in his house,
 “ and the prosecutors and felons being face to face, and the
 “ stolen goods there, to be viewed and apprized, the said bailiff
 “ thus opened to them the occasion of their summons.

“ Neighbors and friends,

“ You are summoned hither, and impanelled according to
 “ the antient custom of the forest of Hardwick, and by virtue
 “ thereof, you are required to make diligent search and inquiry
 “ into such complaints as are brought against the felons, con-
 “ cerning the goods that are set before you, and to make such
 “ just,

“ just, equitable, and faithful determination betwixt party and
 “ party, as you will answer it between God, and your own con-
 “ sciences.

“ After this, the several informations were brought in, and al-
 “ ledged against them, as follows :

“ The information of Samuel Colbeck, of Warley.

“ This informant saith, and affirmeth, that upon Tuesday the
 “ 19th of April, 1650, he had feloniously taken off from his ten-
 “ ters, by Abraham Wilkinson, John Wilkinson, and Anthony
 “ Mitchell, sixteen yards of russet coloured kersey, part of which
 “ cloth you have here before you, and of which you are to in-
 “ quire of its worth and value, and take their confession here be-
 “ fore you.”

“ The information of John Cusforth, of Durker, in Sandal
 “ parish.

“ This informant saith, and affirmeth, that Abraham Wilkinson
 “ and Anthony Mitchell, did feloniously take off from Durker-
 “ Green, the 17th day of April, 1650, at night, one black colt,
 “ which colt, as well as the prisoners, are here presented before
 “ you ; and also at the same time, one other grey colt belonging
 “ to Paul Johnson, of Durker, was feloniously taken by these men
 “ from off Durker-Green, and is here produced to your view.

“ The information of John Fielden, of Stansfield.

“ This informant saith, and doth affirm, that he had one whole
 “ kersey piece feloniously taken from the tenters at Brereley-hall,
 “ by Abraham Wilkinson, about Christmas last, which he the said
 “ John Fielden hath found in the hands of Thomas Brown, bai-
 “ liff in Wakefield, six yards of which kersey being died cinna-
 “ mon color, and eight yards thereof white, and frized for blan-
 “ kets ; which died piece he affirms that Isaac Gibson's wife, of
 “ Wakefield, did affirm to the said Fielden, that Abraham Wil-
 “ kinson did deliver unto her : Also William Ellison's wife doth
 “ affirm the same ; and John Roberts doth affirm that he know-
 “ eth the man, and his name to be Abraham Wilkinson.

“ These three informations being thus given in, Abraham Wil-
 “ kinson, accused by Fielden, alledged in his own defence, that

“ he did not confefs the aforefaid piece unto Gibfon’s wife, but
 “ was prefent when John Spencer, a foldier, in Chefterfield, did
 “ deliver the faid piece unto Gibfon’s wife. On this point fome
 “ debates arifing amongst the jurymen, they, as customary in fuch
 “ cafes, adjourned to the 30th day of April, when being again
 “ affembled in like manner, at the fame place, after a full exami-
 “ nation, and hearing of the whole matter, with united confent,
 “ gave in their verdict in writing, in thefe words :

“ An inquisition, taken at Halifax, the 27th and 30th days
 “ of April, 1650, upon certain informations hereunto
 “ annexed.

“ To the complaint of Samuel Colbeck, &c. we whose names
 “ are hereunto fubfcribed, being fummoned and impaneled ac-
 “ cording to antient custom, do find by the confeffion of Abra-
 “ ham Wilkinfon, of Sowerby, within the liberty of Halifax, be-
 “ ing apprehended and taken, that he the faid Abraham Wilkinfon
 “ took the cloth in the information mentioned, with the affift-
 “ ance of his brother John Wilkinfon, from the tenter of Samuel
 “ Colbeck, in Warley, being fixteen yards of ruffet colored
 “ kerfey, nine yards, at the leaft, thereof, being brought before
 “ us, with the prifoner, the faid Samuel Colbeck doth affirm to
 “ be his own cloth, and part of the fixteen yards aforefaid, and is
 “ fo confeffed to be by the prifoner, which nine yards we do
 “ value and apprize to be worth nine fhillings at the leaft.

“ To the complaint and information of John Cufworth, &c.
 “ we the aforefaid impaneled jury do find, by the free confeffion
 “ of Anthony Mitchell, that John Wilkinfon did take the black
 “ colt of John Cufworth’s, from Durker-Green, and that himfelf
 “ and Abraham Wilkinfon were there prefent at the fame time ;
 “ and alfo that Anthony Mitchell himfelf did fell the afore-
 “ faid colt to Simeon Helliwell, near Hepton-Brigg, for forty-
 “ eight fhillings, whereof he received in part twenty-feven fhil-
 “ lings ; and we do apprize and value the fame colt to be worth
 “ forty-eight fhillings. Likewise we do find by the confeffion of
 “ the aforefaid Anthony Mitchell, that Abraham Wilkinfon did
 “ take the grey colt of Paul Johnson’s, from off Durker-Green
 “ aforefaid ;

“aforesaid; and that John Wilkinson was with his brother Abraham Wilkinson when he took him, and that the said Anthony Mitchell was by, and present, when Abraham did stay, and bridle the grey colt: Also he confesseth, that himself and John Wilkinson did leave the said colt with George Harrison, of Norland, which colt we have seen, and do value and appraise him at three pounds.

“The determinate sentence.

“The prisoners, that is to say, Abraham Wilkinson, and Anthony Mitchell, being apprehended within the liberty of Halifax, and brought before us, with nine yards of cloth as aforesaid, and the two colts above mentioned; which cloth we appraised to nine shillings, and the black colt to forty eight shillings, and the grey colt to three pounds: All which aforesaid being feloniously taken from the abovesaid persons, and found with the said prisoners; by the antient custom, and liberty of Halifax, whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary, the said Abraham Wilkinson, and Anthony Mitchell, are to suffer death, by having their heads severed, and cut off from their bodies, at Halifax Gibbet; unto which verdict we subscribe our names the thirtieth of April, one thousand six hundred and fifty. James Holland, &c.”

After this, the said Abraham Wilkinson and Anthony Mitchell were, the same day, (because it was Saturday, or the great market,) conducted to the said gibbet, and there executed in the usual form.

This is the plain account of a custom, which by many is supposed not to have had its like in the kingdom, and therefore they have given it the distinguishing title of the Halifax law; a circumstance which alone will justify an antiquarian in his researches about it.

First, then, it is to be noted, that the felon was liable to suffer, if he was taken within the liberty, or precincts of Hardwick, with goods stolen out, or within the said liberty. This refers us directly to the privileges of *infangthesse*, and *outfangthesse*, the origin of which is of high antiquity. In the laws of Edward the Con-

feffor, which William the Bastard afterwards confirmed, the 21st chapter is intituled, “De Baronibus qui suas habent curias, et consuetudines,” and therein is express mention made of infangthefe, which in chapter 26th is thus explained, “Justitia cognoscentis latronis sua est, de homine suo, si captus fuerit super terram suam.” Here is nothing said “de homine extraneo,” or such as did not belong to the manor, whom the lord had power to execute, by the privilege of outfangthefe, if taken as a thief within his manor, let the robbery have been committed where it would. This power, however, was certainly exercised at Halifax, as appears, amongst other instances, from the following entries in the register there: “Quidam extraneus capitalem subiit sententiam, 1^o die Jan. 1542”—“Richard Sharpe, and John Learoyd, beheaded the 5th day of March, 1568, for a robbery done in Lancashire.”

There is such variety of opinions in different writers, concerning the power of infangthefe, and outfangthefe, that it would be tedious to recite them all; the truth is what Spelman has asserted, “certissima interpretatio a locorum usu petitur.” I shall therefore confine myself to the custom of the place I am writing about.

First, then, the thief was to be taken within the liberty; and it appears that if he escaped out of the liberty, even after condemnation, he could not be brought back to be executed; but if ever he returned into it again, and was taken, he was sure to suffer; as was the case of one Lacy, who, after his escape, lived seven years out of the liberty, but venturing back, was beheaded on his former verdict, in the year 1623. This man was not so wise as one Dinnis, who having been condemned to die, escaped out of the liberty on the day destined for his execution, (which might be done by running about five hundred yards) and never returned thither again; meeting several people, they asked him if Dinnis was not to be beheaded that day; his answer was, “I trow not;” which having some humor in it, became a proverbial saying amongst the inhabitants, who to this day use the expression, “I trow not, quoth Dinnis.”

2dly.

2dly. The fact was to be proved in the clearest manner; the offender was to be taken either handhabend, or backberand, having the stolen goods either in his hand, or bearing them on his back, or lastly confessand, confessing that he took them. This is what writers have called by the name of furtum manifestum, answering to the Open Dýpp in the 61st chapter of the laws of the Danish King Cnute, which is there said to be a crime not to be atoned for; and perhaps the bad opinion which our ancestors had of this offence, might give rise to the Barons power of punishing it; for nothing surely could more effectually deter from the practice, than to take off the offenders without much trouble, or expence to the prosecutors, in this public, summary way, without a possibility of either pardon, or reprieve, if they were found guilty. It is worth remarking, that neither of the last executed criminals were taken either handhabend, or backberand, but that both were convicted on their own confession; and it seems that John Wilkinson escaped, merely by not confessing; for Anthony Mitchel charged him directly with stealing the black colt; and Abraham Wilkinson, with assisting him to rob the tenter of Samuel Colbeck. Does it not therefore follow, that the two others might likewise have saved their lives, had they used the same precaution? But if so, there was a great defect in this mode of proceeding, for unless a man was taken with stolen goods in his actual, and immediate possession, (which would very seldom be the case) his silence was sure to bring him off, and the person injured had no farther redress; for I do not suppose that the criminal could, after this, be arraigned for the same offence in the king's court. I must also note a mistake in the register book at Halifax, which has John Wilkinson beheaded, instead of Abraham; for if this be right, then Abraham Wilkinson was acquitted, though he confessed that he stole the cloth, and John was executed merely on the information of the two others, which is directly subversive of the very foundation on which this custom is said to stand.

The

The expression in the determinate sentence, "that the two colts, and cloth were found with the prisoners," appears foreign to the purpose, if the nature of this privilege is rightly handed down to us; for they were not found with them either hand-habend, or backberand; neither could they have been found guilty from the manner of the discovery, for if they could, John Wilkinson must also have suffered with them.

3dly. The value of the goods stolen must amount to thirteen pence halfpenny, or more. The opinions about this, however, have differed, some fixing the value at thirteen pence; others that it was to exceed thirteen pence halfpenny, but the first account is to me the most probable. Dr. Grey, in his notes on Hudibras, vol. ii. p. 288, seems to think that thirteen pence halfpenny may have been called hangman's wages, in allusion to the Halifax law; if so, might not the Scotch mark, which was made current in England, in the reign of king James I. for thirteen pence halfpenny, have been made the standard value for convicting capitally at this place, and this piece, or the value of it, be the usual gratuity to the executioner? Nothing renders this improbable, but that the custom must then have undergone an alteration, without its being known by what authority; but I shall shew by and by, that it has undergone a greater change than this.

4thly. The accused person was, after three markets, or meeting days, within the town of Halifax, next after such his apprehension, and being condemned, to be taken to the gibbet. This is not very clearly expressed, but the meaning I take to be, that after he was delivered to the bailiff, no time was to be lost in proceeding to his trial, for the said bailiff was immediately to send his summons for the speedy bringing in of those who were to try him, which might be effected in two or three days; his execution, if he was found guilty, depended, as I take it, on the day when the sentence was passed, for he was not to be beheaded but on a Saturday, which was the great meeting; thus if he was convicted on a Monday, he would be kept three market days; if on a Saturday, he would, as some have

have asserted, be led directly to the block. This was the case of the two last malefactors, who were condemned, and executed the same day.

5thly. When brought to the gibbet, he was to have his head cut off from his body. This gibbet stood a little way out of town, towards the west end, in a place still distinguished by the name of the Gibbet-lane. Here, to this day, is to be seen a square platform of earth, considerably raised from the level of the ground, walled about, and ascended by a flight of stone steps; on this were placed two upright pieces of timber, five yards in height, joined at the top by a transverse beam; within these was a square block of wood, which Harrison, in his Description of England, vol. i. p. 185. Lond. 1587, says, was of the length of four feet and an half, which rose up and down, between the said uprights, by means of grooves cut for that purpose; to the lower end of this sliding block an iron ax was fastened, which is yet to be seen at the jail in Halifax; its weight is seven pounds twelve ounces; its length full ten inches and an half; it is seven inches over at the top, and very near nine at the bottom; its middle is about seven inches and an half; and towards the top are two holes made to fasten it to the block above mentioned. The ax thus fixed was drawn up to the top by means of a cord, and pully, and at the end of the cord was a pin, which being fixed either to the side of the scaffold, or some other part below, kept it suspended, till either by pulling out the pin, or cutting the cord, it was suffered to fall, and the criminal's head was instantly separated from his body. This proceeding has been very differently related. Harrison, above mentioned, tells us, that every man present took hold of the rope, or put forth his arm as near to it as he could, in token that he was willing to see true justice executed, and that the pin was pulled out in this manner; but if the offender was apprehended for stealing an ox, sheep, horse, &c. the end of the rope was fastened to the beast, which being driven, pulled out the pin.

John

John Taylor, in a book called, "News from Hell, Hull, and Hallifax," asserts, that the line was cut, and that no man must cut it, but the owner of the stolen goods, which if he did, he had all again; but if he would not cut it, he lost all; the goods were employed to some charitable uses, and the thief escaped. Camden says, if the execution was not done by a beast, the bailiff, or his servant, cut the rope; this last, as I take it, was the fact, and accordingly is so represented in Bentley's account of it p. 68. The time of the execution was known by the jurors (if they could properly be so called who were not sworn) holding up one of their hands; for it seems as if they were under a necessity of being present at the execution of those whom they had found guilty, to give it the greater appearance of justice, and accordingly, Bentley, p. 67, says, "the bailiff, jurors, and the minister chosen by the prisoner, were always on the scaffold with him." Wright p. 202, adds, "that the fourth psalm was played round the scaffold, on the bagpipes; after which, the minister prayed with him a while, till he underwent the fatal stroke."

Having now compleated the circumstantial account of this curious custom, it is time to enquire how long it may have been exercised.

In Domesday-book, the manor of Hallifax (with several others in that neighbourhood) is put down, though not expressly by that name, as having been part of the demesne lands of king Edward, but at the making of that survey, in the hands of the crown; probably therefore nothing of this sort was exercised then, nor till the manor of Wakefield (of which this was part) was bestowed on earl Warren; but I have not the least doubt of its beginning at that time; for in the reign of king Edward I. at the pleas of assizes and jurats at the borough of Scarbrough, John, earl of Warren and Surry, answering to a writ of Quo warranto, said that he claimed gallows at Coningsburgh, and Wakefield, and the power of doing what belonged to a gallows in all his lands, and fees, and that he, and all his ancestors, had used

used the same from time immemorial; to which it was answered, on the part of the king, that the aforesaid liberties belonged merely to the crown, and that no long seisin, or prescription of time, ought to prejudice the king; and that the earl had no special warrant for the said liberties, therefore judgment was desired, if the seisin could be to the said earl a sufficient warrant.

From hence it is plain, that the charter containing these privileges could not be produced, even about the year 1280; and therefore it would be in vain to look for it now; the prescriptive right was, however, deemed good, for upon the inquisition taken afterwards, it does not appear that any thing was found for the king.

It seems to have been universally agreed, that theft was the only thing cognisable in this court; and yet in a manuscript in the Harleian collection in the British Museum, N^o 797, under the title Halifax, is the following entry: "The court of the Countess, held 30th January, 33 Edw. III. It is found by inquisition, that if any tenant of this lordship of Halifax be beheaded for theft, *or other cause*, that the heirs of the same tenant ought not to lose their inheritance, notwithstanding any lease made in the mean time by the steward." The same might therefore be said of this custom, as was of gavel-kind, "the father to the bough, the son to the plough." The difficulty here is, how to account for their beheading for other causes than theft, at the above period, and yet no traces of this power remain in later times. This happened either through disuse, or some restraint put upon the power, by the crown; for in 1359, a few months after the date of the above inquisition, the said countess died, and the manor came to the crown, in the person of Edward III, as son of Richard, duke of York, whose right it was, and who was killed at Wakefield fight. Now this Edward (if it was not done before) might think proper to reduce the excessive power of the Barons, which seemed to infringe too much upon the royal prerogative, if they could put to death for other causes than theft: And this he might do without giving offence to any one; for the power which had gone out from the crown, was returned to it

again. And as I take this to be the very period when trade made its first appearance here, it is not improbable, but so much of the old proceedings might, at the suit of the tenants, be allowed, as related to theft, in order to encourage the manufactory, then in its infancy. But it seems they were not to take cognizance of any sort of theft, but such as was proved in the clearest manner, and where the thing stolen was of such a determined value, that the lives of the king's copyholders, and others, might not be too much at the mercy either of ignorant, or ill-designing men, as perhaps it might be found they had too long been.

There is a mistake in the general account of this customary law, which ought to be noticed. It is looked upon as belonging to the forest of Hardwick, as such; and therefore in Bentley, p. 23, we are referred to Manwood's discourse of forest laws, for an elucidation of this subject; but it seems to me as if the custom had nothing to do with a forest at all. My reasons are these: first, Halifax seems not to have stood in a forest; for at the above mentioned pleas of assizes and jurats at Scarbrough, earl Warren being summoned to answer by what warrant he appropriated to himself the divisions of Halifax, &c. his reply was, that he claimed no forest in the said lands, only free chace, and free warren. 2dly, Because these privileges were so commonly exercised in other places, where there was not the least pretension to a forest. In fact, they are in themselves older than any known forest laws, except those of Knute are genuine, which sir Edward Coke says are to be suspected; for in the laws of Edward the Confessor, which William the Bastard afterwards confirmed, in chap. xxi. intitled "*De Baronibus qui suas habent curias, & consuetudines,*" express mention is made of *Infangthefe*, which in chap. xxvi. is thus explained, "*Justitia cognoscentis latronis sua est, de homine suo si captus fuerit super terram suam.*" Now if these proceedings at Halifax were not in consequence of a forest being there, how can it be thought that they were allowed, as mentioned in Wright, p. 77, for the preservation either of the King's, or Baron's deer? If of the King's, then would the King's officers have exercised that power; if of the Baron's, why did they execute

cute for every kind of theft, "provided the proofs were manifest? and why were two men beheaded for a robbery committed in Lancashire? The truth is, that this power was annexed to a manor, and not a forest; but being within the purview of a forest, the preservation of the venison would, amongst others, be one object of it.

It has generally been supposed, that the punishment by decollation was practised in no part of England but at Halifax, upon common offenders; but in the Harleian MSS. N^o 980. fol. 355, is the following remark: "Aunciently the several customes of
" places made in those dayes capitall punishments severall. Apud
" Dover infalifatus, apud Southampton submersus, apud Winton
" demembratus, vel decapitatus, ut apud Northampton, &c." I have also in a MS. relating to the earls of Chester, extracts from some records, wherein it is said, that "the serjeants, or bailiffs of the earls had power to behead any malefactor, or thief, who was apprehended in the action, or against whom it was made apparent by sufficient witness, or confession, before four inhabitants of the place, or rather before four inhabitants of the four neighboring towns." Then follows an account of the presenting of several heads of felons at the castle of Chester, according to custom, by the Earl's Serjeants (*Servientes pacis*.) And it must have been the usual way to behead malefactors in this county, because in a Roll 3 Edw. II. it is called the Custom of Cheshire. These are direct, and evident proofs, that the beheading of criminals was not peculiar to Halifax, but was exercised likewise in other parts of the kingdom; and accordingly it seems to have been known to be so, even in later times; for in the second volume of Holinshed's Chronicle, printed in 1577, at p. 654. is a wood cut, representing the execution of a man who attempted to murder king Henry III. The criminal is laid within such a gibbet as that at Halifax, (see the miscellaneous plate, N^o 4.) only the ax is suspended from the top by a cord, which the executioner is cutting with a knife, similar to an engraved representation of the Halifax gibbet in Moll's set of fifty maps of England and Wales, Lond. 1724, where the bailiff, or some other,

other, is cutting the rope. Also in Fox's book of Martyrs, vol. i. p. 37. Lond. 1684, is a plate of this sort, except that a man is pulling up the ax to a proper height, by means of a cord which runs through an hole in the transverse piece of wood at the top, and when he lets go the cord, the ax descends.

From whence the custom of beheading criminals with an engine originally came, is not easy to say. It has been thought that the people of Halifax took the hint from the Scottish Maiden at Edinburgh, which is well known to have resembled their own; but so far from that, different writers have told us that this Maiden was borrowed from the Halifax gibbet. See Whatley's England's Gazetteer, Lond. 1751, under Halifax, and the Geography of England done after the manner of Gordon, Lond. Doddsley, 1744. It seems that Earl Morton, the Regent of Scotland, carried a model of it from Halifax to his own country, where it remained so long unused, that it acquired the name of the Maiden. The Scots have a tradition, that the first inventor of this machine, was the first who suffered by it. So far is certain, that earl Morton, who was executed June 2, 1581, had his head taken off by such an instrument as this; for in the Continuation of Hollinshed's Chronicle of Scotland, we read, "that having laid his necke *under the axe*, he cried, Lord Jesus receive my spirit, "which words he spake, even while *the axe fell on his necke*." This continuator, indeed, has made no remarks on the singularity of this act, as might have been expected from him, if the Earl had been known to have brought this contrivance with him from England, and to have been the first who suffered by it; but historians too often think it sufficient to record matters of fact, without the addition of such observations, as would be of service to antiquarians.

I have been informed by a person born in Edinburgh, that the Maiden there is the only instrument of the kind in that kingdom, and that it has very seldom been used; from whence it may be concluded that it is of no very great antiquity; and as the custom of beheading with it was local, no proof arises that it was prior in time to that at Halifax; more especially so, as the date of this
machine

machine at Halifax is utterly unknown. - It is evident that such a contrivance was known in Germany before the execution of Earl Morton; for I have a small engraving, dated in 1553, done by Aldegrast of Westphalia, representing Titus Manlius standing by to see the execution of his son, for fighting contrary to his orders. The son's head is laid upon a block, and a ponderous ax hangs over his neck, suspended by a cord; there are hollows cut in the two uprights, to direct it in its descent, but being a side view, the method made use of to cause it to fall, is not represented. An officer, who stands by the side of Manlius, has his left hand on the criminal's head.

It is a circumstance worth remarking, that this power of the Barons, to inflict capital punishment, was kept up at Halifax, a considerable time after it had ceased in every other part of the kingdom. This, however, as I take it, was merely accidental; the privilege (as it is called) was not taken away from any place, by act of parliament, but dropt by degrees, as the motives for its continuance became less necessary. And surely it was but right, as the tenures in capite ceased, that the liberties therewith granted should cease also. As Halifax, however, was a place of so much trade, this custom, which struck such a terror into thieves in general, was found to be so highly beneficial to the honest manufacturers there, that they kept it up as long as they durst: And it is very probable that it had not ceased when it did, if the bailiff had not been threatened, after the last executions, that if ever he attempted the like again, he should be called to a public account for it.

This is the best account I can at present give of this celebrated custom, which seems to have puzzled every writer who has touched upon the subject. For the satisfaction of the curious, I shall add such a list of persons beheaded at Halifax, as the register books there afford us; which is so formidable a one, for the time it takes in, that we need not wonder to hear, that thieves and vagabonds used familiarly the following petition, "From Hell, Hull, and Halifax, good Lord deliver us."

The

The following is a list, carefully collected from the Register Books at Halifax, of such persons as have been beheaded there, since entries were made of such transactions.

“ Ricus Bentley de Sowerby decollat. 20 die Martii, 1541. — Quidam Extraneus capitalem subiit sententiam 1^o die Jan. 1542. — Johes Brygg, Capellanie de Heptonstal, capitalem subiit sententiam 16^o Septembris, 1544. — Johes Ecoppe, de Eland, capitalem subiit sententiam ultimo die Martii, 1545. — Thomas Waite, de Halifax, capitalem subiit sententiam, & fuit sepultus 5^o die Decemb. 1545. — Richard Sharpe, de North^m, John Learoyd, de North^m, beheaded the 5th day of March, 1568, for a robbery done in Lancashire. — William Cokekere was headed the 9th day of Oct. 1572. — John Atkinson, Nicholas Frear, Richard Garnet were headed at Halifax, the 9th day of January, 1572. — Richard Stopforthe was headed the 19th of May, 1574. — James Smyth, de Sowerby, was headed at Halyfax, the 12th of Febr. 1574. — Henry Hunt was headed at Halyfax the 3d of Novemb. 1576. — Robert Bayrftall, alias Fernesyde, was headed the 6th of February, 1576. — John Dicconsone, de Bradford, was headed the 6th of January, 1578. — John Waters was headed at Halifax, March 16, 1578. — Bryan Cassone was headed at Halyfax, the 15th of October, 1580. — John Appleyard, de Halyfax, was headed the 19th of Febr. 1581. — John Sladen was headed at Halyfax, the 7th of Febr. 1582. — Arthur Firthe was headed the 17th of Jan. 1585. — John Duckworthe was headed at Halifax, the 4th of Oct. 1586. — Nicholas Hewett, de North^m, Thomas Masone, vagans, were headed the 27th of May, 1587. — Ux. Thom. Robarts, de Halifax, was beheaded the 13th of July, 1588. — Robert Wilson, de Halifax, was headed the 5th of April, 1589. — Decollatus Petrus Crabtrye, Sorby, 21 Decemb. 1591. — Decollatus Barnard Sutcliffe, North^m, 6th of January, 1591. — Abraham Stancliffe, Hal. capite truncatus, Sept. 23, 1602. — Ux. Peter Harison, Brad. decoll. Feb. 22, 1602. — Christopher Cofin decollatus Dec. 29, 1610. — Thomas Briggs decollatus, April 10, 1611. — George Fairbanke, perditissimus nebulo, vulgo vocatus Skoggin, ob nequitiam. Anna, ejusdem Georgii Filia spuria,

spuria, ambo meritissimè ob furtum manifestum decollati, Dec. 23, 1623. — John Lacy, perditissimus nebulo & latro, decollatus Jan. 29, 1623. — Edmund Ogden decollatus April 8, 1624. — Richard Midgley, of Midgley, decollatus April 13, 1624. — Ux. Johan. Wilson decollata July 5, 1627. — Sara Lume, Hal. decollata Dec. 8, 1627. — John Sutcliffe, Sk. [Skircoat,] decollatus 14 May, 1629. — Richard Hoile, Hept. decollatus Oct. 20, 1629. — Henry Hudson. Ux. Samuel. Ettal ob plurima furta decollati, Aug. 28, 1630. — Jeremy Bowcock, de Warley, decollatus April 14, 1632. — John Crabtree, de Sourby, decollatus Sept. 22, 1632. — Abraham Clegg, Norland, decollatus May 21, 1636. — Isaac Illingworth, Ovenden, decollatus Oct. 7, 1641. — John Wilkinfon, Anthony Mitchell, Sowerby, decollati April 30, 1650. In all forty-nine; of which five were executed in the six last years of king Henry VIII, twenty-five in the reign of queen Elizabeth, seven in that of king James I, ten in that of k. Charles I, and two during the inter-regnum.

HEPTONSTALL.

This town is thus described in Domesday-book: "In Heptone
 " duo fratres habuerunt 3 car. ter. ad geld, & tres caruce
 " possunt ibi esse. Ilbertus habet, & Gamel de eo, sed wast est.
 " Temp. Reg. Edw. val. 20 sol. filva past. 1 leuz & dim.
 " long. & leuz lat." Two brothers (but who, is not said) had here before that survey at the time of the conquest, three carucates of land which were taxable, and three ploughs might be employed there. The person in possession at the time of the survey was one Ilbert (probably Ilbert de Lacy) but one Gamel held under him. This Gamel, we may suppose, was one of the brothers who were lords there before the Norman advent, and who, as the Saxon Lords were not always entirely dispossessed of their estates, might be allowed to hold under Ilbert the Norman by military service. The rest of the land about Heptonstall was waste. The yearly value of it in the reign of king Edward the Confessor was twenty shillings. The wood
 and

and pasture were one leuz (or a mile) and half in length, and one leuz in breadth.

—The etymology of the name of this place is a little uncertain. It may come from the Anglo-Saxon *peap*, an heap, of any thing, and *Tun*, an habitation or settlement, and if so, there was some particular place hereabouts which was fortified by raising the ground, but nothing of this sort appears at present. The word *stall* has been added in later times, as appears from the above extract from *Domesday-book*, and signifies either an inhabited place in general, or a military station in particular.—It *Hipperholme* (see the next article) can signify the higher Holme, then *Hepton* may be the *Highton*, or town, or habitation, which remarkably agrees with the situation of it. It is within the foke or dominion of *Wakefield*.

It seems that trade was once in so good an estate at *Heptonstall*, that they had some kind of a market there; for I have seen a deed, dated 2 Charles I. wherein it is recited, that *John Sunderland*, late of the *Horsfalde* in *Ayringden*, purchased of *sir Arthur Ingram*, of *London*, knight, *William Ingram*, doctor of laws, and *Richard Golthorpe*, of *London*, gent. all that house and building commonly called *Heptonstall Cloth-hall*, in *Heptonstall* aforesaid, by indenture dated Nov. 9, 10 James I. As the prescriptive market at *Halifax* came into repute, this might decline, and there is the greater reason for giving credit to this, as the reign of queen *Elizabeth* is the very time when trade began more particularly to flourish at *Halifax*. This the owners above named being sensible of, in the succeeding reign of *James I.* and there being no probability of this Hall being ever used for the like purpose again, rather than suffer it to sink down into unprofitable ruins, they conveyed it as above.

HIPPERHOLME

Is perhaps so called from its being the higher Holme, in opposition to the lower, and middle Holme, which lie beneath it. The word *Holm* denotes it to be on the top of an hill, of which see instances in *Somner*, ad verb. *Holm*. This I take to be

be one of the most fruitful parts of this parish. The most considerable places within this township are these.

BRIGHOUSE, a village of some antiquity, where, as it is said, once lived a family of that name; but no memorials of them have come to my hands. Amongst the Lincolnshire Gentry, at the end of Yorke's Union of Honor, the arms of Brighouse are said to be, Sable on a fess between three lions rampant or, as many crescents of the first. There was a John Brighouse, of Brighouse, in 1607.

In Oliver Heywood's Register, is the following entry: "Oct. 28, 1684, capt. Taylor's wife, of Brighouse, buried in her garden, with head upwards, standing upright by her husband, daughter, &c. Quakers."

COLEY-HALL. This was formerly wrote Caldley, meaning the Ceald-ley, or cold pasture, and a considerable tract of land goes still by that name. It once gave name to a family of whom Henry de Coldlay occurs in a deed dated 1313, and in several others without date. The first family on record in possession of what is now called Coley-hall, was that of Rishworth, one of which called Alexander, bore for his arms, Argent a cross botonè fitchè, sable, as by a MS. with arms tricked by Mr. Nicholas Charles, and by him intitled a copy of sir William Fairfax's book of arms of Yorkshire in the British Museum No. 1367. But at Fol. 86. of the same MS. the arms of Alexander Rishworth are, Argent a cross crosslet sable. The Rishworths, of Coley, were possessed of a manor there, as appears from several deeds of different dates, one in particular of 1473, and another of 1538. I have met with them frequently between 1371 and 1572, but never saw any pedigree of the family.

The house was lately the property, and place of residence of William Horton, esq; of the family of Howroyd, but he, and his descendants being dead, it came by inheritance to the Beaumonts, of Whitley, in Yorkshire. The fabrick is modern, and affords neither arms, inscriptions, or any thing antique.

HOILE HOUSE, so called from standing in an hole or bottom, gave name to a family who resided here the beginning of the last century, if not later. It is reckoned a very antient situation, but has nothing remarkable about it now.

LIGHTCLIFFE is a village, and takes its name from a small cliff a little to the east of it. It lies in the road between Halifax, and Wakefield, very near the bounds of the parish. In Thoresby's Topography, p. 601, is an account of a child with two heads born here; and at p. 614. a story of one of the inhabitants of Hipperholm who was a famous Archer.

ROOKE'S HALL. Here lived a considerable family of the name of Rookes, some of which resided at Rodes-hall, in Bradford parish; their coat armor was, Argent, a fess between three rooks, sable, and their pedigree is as follows, copied from Mr. Hopkinson. William married Dorothy, daughter of John Pecke, of Wakefield and West Ardsley, esq; by whom Richard, esq; who lived in the time of Henry VII. and married Mary, daughter of John Ramsden, of Rawden, by whom Richard, esq; who lived in the time of Henry VIII. and married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Waterhouse, of Halifax, esq; by whom John, esq; who married Jennet, daughter and coheiress of Richard Watson, of Lofthouse, by whom William, esq; who married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Wilkinson, of Bradford, by whom twelve children, viz. William, esq; Jonas, Fellow of University College, Oxford; Richard, Robert, Tempest, Maximilian, John; Bridget, married to Mark Hoppey, of Esholt; Barbara, to Richard Pearson; Grace, to Richard Rawlinson; Susan, to Michael Holdsworth; and Prudence, to John Ramsden. William, the eldest son, lived 20 Charles I, married, first, Jane, daughter of John Thornhill, of Fixby, esq; by whom William and Jane, who both died young; to his second wife, Susan, daughter of Mr. Rosethorn, widow of Radcliffe, com. Lanc. by whom William, esq; who married Mary, daughter of George Hopkinson, of Lofthouse, by whom, 1. William, who died a student in University College, in Oxford, in 1667; 2. George, who married Jane, daughter of Captain Henry Crossland, of Helmsley,

Helmſley, in the North-riding, by whom Catharine, who died young; 3. John, eſq; third ſon of William, inherited the eſtate as heir male to his brothers. The daughters were, Jane, who married Robert, ſecond ſon of Edward Parker, of Brownſholme, eſq; and Mary, who died young. John, the third ſon of William, as above, died ſuddenly, May 31, 1713; he married, firſt, May 27, 1684, his own couſin, Ann, daughter and heiress of George Hopkinſon, of Loſthouſe, by whom William and George. William, eſq; married, Jan. 27, 1712, Mary, daughter of William Rodes, of Great Houghton, eſq; by whom, 1. Edward, eſq; born March 23, 1714, who married, in 1740, the daughter and heiress of Leedes, of Milforth, eſq; and took the name of Leedes; 2. William, who died in 1732, and his widow in 1734; 3. John, who died young; 4. Mary; 5. Jane; 6. Ann, died young, and Elizabeth. John above named, third ſon of William, married to his ſecond wife, Dec. 8, 1687, Elizabeth, daughter of Marmaduke Cook, D. D. Vicar of Leeds and Prebendary of York, by whom Elizabeth, Mary, John, who died young; and another John.

SLEAD HALL, late the property of the Gibſons, who bore for arms, as by a monument in Halifax church, Barry of fix, ermine and ſable, a lion rampant, or; but ſome make the lion argent. I have ſeen, Gules, a griffin ſegreant, or, given to this family, but on what authority I know not.

WINTER-EDGE, ſo called from its being ſituated at the edge, or brink of ſome lands called the Winters, as by a deed dated in 1498; or from Winter-ecg, becauſe ſituated on the edge of an hill, and ſubject to cold winterly blaſts. This houſe is not at preſent, the reſidence of any Gentleman; but every thing ſhews that it has formerly been ſo. Under the garden-houſe is the following inſcription:

Garrulus infano crucietur mundus amore

Dum mea perplacide vita ſerena placet.

Over the door of the garden-houſe, “Meliora ſpero.” Still higher over the window, “Contra vim mortis, non eſt medicamen in hortis.” In the ſaid garden-houſe, in ſtained glaſs, a

snake biting its tail, motto, "Sic invidia macrescit," and on the same window, a very curiously painted fly. In an out-building, called the workhouse, on stained glass, 1. A cock; 2. a rose full blown; 3. a mouse taken in an oyster: Mottos to these, 1. Loqui & tacere discas; 2. Sic virtus virescit; 3. Ob gulam captivus. In the kitchen are seven panes of glass well stained with the following subjects: 1. An Ezechiel with a book opened on an heap of skulls, in an attitude of devotion, looking up, Ezech. xxxvii. 3. 2. An old man, having one hand upon his breast, the other extended towards heaven, a ray of light darting on him, above his head: Si tu deferis, pereo. 3. A peacock plumed, motto, Omnia vanitas. 4. An imperfect figure of a man. 5. An angel, his right foot on a globe, his wings extended, his right hand pointing towards heaven, and in his left a laurel branch, Psalm lv. 6. 6. An old man pointing with his right hand, and in his left a staff, motto, Sicut fecit, fecere ei. 7. David crowned and dressed, looking up, weeping and praying, with hands joined, his harp with him, Psalm cxix. 136. All the above human figures are in Jewish dresses.

This Winter-edge was held, 42 Eliz. of the Crown in fee, by Samuel Saltonstall, of Huntwike, and has lately been in the possession of the Priestleys, who, as I take it, were originally of Priestley, adjoining to this estate.

The following pedigree of Simpson, of Hipperholme, I drew up from family deeds and papers. Thomas Sympfon as by deed 1409. John Sympfon, as by deed 1465. John Sympfon, as by deed from Robert Killyngbek, Abbat of Kirkstall, to him, dated Oct. 27, 16 Hen. VII. (1500.) Henry Sympfon, as by his will, dated in 1601, had William Sympfon, de Rawden, who married Alice His will dated Aug. 8, 12 James I. He had John Sympfon, of Rawden, Mary, and Mercy. John's will was dated Febr. 26, 1667. He married Mary by whom Joseph, Joshua, Mary, and Martha. Joseph was of Woodhouse, in Leedes parish. His will is dated May 29, 1706. He married, first, Hannah Ingram; 2dly, Ann Marshal; by the latter he had Hannah, Sufanna, and Ann; by the former, John, Joseph, and Mary. John was

was of Hipperholme, his will dated July 12, 1721. He married Mary who died in childbed of her first child, John. This John was of Hipperholme, and married, first, (March 4, 1726-7,) Dorothy, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Nathan Sharp; 2dly, Grace, daughter of John Brogden, of North-Bierley, by whom William and Richard, who both died young; also Sarah, Susan, and Grace. By his first wife, Dorothy, he had John, Ann, who died unmarried, Mary, Joseph, Elizabeth, and Dorothy, which three last died young. John Sympson, of Hipperholme, married Mary, daughter of Scholfield, of Rochdale, by whom John, who died young, and others.

PEDEGREE of the Family of SALTONSTALL.

Gilbert Saltonstall, of Halifax, 8 Eliz. as by deed at Coley, purchased Rookes, and other lands, in Hipperholme, and accordingly is mentioned as of Rookes, by deed 37 Eliz. He had Samuel and Sir Richard. Samuel, of Rookes and Huntwick, married Ann, daughter of John Ramsden, of Longley, esq; by whom Sir Richard and Gilbert, which last died young. Sir Richard, knt. Justice of Peace, 1 Ch. I. married, first, Grace, daughter of Robert Kay, of Woodsom, esq; by whom Richard, esq; born at Woodsom, 1610, and other children. After his wife's death this Sir Richard sold his lands, and went, with his children, into New England; from whence he returned, and resided in London, marrying, 2dly, a daughter of Lord Delaware; and, 3dly, one Wilford.

Sir Richard, son of Gilbert, was Sheriff of London with Hugh Offley, in 1588, and Lord Mayor in 1597, when, as usual, he was knighted. He died in 1601, having married Susanna, daughter of Thomas Poyntz, of North Okyngdon, esq; by whom sixteen children. From him are descended the Saltonstalls of Hertfordshire. This family was originally, in all probability, of Saltonstall, in Halifax parish; for the wife of Ric. Saltonstall, of Hye Saltonstall, was buried at Halyfax, 20 Febr. 1582.

Samuel Saltonstall above named, married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Ogden, by whom Samuel, John, Thomas, Ann,

Ann, Elizabeth, Mary, Margaret, and Barbara. To his third wife, Elizabeth Armine, of Hull, by whom no issue. It is a question whether he was not knighted, because I find that sir Samuel Saltonstall, of London, held lands in Hipperholm in 1607. Also at a court held at Wakefield, 11 Jan. 8 James I. Samuel Saltonstall, of London, knt. and Elizabeth his wife, surrendered lands in Hipperholm.

Who was the father of Gilbert first above named, is uncertain; but a John Saltonstall, of Halifax, was buried there Mar. 30, 1557, and a Robert Saltonstall, of Halifax, also buried there, 18 Oct. 1561, as had, the February preceding, sir William Saltonstall, curate of Halifax.

In a large MS. Collection of Arms, in my possession, sir Richard Saltonstall, skinner, Lord Mayor of London in 1597, is said to have born, Or, a bend between two eaglets displayed, sable; but in Thoresby, p. 236, they are, Argent, a bend gules, between two eaglets displayed, sable.

This estate called Rookes did once give name to a family, of which we meet with Richard de Rokes in 1313, and John del Rokis in 1362. Also John Rokes, de Rokes, in 1502.

The right of bearing arms in Stephen Ellis, Richard Langley, and Nathan Whiteley, all of Hipperholm cum Brighthouse, was disclaimed at York Lent Affizes 1668, as appears from a MS. in the Heralds Office, London.

LANGFIELD

Is mentioned in Domesday-book as an appendage of the manor of Wakefield, by the name of Langefelt (Longfield.) It was the estate of sir Stephen Hamerton, of Hamerton, knt. who being attainted of high treason in the reign of Henry VIII, and executed at Tyburn, it came into the hands of the crown. Hollinshead, in his Chronicle, p. 1569. says, "About the latter end
" of this 28th year, the lord Darcy, Aske, sir Robert Conestable,
" sir John Bulmer, and his wife, sir Tho. Percy, brother
" to the earl of Northumberlande, sir Stephen Hamilton, (it
" should be Hamerton,) Nicholas Tempest, esq; William Lom-
" ley,

“ley, son to the lord Lomley, began eftsoons to conspire, altho’
 “every of them before had received their pardons; and now
 “were they all taken, and brought to the tower of London as
 “prisoners.” Sir Stephen, therefore, had been in Aske’s first
 rising, called the Pilgrimage of Grace, and had been pardoned
 with the other ringleaders of that conspiracy.

Of this family I find that Adam Hamerton, of Hamerton, in
 Boland, married about the time of Henry V, Katharine, daugh-
 ter and coheirefs of Elias de Knoll, who bore, Argent, a bend be-
 tween two bendlets, fable; in her right he was seized of the
 lordships of Wigglesworth and Hellifield Peel, in the parish of
 Long Preston, in Craven. By her he had Richard Hamerton,
 of Hamerton, who married daughter of Underhill,
 who bore, Argent, on a chevron fable, between three trefoils
 gules, a leopard’s head of the first. By her he had Laurence,
 who married Isabel, daughter of sir John Tempest, of Bracewell,
 in Craven, by whom sir Richard, James, from whom the Ha-
 mertons, of Munk Rode, near Pontefract, and others. Sir Ri-
 chard Hamerton, of Hamerton, knt. married the heirefs of Lang-
 feld, of Langfeld, and founded a chantry of our Lady and St.
 Ann, in the parish-church of Long Preston, valued, 37 H. VIII,
 at 5l. 17s. 8d. Sir Richard had sir Stephen Hamerton, of Ha-
 merton, knt. who had John Hamerton, of Hamerton and the
 Peel, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Middleton,
 of Middleton, in Westmorland, who bore, Argent, a cross in-
 grailed, fable. By her he had sir Stephen, executed as above;
 Thomas and Laurence, both slain in Ireland on one day; also
 Richard, who had John Hamerton, of the Peel, who had Lau-
 rence Hamerton, of the Peel, who had Stephen, who had John,
 of the same place. It was either the above Laurence, or his fa-
 ther John, who being a servant in the court of king Hen. VIII,
 got a grant from the Crown to himself and heirs of Hellifield
 Peel.

Sir Stephen last named had a son Henry, who had two daugh-
 ters. The arms of Hamerton, of Hamerton, in a folio collec-
 tion of Pedegrees in my possession, are, Argent, three hammers
 fable,

fable, two and one. But another authority fais, Argent, a chevron between three hammers, fable. This last I take to have been born by Hamerton, of Munk-Rode.

With regard to the possessors of lands in Langfeld before the match of Hamerton with the heiress of this place, I find in one of the Harleian MSS. N^o 797, a Challenge of the Lord against William de Radcliffe, and Elen his wife, concerning the homage and fealty, and other services being in arrear, of the tenements which he held in Langfeld, Skircotes, and elsewhere, in right of the same Elen, was respited till the turne of Halifax, 22 Ed. III. And at the court of Wakefield, 18 Novemb. 22 Ed. III. it was commanded to distrain the said Will. de Radcliffe for the above. The said Elen was cousin, and heiress of the wife of Henry de Langfield, her uncle.

MANCANHOLES, within this township, has its name, as I conjecture, from the British Mawn, a turf, or peat, being probably the place from whence the antient British inhabitants of this neighborhood fetched their fewel. After the Conquest it was so far improved, that it was converted, along with Cromptonstall, Fernside, Oversaltonstall, Netherfalconstall, Hadershelf, and Baitings, all in Sowerbyshire, into a Vaccary, where cattle were nourished, and bred, as appears by surveys taken in the time of the earls of Warren, and by the accounts of the officers of the said earls; which likewise shew that they were held in demesne. These officers were called Instauratories, and gave the yearly accounts of the revenues of their cattle, as the Graves gave of their rents at every audit, to the Earls other officers. These vaccaries were, in length of time, let forth to tenants by copy of Court-roll. The herbage of Mancanholes, in 1314, was valued at 16s. per ann. I have the copy of a deed in 1519, wherein the Cross of Mankynholes is mentioned.

3 Edw. I. Tho. de Langfeld held in capite of earl Warren, in the town of Mancanholes, thirteen oxgangs of land, paying yearly 3s. 4d.

9 Edw. III. Will. de Langefeld conveyed to John de Methelye and Henry de Langfeld, all his lands which he had of the
gift

gift of John earl Warren in le Withens, Tornelymoffe, and Mankanholes, in Sourbischire, without the park of Heyrikdene, viz. between Mankanhole-edge on the one side, and Southstrindebroc on the other. And 11 Edw. III. the king confirmed this grant to them in fee for the yearly rent of 26s. 8d. In this confirmation they are called waste lands.

L I N L E Y

Might have been so called from the Ling, or Heath, which formerly abounded here, and still grows plentifully on Linley-moor, within this district; or from some lake, or lakes, hereabouts; for Llynn in the antient British, and Lin in the Cornish and Armoric languages, signify a lake, or pond of water; thus when the Romans settled near the great pool, now called the Swan-pool, adjoining to the present city of Lincoln, they found that the natives called it the Llynn, and therefore, agreeable to the idiom of their own language, they gave their new colony the appellation of Lindum. If the name of this place has any reference to the remains at Lee-hill, and Linley-moor, it may have been so called from the Anglo-Saxon Lind, a military ensign, or standard; and it seems very plain, that one or more armies have some time been here.

It lies within the township of Stainland, but was long ago considered as a division, or district, of itself; for I have the copy of a deed dated in 1326, wherein is this expression, "in campo de Stayneland, & in divisio de Lyndeleye." It was called Old Linley, to distinguish it from another Linley, in the neighboring parish of Huddresfield, which goes by the name of New Linley; and in one deed, 23 Eliz. it is called Old Linley, alias Over Linley.

M I D G L E Y,

Wrote formerly Micleie, and Miggelay, and was so called as being the Micel, or large Ley, or pasture. To justify this definition, it will be proper to set down the contents of it. The inclosed land in this township, including all roads and by-ways,

I i

is

is 1464 acres, two roods, and ten perches; the common consists of 1393 acres, two roods, and twenty-three perches; in all 2857 acres and 33 perches.

The Midgleys, of Midgley, were once a family of some tolerable account; but I can give the reader no better a pedigree of them than what he may meet with in Thoresby's Topography, p. 21. Their arms were, Sable, two bars gemells, or, on a chief of the second three calthrops of the first, as given by Thoresby; but on the roof of Halifax church is the following, said to have belonged to Midgley, of Midgley, viz. Gules, a fess between six garbs, or.

BREARLEY. In this township, was the seat of the Soothills, till it came by marriage of Isabel, daughter and heiress of Gerhard Soothill, of Brearley, esq; to Gilbert, second son of John Lacy, of Cromwelbothom, esq; in whose right he was seised of Brearley and Midgley, &c. It has sometimes been wrote Brierley, which gives an easy etymology of its name. I have met with a Tho. de Sothill in 1335; an Henry, son of Will. de Sothill, in 1341; an Henry de Sothill, knt. in 1353; and a Gerard de Sothill (the same, probably, as mentioned above) in 1392.

P E D E G R E E of L A C Y, of B R E A R L E Y.

Gilbert, second son of John Lacy, of Cromwelbothom, married Isabel, daughter and heiress of Gerard Soothill, of Brearley, in the township of Midgley, near Halifax, who bore, Gules, an eagle displayed argent. By her he had Gerard Lacy, of Brearley, who married Joan, eldest daughter of Richard Symms, who bore, Gules, a fess dancetté between three crosses botonè fitchè argent. By her he had, 1. Hugh; 2. Dunstan, a Priest; 3. William, who married, and had two daughters; 4. Edward, a Priest; 5. Richard, who married Green. Hugh, the eldest, was buried at Halifax, April 13, 1573, having married Agnes, daughter of Nicholas Savile, of Newhall, by whom, 1. John, 2. Thomas, 3. Leonard (one MS. calls him Edward, though there was a Leonard Lacy, of Southouram, gent. 29 Hen. VIII.) 4. Gilbert; 5. Alice, who married John Holdsworth;

worth; 6. Agnes, who married Christopher Deighton, of Lincolnshire; 7. Ellen, who married John Dean, of Deanhouse, in Warley; and, 8. Isabel, who married Jasper Blythman. John, the eldest, was buried at Halifax, August 19, 1585, having married Ann, daughter of Thomas Woodrove, of Woolley, esq; who bore, Argent, a chevron between three crosses formée fitché gules. By her he had, 1. John, witness to a deed in 1599; 2. Elizabeth, married to Francis Osborne; 3. Ellen, married to John Oldfield; 4. Isabel, to William Savile, of Copley, esq; 5. Mary, 6. Susan, and, 7. Muriel, who married Rich. Wheatley, of Brearley, near Barnsley. John, the eldest, who sold Brearley, married Dorothy, daughter of Godfrey (one MS. sais Raph) Bosseville, of Gunthwaite, esq; who bore Argent, five fusills in fess gules, in chief three bears heads erased, sable; Guillim, p. 372, adds, muzzled or, for one of this family. By her he had, 1. John, 2. Hugh, both s. p. 3. Henry, of London; 4. Ann, s. p. 5. Dorothy, who married John Payne, Rector of Sherland, in Derbyshire; 6. Jane, who married Edward Revell, of Ogson, in Derbyshire; and, 7. Elizabeth, who married Arthur Dakin, of Stubbin Edge, in Derbyshire. Henry, third son, had William, a merchant in London; and Jane, who married Richard Halliwell, of Mansfield, in 1641.

A Black's head, full faced and bearded, with a cap azure turned up or, on a wreath of his colors argent and sable, was granted for crest to Seth Lacy, of London, son and heir to Leonard Lacy, second son of Richard Lacy, of Bryerley, gent. by Robert Cooke, esq; Clarencieux.

CASTLE CAR is a place which I never had the opportunity of seeing, but from the name may possibly have some antiquity about it.

EWOOD, or EAWOOD, situated near the banks of the Calder, was so named as being a woody part adjoining to the water, called by the Anglo-Saxons Ea. How long this has been the seat of a Gentleman, does not appear. The following is the pedigree of the Farrers, who are the oldest family which appear to have been settled here.

An Henry Farrer had Henry, and John; the former of these who wrote himself Henre Faror, was of Eawood and Brearley, and was a Justice of Peace, as Thoresby, p. 196. in a pedigree of the family, tells us, 32 Eliz. or 1590; but I meet with Henry Ferrer, of Ewwod, and John his brother, in a deed 28 H. VIII, or 1536. This Henry purchased Clubcliffe, in Methley, of sir Edward Dymock, knt. built a great part of that house, and also Eawood. He married Mary, daughter of John Lacy, of Brearley; but having no issue, his estate came to his brother, John Farrer, of London, esq; according to Thoresby; but I find John Farrer, of Elfabrough-hall, brother to Henry Farrer, of Eawood, 28 Hen. VIII, as above. This John, by Isabel had Henry, John, Charles, and (Thoresby sais) Humphry, a Divine. Henry, the eldest of these, married Ann, daughter of William Barcroft, of Barcroft, 1 & 2 Phil. & Mar. He sold Eawood to his brother John, and having bought lands in Lincolnshire, he settled there, as did his posterity. John Farrer, of Eawood, esq; was Justice of Peace 14 Cha. I. and Treasurer for lame soldiers in the West-riding of Yorkshire, and is named in the corporation charter of Halifax. He married, first, Dorothy, daughter and heiress of Mr. Nicholas Hanson, of Eland, by whom John, Henry, s. p. and Mary, who married Mr. John Green, of Liversedge. John married, first, Ellen Banister, by whom, 1. Jonathan; 2. Dorothy, who married Mr. William Foxcroft; and 3. Abigail. He married, 2dly, Dorothy West, s. p. and, 3dly, Judith, daughter of Mr. Edward Oldfield, by whom seven children. John Farrer, who married Dorothy Hanson, married to his second wife, Susan, daughter of Mr. Anthony Waterhouse, by whom, 1. William; 2. Edward, first Fellow, and afterwards Master of University College, Oxford; 3. Susan, who married Mynheer Isaac Van Ogarden, a Dutch man. William Farrer, of Ewood, the eldest, was a Justice of Peace thirty years, and died of a paralytic stroke at his son's in law, Mr. Greenwood, of Stapleton, Oct. 8, 1684; he married Frances (see below) daughter of Richard James, of Portsmouth, by whom, 1. John, 2. William, 3. James, a soldier; 4. Henry, Rector of Hemsworth,

worth, who married Mary Brearley, widow ; 5. Richard, a Physician ; 6. Mary, who died unmarried ; and, 7. Frances, who married James Greenwood. John, the eldest, died March 22, 1722-3, having married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of James Creswick, of Beghall (or Beal,) near Ferrybridge, B. D. by whom James, and Lydia, who died, and was buried at Halifax, Oct. 1719, having married Mr. Samuel Shaw, of Bristol, merchant. James, who died suddenly, Dec. 18, 1718, married, August 1696, Mary, daughter of Mr. John Brearley, of Rochdale, by whom James, lord of the manor of Wortley, in 1764, and William, who died s. p.

Farrer, of Eawood, bore, On a bend ingrailed sable, three horse shoes argent.

The Epitaph of the above Henry Farrer, who removed into Lincolnshire, seems, by the time, to be that which Le Neve, in his *Monumenta Anglicana*, vol. i. p. 152. has given us out of Wisbich church, in the Isle of Ely, thus : “ M. S. Hic jacet
“ Henricus Farrour, arm. una cum charissima uxore Margareta,
“ ex qua 56 annos Tori focia xvii liberos genuit. Hæc obiit
“ Sept. 26. A° Dom. 1670, Æt. suæ 72. Ille vero Aug. 22,
“ A° Dom. 1672, Ætat. suæ 82.”

I have followed Thoresby in mentioning Frances, daughter of Richard James, of Portsmouth ; but in Drake's *Eboracum*, p. 341. is her epitaph, thus : “ Here lyeth the body of Tho-
“ masin, wife to William Farrer, of Ewode, within the vicarage
“ of Hallifax, and county of York, esquire, daughter of Richard
“ James, of Portsmouth, esquire, who departed this life Jan. 10,
“ 1660.”

LUDDENDEN, is the name of a village, part of which lies in this township. It takes its name from a valley wherein it is situated, a circumstance which is very common in this part of the country. Dr. Johnson, in his *MS. Collections for Yorkshire*, says, that Luddenden, according to tradition, takes its name from a Dane named Lordan, who inhabited there, and gave it the name of Lordan-den, now by corruption Luddenden. This shews how inattentive the Doctor was to the true grounds of etymological

gical learning. Lordan was not the particular name of any Dane, but a general one, respecting the leading people amongst those victorious invaders, who were called Lord-Danes, or Danish Lords, either out of respect to their persons, or because they lorded it over such as were subjected to them: I am inclined to believe the latter, because Lorgan (a word still farther corrupted from Lordan) is, in this very neighborhood, still used as a term of reproach for a great idle fellow. Luddenden is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *Lod*, *Lud*, or *Lyb*, which signified water, and *dene*, a valley. The last syllable seems to be redundant, unless the stream which waters this valley was called the *Lodden*.

Near this village, at a place called Mill-hill, on the bank of the stream, was found, in 1722, soon after the flood at Ripponden, already described, an old seal, without date, made of a mixed metal, of the brass kind, on which is represented Christ rising from the tomb between two of the Roman guards, in very bad proportion; the legend, "*Sigillu generalis confessoris de Syon.*" The original is in the hands of Richard Richardson, esq; at North Bierley, in Yorkshire. See miscellaneous plate, N^o 9.

NORTHOURAM,

Has its name from its being situated to the north of another township called Southouram, and its having a large bank, which the Anglo-Saxons called *Opep*; the last syllable is from *ham*, a village. Here are some houses which go by the name of Northouram town, and give denomination to the district.

The oldest mention I have seen made of this township, is in a fine 4th of king John, between Alice, who was the wife of Hen. de Yeland, plaint. and Robert de Sandall, Will. de Orbur, and Roger de Thornton, who grant to Alice the third part of the service of two oxgangs of land here. The places of most note herein are,

BOOTH'S TOWN. Thoresby, in his Topography, p. 113, sais, "Booth's Town, near Halifax, seems to have been so called from a fort of Tabernacles." Whether he means that here was ever a fixed habitation of this fort, or the Lords of the country only placed

placed their tents on this ground whilst they took their diversion in the neighborhood, is uncertain. It gave name, however, to a family, of whom I find frequent mention about the time of Henry VIII. It is very possible that this village may have an high original, and have been a settlement even in the British times, for Bod, which our Saxon ancestors pronounced Both, and we Booth, in the times preceding Christianity signified an habitation.

HORLEY GREEN. In Mr. Dickenson's MS. Register is this entry: "Feb. 1714, Adam Taylor, of Horley Green, buried five daughters, Thamar, Zera, Abia, Tera, Tirza."

SHIBDEN HALL takes its name from the valley contiguous to which it is situated; and probably this valley was so denominated from the great number of sheep there kept. It has been wrote Sipeden, Shepiden, Schipedene, Schipden, Schepden, Shipden, and Shibden. It formerly gave name to a family, who on some account or other, changed their name to Drake. The following account of whom was drawn up from deeds and family papers by the late Mr. Drake, of York, author of the *Eboracum*, &c. assisted by the late Dr. Burton, of York, author of the *Monasticon Eboracense*.

William de Schepden, of Nether Schepden, lived temp. Edward I, as by charter dated at Schippedene in 1306, had John de Schipeden, alias Drake, and William. John had John, as by deed 36 Edw. III. He had also John Drake, of Schipeden, as by deed 2 Hen. IV. This John had likewise a son John, as by deed 9 Hen. VI. This last John had Richard, who lived, as by deed, temp. Edw. IV. He had John, as by charters dated 1443, 1476, and 1483, as also by his marriage settlement deed: he married Cecilia, daughter of John Roper, of Thornton, in Bradford-dale, by whom William, Laurence, Robert, John, Elizabeth, Alice, and Ellen. William lived temp. Hen. VII, as by deed, and married Christobella, daughter of by whom John, who lived temp. Hen. VIII, as by deed. He had Thomas, of Horley-green, in the same township, as by deed temp. Phil. & Mar. (Mr. Drake sais nothing when the family sold Shibden,

Shibden, but it is plain that it had taken place at this time, by this Thomas being removed to Horley-green; I find also, in the Testamentary Burials at Halifax, extracted from Mr. Torr's MS. that Richard Waterhouse, of Shipden, was buried in 1538, 27 Hen. VIII; so that either this Thomas, or his father, disposed of the old family estate.) Thomas had, 1. William, commonly called William of the Lee, in Halifax parish; 2. Gilbert; 3. Humphry, of Pikeley; 4. Sibilla, or Isabella, who married Mr. Robert Bentley, (and quære if not a son called John.) William had, 1. Joseph, who married a daughter of Quously, of Lightcliffe, whose father and mother lived to be each an hundred years old. 2. Nathan of Godley; 3. Jeremy; 4. Timothy, of London, merchant; 5. Susan, who married Lister, of Shibden-hall; 6. Phæbe, who married Hemingway, of Shibden-mills; 7. Esther, who married Humphry, son of Humphry Drake; 8. Grace.

Nathan above named, second son of William, was a soldier in the civil wars, and served as one of the garrison of Pontefract-castle, for which he lost Godley, &c. He had Samuel, D. D. Rector of Hansworth, and Vicar of Pontefract, who was expelled from his Fellowship at St. John's, Cambridge, and afterwards served the King at the siege of Newark; he married daughter of Abbot: his sisters were, Elizabeth, married to Stables, of Pontefract; and Mary, to Knowles, of Pontefract. Jeremy above named had Timothy; Abraham, a merchant at Newcastle; Jonathan; Grace, and Esther. Timothy, the eldest, was brought up by his uncle Timothy, who left him a good estate. He married, and had Richard, D. D. Precentor of Sarum, and the Publisher of Bishop Andrews's Greek Devotions. Both he and his father were benefactors to Pembroke-hall, in Cambridge, and their Arms are in the Catalogue in the Library.

Joseph, who married daughter of Quousley, had Joseph, Thomas, Susan, and Esther. Thomas had William, Elizabeth, and Esther. Joseph, last named, had, 1. Marmaduke, 2. John, (who had William,) 3. William, 4. Thomas (who had Jeremy, Joseph,

Joseph, John, William, and Elizabeth,) 5. Nathan, 6. Elizabeth, 7. Mary, 8. Maud, and 9. Esther. Nathan, last named, was Rector of Kirby Overblows, and had Robert, Nat, Joseph, Mary, and Betty.

Gilbert, second son of Thomas Drake, of Horley-green, above mentioned, married Alice, daughter of Christopher Booth, of Booth's-town, near Halifax, 1 Edw. VI, by whom John, Sibilla, and Isabella. N. B. This is agreeable to the account drawn up by Drake and Burton; but these Gentlemen seem to have made a mistake; for in one of Mr. Drake's deeds, dated in 1494, there is mention made of John Drake, son, and heir apparent of this William. The question is, whether William, or Gilbert, married Alice Booth; for I have copies of two other pedigrees of this family, which agree that John, who married Grace Bairstow, as below, was son of the said Alice. I rather think, that Alice Booth was the wife of William, not Gilbert, and that this William was father of John, who married Grace, daughter of John Bairstow, of Northbridge, near Halifax, by whom, 1. John, 2. Thomas, 3. Francis, M. A. of Christ's College, Cambridge, f. p. 4. Samuel, 5. Daniel, who married the daughter of Holdsworth, by whom John. John, the eldest, married Mary, daughter of John Hoyle, of Hoyle-house, in Hipperholme, by whom Thomas, f. p. Thomas, second son of John, was Rector of Thornton in Craven, and married, about 1625, Mary, daughter of Christopher Foster, of Leighbourn, in the Bishopric of Durham, by whom William, of Barnoldswick Cotes, living in 1667, Justice of Peace for the West-riding, who married Mary, daughter of John Stillington, of Kelfield, near York, by whom William, Thomas, Francis, John, Robert, Mary, Ursula, who married Henry Gill, and Margaret. William married Abigail, daughter of Yates, a Merchant, at Blackburn, in Lancashire, by whom William, Francis, Mary, Ann, and Abigail. William died in 1758, and left his estate about Halifax to his kinsman, Mr. Francis Drake, of York.

Humphry Drake above mentioned, son of Thomas, and brother to William, and Gilbert, lived at Pykeley, and had

K k

Humphry,

Humphry, who married Esther Drake, his uncle William's daughter, by whom 1. Nathaniel, f. p. who was a Fellow of a College in Oxford, and 2. John, Sub-dean of Ripon, Prebendary of York, and Rector of Dunnington, who married Grace Hey, relict of Foxley. This John had, 1. Humphry, 2. Gilbert, f. p. 3. Esther, 4. Susanna, who died unmarried, and 5. Frances, who married Ridfdal, of Ripon, by whom Edward. Humphry the eldest married Catharine Rigby, of Cosgrave, in Northamptonshire, by whom, 1. John, 2. Christopher, 3. Montague, 4. Humphry, died young; 5. Humphry, 6. Catharine, 7. Susan, 8. Sarah, 9. Elizabeth, and 10. Mary.

Samuel Drake, D. D. born at Pontefract, made Vicar there at the Restoration, and wrote the life of his tutor and friend Mr. Cleveland, married daughter of Abbot, as above, had by her, 1. Francis, 2. Samuel, of Leeds, Clerk, who married daughter of Benson, but died f. p. 3. Nat, who had Thomas, Nat, Samuel, and Richard. 4. John, 5. Edmund, 6. Ann, and 7. Elizabeth, who married Stapleton, D. D. Francis the eldest was M. A. and succeeded his father in the vicarage of Pontefract. He married, first, Hannah, daughter of Paylin, of York, merchant; 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter of John Dixon, of Pontefract, by whom Francis and Margaret. This last Francis was Fellow of the Royal Society, Author of the History of York, the Parliamentary History of England down to the Restoration, and of several tracts in the Philosophical Transactions. He married Mary, daughter of John Wodyear, of Crookhill, near Doncaster, by whom 1. Francis, Vicar of Womersley, Lecturer at Pontefract, and Fellow of Magdalene College, Oxford; 2. William first sent to be third master in Westminster school, and afterwards presented to the school of Felsted in Essex, by the right honourable the earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham. This William married Mary, daughter of Nat Drake, of Lincoln. He had two younger brothers, John and Henry, who both died young. The above Francis, by his first wife, Hannah Paylin, had 1. John, 2. Samuel, 3. William, 4. Frances who died young; 5. Frances, who

who married Thomas Barnard, of Leeds, Clerk, and 6. Hannah, who married Francis Lascells, of Pontefract, Clerk. John the eldest, B. D. Prebendary of York, succeeded his father in the Vicarage of Pontefract; he had Elizabeth, who married Fenton; Samuel, the second son, was D. D. Rector of Erection and Holme, in Spaldingmore, Author of the life of Archbishop Parker, or, as another account says, the publisher of a beautiful edition of Archbishop Parker's Antiq. Britan. 1729. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Darcy Dalton, Clerk, by whom Samuel, Elizabeth, and Frances. His younger brother William was captain of a man of war, and married Judith, daughter of Edward Langley, of Hipperholme, near Halifax, by whom Samuel, s. p. and Edward, a Surgeon and Apothecary in York, who married Elizabeth, daughter of George Coates, of York, by whom Judith, born 1752.

The above pedigree is such as, for antiquity and authenticity, will not often, in private families, be exceeded; it begins before surnames were in use, and it is extracted from antient deeds, and other evidences, which are still preserved, and collected together. Concerning the family taking the name of Drake, there was an account of it in the writings belonging to the late Abraham Sunderland, esq; but whether those writings are now in being I cannot say, so that probably this anecdote is lost. Tradition says, that this family came originally from Devonshire, where was lately an opulent family of the name of Sir William Drake, which had been long settled there, and of which the famous sir Francis Drake was a branch.

The arms which some of this family have used are, Argent, a wivern, his wings displayed and queue nowed gules, the same, except the addition of legged or, which an old manuscript collection of arms in my possession gives to a Devonshire family of this name, and which, viz. argent, a cockatrice gules, the said MS. says was born by Francis Drake, of Buckland, esq; in Devon. (Bart. 20 James I.) whose crest was, a rhine deer's head erased or, attired, and collared with a crown sable.

After the Drake's, Shibden-hall became, by purchase, as I conceive, the property of the Waterhouses, of which family there is the following pedigree in a MS. late lord Oxford's, called the visitation of Yorkshire, by Robert Glover, Somerset Herald, as Marshal to Norroy king of arms in 1584 and 1585, No. 1394, p. 247.

Richard Waterhouse, had John, who married Agnes, daughter of John Rishworth, of Coley-hall, by whom Robert, who married Sibil, daughter and coheirefs of Richard Wilkinson, of Bradford, by whom John, of Halifax and Shibden, George of Harthill, and Gregory of Siddal. John the eldest married Jane, daughter and heirefs of Thomas Bosseville, of Conysburgh, by whom, 1. Robert, of Halifax, living in 1585, who married Jane, daughter of Thomas Waterton, of Walton-hall, by whom Edmund. 2. Thomas, of Braithwell, who married Dorothy, daughter and heirefs of Thomas Vincent, of Braithwell, by whom Vincent, Thomas, Mary, Penelope, and Edward. (Vincent, of Braithwell, bore, Argent, two bars and a canton gules, charged with a trefoil slipt, or.) 3. Philip, M.A. and Fellow of University College, Oxford; 4. Stephen, M.A. 5. John, 6. David, 7. Samuel, 8. Sarah, 9. Grace, 10. Susan, and 11. Mary.

George, of Harthill, married Euphemia, daughter of Richard Wilkinson, of Bradford, by whom Robert, John, Francis, Ann, Prudence, Isabel, and Elizabeth.

Gregory, of Syddal, married Margaret, daughter of Nicholas Tempest, of Bracewell, by whom Nicholas, Robert, Jonas, Lewis, Richard, Jeremy, Toby, Susan, Sibill, and Ann.

No arms are annexed to the above, but the coat which the family bore was, Or, a pile ingrailed, sable. "This (sais. Guillim, p. 47.) "was the paternal coat armor of Dr. Edward Waterhouse, a great lover of Antiquities and Heraldry. This was "the Gentleman that wrote the octavo, entitled, The defence "of Arms and Armory, and he that was supposed to have a "chief hand in Morgan's Sphere of Gentry." At p. 430, he
also

also tells us, that the same was born by Edward Waterhouse, of Greenford, in Middlesex, esq. Their crest, according to my old Folio MS. Collection of Arms, was, An eagle's leg standing, couped close by the body, and upon the top a dexter wing adjoining displayed sable. These are over the Workhouse door at Halifax, built by Nathaniel Waterhouse.

I cannot but observe, that I have the copy of a pedigree of this family of Waterhouse, which makes a Robert Waterhouse, of Shipden, to marry Sybil, daughter of Robert Savile, of Hullenedge, agreeable to what is said in the pedigree of Savile, of Hullenedge, already mentioned. Another calls him Robert, son of John, and makes him marry Sibil, daughter and heiress of Robert Savile, of Shipden, which, if true, would account for the manner in which the Waterhouses came by this estate. And so far is certain, that the arms of Waterhouse and Savile were repeatedly quartered on the old tomb belonging to the Waterhouses in Rokesby's chapel, in Halifax church, which shews a match between them, though the above pedigree takes no notice of it.

The Epitaph of Jane, wife of John Waterhouse above named, is in Drake's Eboracum thus: "Here lyeth Jane, wife to John
" Waterhouse, of Shibden, in the county of Yorke, esquier, who
" dyed the first day of May, 1592." She was buried at St. Michael's Belfrays, York.

Another Epitaph belonging to this family is cut in brass on a pillar in the chancel at Thornhill. "Here lyeth the body of
" Phillip Waterhous, 3d sonne of John Waterhouse, of Halifax,
" esq; Maister of Artes, and sometimes Fellow of Univerfity
" Coll. Oxon. He dyed the 16th of Januari, 1614, the 57th
" yere of his age. Hellen, daughter of Richard Lacye, of
" Cromewelbotome, esq; his beloved wife, dedicated this monu-
" nument to his memori." Arms of Waterhouse on this plate, Or, a pile engrailed, sable; motto, Veritas liberabit; alluding, perhaps, to John viii. 32. There are also the arms of Lacy and Cromwelbothom.

The

The next owners of Shibden-hall were the Listers, whose pedigree is as follows:

Samuel Lister, of Shibden-hall, died in 1632, leaving, 1. Thomas, 2. John, 3. Joseph, who died Dec. 27, 1644, leaving two sons, who died f. p. and Mary, who married Moses Jenkins.

Thomas married, first, Sibyl, daughter of Robert Hemmingway, of Upper Brea, by whom Samuel, John, Thomas, and Mary. Samuel married Hester Oats, who died in bed by her husband, Jan. 26, 1692-3, aged sixty, leaving 1. Thomas, who died f. p. and was buried April 5, 1690, aged thirty-four; 2. John, who died f. p. and was buried Aug. 9, 1691; 3. Samuel, who died about 1702, having married, May 16, 1695, Dorothy Priestley, who married at Coley, Nov. 16, 1703, to her second husband, Richard Sterne, esq; of Woodhouse; 4. Mary, and 5. Elizabeth. Thomas Lister above named married a second wife, by whom Joseph, who had, 1. Joseph, who married a daughter of sir John Jordan; 2. Catharine, 3. Elizabeth, and 4. Martha, who married William Walsham, esq; of London. None of these four had any issue. Thomas above named died in 1677, as appears from the following entry in Oliver Heywood's Diary: "Jan. 30, 1677, went to the funeral of Mr. Tho. Lister, of Shipden-hall, at Halifax. Heard Dr. Hooke's commendation of him, and censures of us."

John, second son of Samuel first named in the above pedigree, married Phæbe, daughter of Robert Hemmingway, of Upper-brea, by whom Samuel, John, f. p. and Jeremy. Samuel married Mary Holdsworth, by whom, 1. John, who married Dorothy Hanson, by whom one child, which died young; 2. James, 3. Jeremy, 4. Thomas, 5. Susan, 6. Phæbe, 7. Mary, 8. Martha, 9. Elizabeth, and 10. Hester. James the second son was living in 1719, having married the daughter of William Iffot, of Horbury, by whom, 1. Samuel, f. p. 2. John, 3. James, 4. Samuel, 5. Thomas, married in Virginia; 6. William, married in Virginia; 7. Jeremy, who married Ann Hall, of Butterworth-end, in Norland, by whom John, James, Joseph, Jeremy, Mary, and Phæbe. 8. Joseph, f. p. 9. Japhet, who married

ried Elizabeth Wainhouse, of Broadgates, by whom Edward, Samuel, John, and Elizabeth. 10. Martha, who married William Fawcet, of Halifax, by whom James, William, and Barbara. 11. Mary, married George Rose, of Hampstead, f. p. and Phæbe, who married William Wilkinson, of Hull, f. p.

Arms of Lister, of Shibden-hall, Ermine, on a fess sable, three mullets or, a canton gules.

HIGH SUNDERLAND, so called, as being, perhaps, in antient times, a farm which the Anglo-Saxons called by the name of Sunden, or Sundon-lond; or it might be seperated, or set apart for some particular purpose, or privelege, the knowlege of which is now lost; for in that case they would give it this name, as being fundered or divided from the lands about it. It is called High, because situated on the top of an hill. It is at present the property of Sir Watts Horton, of Chaderton, baronet, but gave name to a family of which the following is the pedegree.

Richard Sunderland, of High Sunderland, had Richard, who married Agnes, daughter of Rushworth, of Coley, by whom 1. Richard Sunderland, esq; Justice of Peace, and Treasurer for lame soldiers in the West Riding, buried at Halifax, June 25, 1634. 2. Abraham, of the Middle Temple, unmarried. 3. Jennet, married to Robert Hemingway, and Agnes, to Robert Dean. Richard last named married Susan, daughter of sir Richard Saltonstall, Lord Mayor of London in 1597, by whom 1. Abraham Sunderland, esq; of High Sunderland, Barrister at Law, and Justice of Peace in the West-riding. 2. Samuel, born in 1600, who died f. p. in 1676, having married Ann, daughter of Edward Waterhouse, 3. Richard, 4. Robert, both died young. 5. Peter, who died f. p. December 24, 1677, 6. Susan, who married William Beilby, and Mary, who married Edward Parker, of Brownholme.

Abraham the eldest married Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Langdale, of Santon, in Yorkshire, by whom Langdale, and Ann, who died unmarried. Langdale Sunderland, esq; sold High Sunderland, and purchased Aketon, near Pontefract, to which he

he removed. He was captain of a troop of horse for king Charles I. and was at Marston-moor fight. He gave, in Oliver's time, 878l. composition money for his estate. He died in 1698, and lies buried in Fetherstone church; his wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Thornhill, of Fixby, esq; by whom 1. Richard, and 2. Marmaduke, who both died young; 3. Brian, of Aketon, and 4. Abraham. Brian married Ann, daughter of Appleyard, by whom 1. Peter, 2. John, 3. Mary, 4. Elizabeth, and 5. Susanna. Peter sold Aketon to Edmund Winn, esq; in 1714, having married Ann, daughter of George Thornhill, of Fixby, by whom Richard, Peter, who died young, Ann, who married Wordsworth, and Elizabeth, who married John Wormald, of Batley.

There is a pedigree in Dr. Johnson's MS. Collections, which says, that Abraham Sunderland, of High Sunderland, married Judith, daughter of Thomas Oldfield, of High Oldfield, in Luddenden Dean, by whom Richard, Edward, and Bryan. Richard married, first, Mary, daughter of Robert Moor, of Midgley, by whom Abraham, and three daughters. Abraham married Susan, daughter of Ralph Waterhouse, by whom a son, who died young, therefore the estate descended to Richard Sunderland of Coley. The above Richard, son of Abraham, married, secondly, Ann, daughter of John Rishworth, of Riddlesden, by whom Richard, of Coley, who married Mary, daughter of Alderman Saltonstall, of London, by whom Abraham, who had Langdale, who had Abraham and Bryan. *Utrum horum mavis, accipe.*

At the end of the third volume of Halifax Register is this Mem. "That I Henry Ramsden, Vicar of Halifax, did this 15th day of March, A. D. 1632, give unto Richard Sunderland, of Coley, esq; in regard of his present weakness, and indisposition of body, a licence to eat flesh during the time of his sickness, as the laws of the land have in that case provided." Signed Hen. Ramsden. The same licence was given to Abraham Sunderland, of High Sunderland, esq; March 18, 1632, and five other licences, to others.

When

When the present fabrick at High Sunderland was erected, does not appear by any inscription upon the building; but was either the work of Richard Sunderland, who married Susan Saltonstall, about 1597, or of his son Abraham, who married Elizabeth Langdale; but more probably the latter, because we meet with the arms of Saltonstall and Langdale, impaled with those of Sunderland, in the windows. This house seems once to have been well ornamented; there are still some statues and busts remaining, of tolerable workmanship. In a chamber window under the arms of Saltonstall, Langdale, and Thornhill, of Fixby,

Fælix quem virtus generosa exornat avorum,

Et qui virtute suis adjicit ipse decus. L. S.

These letters L. S. stand for Langdale Sunderland, but I think them not so old as the house, because in another place the arms of Saltonstall and Langdale, (as above,) are impaled with those of Sunderland, which would belong to this Langdale's father to do. This Langdale also appears to have lived a good part of his time at Coley-hall, and to have sold the estate so late as the interregnum. Over the north-door is written, Ne subeat Glis ferdus, a mistake for furdus; and over a door on the north side, Ne intret amicus hirudo. At the back part of the house are four English lines, too coarse to be admitted here. In the Hall, over the fire-place,

Maxima Domus utilitas, & pernicies, ignis & lingua.

Over the south door,

Hic Locus odit, amat, punit, conservat, honorat

Nequitiam, pacem, crimina, jura, probos;

which also is on the Town-house at Delft, in Holland, and also on the Town-house at Glasgow, in Scotland, with bonos instead of probos. Below the above lines, Confide Deo. Diffide tibi.

On a pillar on the left hand of the south door, Patria Domus,

On a pillar on the right hand of the same, Optima Cœlum.

On the south front,

Omnipotens faxet, stirps Sunderlandia sedes

Incolet has placide, & tueatur jura parentum,

L I

Lite

Lite vacans, donec fluctus formica marinos
Ebibat & totum Testudo perambulet orbem !

How vain are our wishes, and how uncertain the continuance of earthly things, may hence be seen, when either the writer of these, or his son, alienated this very estate, which the then owner so earnestly wished might continue in the family for ever !

Over the principal gate,

Nunquam hanc pulset portam qui violat æquum.

On the same is a Cherub sounding a trumpet ; and in a scroll,
Fama virtutum, Tuba perennis.

Arms belonging to the above pedigree, for Sunderland, Parted per pale, or and azure, three lioncells passant counterchanged : Thus it is in a window at High Sunderland ; but the coat is generally depicted with the lioncells guardant. For Langdale, Sable, a chevron between three estoils argent. For Saltonstall, Or, a bend between two eaglets displayed, sable. Thus it is at High Sunderland, and thus I saw it born in 1766, by Samuel Saltonstall, esq; Alderman of Pontefract ; but Thoresby, p. 236, has given us a coat of this family in which the bend is gules.

NORLAND, or NORTHLAND,

So called from a great part of the township facing the north, and not from its lying to the north of any considerable place. There has no Gentleman's family settled in this township, so that the topographical account of it will be very short. I shall only take notice of

SOWERBY-CROFT, which has been remarked on account of its name, and the singularity of its being called Sowerby-Croft, when it lies so far from Sowerby, and within the township of Norland ; and perhaps it can no otherwise be accounted for, than by considering that both Sowerby and Norland were the estate of the Earls of Warren, and that as they frequently came to Sowerby for their diversion, it was necessary for them to have a farm (which at that time of the day was called a croft,) for the purpose of raising hay and corn, &c. and this piece of ground might
be

be deemed to be the most proper in that neighborhood, either on account of its soil, or its being out of the forest; and in that case, as the profits of it were constantly brought to Sowerby, it would get the name of Sowerby Farm, or Sowerby Croft.

It seems that one Thomas de Heton held four oxgangs of land in this township, and paid to the Lord yearly twelve pence, date unknown. Also by inquisition 19 Edw. IV. of Wafts in Wakefield, Thomas Sayvell, knt. held lands and tenements here by soccage, and yearly rent. In the Court Rolls of Wakefield, under the title, "The Manor of Sowerby," the escape of beasts of Northland was worth 2s. 6d.

O V E N D E N

Has its name from the British Avon, a brook, and the Anglo-Saxon dene, a valley. This is the water which runs by Halifax, and hence we come at the knowledge of its original name, however it might, in after times, get the appellation of the Halig Bpoca, or holy brook, vulgarly distinguished by nothing but the adjective halig, a word so little understood, that it stands for the name of this stream in the title of an Act of Parliament. In this township is an hamlet, or division, called

HOLDSWORTH, which in a survey and boundary of the copyhold land within the graveship of Hipperholme, in 1607, is called a township, and I find that it once gave name to a family. How it came by its own name is not quite certain. If it is a place which has been long settled, it might have had a Danish master, who might also have been what that people called an Hold, a General, or Great Commander, and so have been called the General's Worth, which sometimes signified a farm, or possession, sometimes a court, or place, and in a military sense a Fort, which might once have been here, as I believe the Roman way between Manchester and Ilkeley went either through it, or near it. If this, however, is not the right etymology of it, perhaps it may come from Holt's Worth, or the woody farm.

At Slitherow (or, more properly, the Lower Oaks,) in Rishworth, is an original deed without date, by which John, son of

William de Ovinden, quit claimed to Roger de Rastrick land in Haldewrohe (Holdeworth.) This, by the witnesses, was about 1287. Round the seal, in capitals, SIG. JOHIS FIL. WILL.

Maud, daughter of Thomas, son of Hugh de Thornton, gave to Hugh, son of Walter de Burgh, and his heirs, for their homage, and service, the fourth part of an oxgang of land, with appurtenances, in Haldewurthe, which she bought of Richard de Haldeworth, with the capital messuage and toft, which was the foresaid Richard's. See a MS. in the Harleian Collection, N^o 797.

There is another district within this township, called

ILLINGWORTH, so called from the badness, or roughness, of the ground in its original state here. This place also gave name to a family of which there remains no pedigree; but I find this coat born by the name, viz. Sable, a chevron between three lozenges argent. A John de Illingworth occurs in 1396, and others in very old deeds without date.

John Snithall, Chaplain, gave to John de Wodhead, of Clifton, 45s. rent, and the fourth part of a mill, which the said John had of the gift of William de Normanton, and Isabel his wife, by a fine in the King's Court levied thereof in Waddefsworth, Ovenden, and Illingworth, in Sowerbyshire, 46 Edw. III. to hold to the said John to the full age of Thomas, son and heir of Adam de Methley, de Thornhill.

RYDEING, in Ovenden Wood, is mentioned by Mr. Wright, p. 136, where, as he says, (but I mention it solely on his authority,) the antient family of the Rydeings enjoyed that estate above five hundred years, by various successions of Henry and Edward Rydeing, the first-born of the family being always called after one of those names. But about the year 1617, Henry, Edward's eldest son, dying in his minority, the estate descended to Elkana, his brother, who also died a minor; after which it fell to Mary their sister, who married John Farrer, a branch of the Farrers, of Ewood.

WHEATLEY, a place in this township, shews that wheat has long been grown in this neighborhood, though in the memory of man very little was sown here.

There

There was a family here of the name of Fourness, who bore, Sable, a pale of five fustils argent.

One Anthony Bentley, of Ovenden, gent. paid, in 1630, ten pounds composition money, for not receiving the order of Knighthood, at the coronation of King Charles I. See the form of the receipt for this under the article of Wadsworth.

R A S T R I C K.

The etymology of this name has already been given in the account of the Saxon and Danish affairs in Halifax parish. Here lived a considerable family, who took their name from this vill, and whose pedigree I have added, taken from a MS. pedigree at Fixby, another in my own possession, and a third mentioned in Wright's History, p. 135, intitled, "*Observationes quædam collectæ tam ex antiquis chartis, & rotulis curiarum, & aliis scriptis, & genealogiis, quam de progenia & familia in Rastricke, olim vocata Rastricke, ac modo Hanson.*"

Roger de Rastrick lived about 1251. His name is found in many Deeds in the time of Henry III, amongst the chief men of the wapontake of Morley. He held lands in Rastrick, Skircoat, and Clayton, in Bradford-dale. I have the copy of a Deed without date, wherein Henry de Eland, father of sir John de Eland, grants to this Roger, by the name of Roger, son of William de Bingley, and his heirs, for his homage and service, two bovats of land in Rastrick, one of which, Alexander, son of Alexander, held with the said Alexander, and all his sequel: the other held by Leifingus, son of Herbert, with the said Leifingus, and all his sequel. This was confirmed by Emma, daughter of Hugh, son of Orme de Batelin, and Assulf her son and heir. He also grants to him Linlands, with other lands. It is probable that the above Roger, after this grant, removed to Rastrick, and settled there, having other estates, and the services of several villains, as appears by Deeds. He used a proper seal, with this inscription, SIGILL. ROGERI DE RASTRICKE. He had, 1. Hugh, 2. John, the Chaplain, to whom his father gave a toft with a garden, in the vill of Rastrick, which one Alexander formerly held, and
three

three acres of land in the fields of Rastrick, and fifteen pence of a yearly rent, and all the service thereto belonging, out of a farm which Simon, his son, and Adam the Smith, of Huddersfield, son of the said Simon held. His third son was, 3. Simon, who occurs by the name of Simon le Faber (or Smith) de Rastrick. This Simon had Adam, and Hugh. Adam lived at the Castle in Rastrick, and had Simon. Hugh, son of Simon, had William.

Hugh de Rastrick, son of Roger, lived in the time of Hen. III. and Edw. I, and resided at Linlands. He is witness to a Deed, by the name of Hugh de Rastrick, mentioned in Burton's Monasticon, p. 313, along with Matthew de Shepley, and others, which Matthew was witness to a Deed in 1257. He gave to Leisingus, son of Orme de Rastrick, the moiety of an assart in Rastrick, called Hee Hawkeswode; confirmed to John the Chaplain, his brother, the yearly rent of fifteen pence above mentioned; gave to his brother Simon an assart in Rastrick, containing four acres (super toftum Raveri) for six-pence yearly rent; also to Adam, son of his brother Simon, the land which his father held of him, viz. the moiety of three bovats, which Leisingus, son of Herbert, held of Roger, father of the said Hugh, in Rastrick, for two shillings yearly rent. Also to Hugh, son of his brother Simon, all the land in Rastrick, which Leisingus, son of Eve, held, with the building thereon, and a messuage and other lands in Rastrick. This Hugh married Agnes by whom John de Rastrick and William de Rastrick.

John gave by Deed without date, to Simon, son of Adam, at the Castle of Rastrick, for his homage and service, &c. two acres in the lower field of Rastrick. Round the seal appendant to the Deed, in capitals, s. JOHANNIS DE RASTRIC. He also granted to John de Toothill, for his homage and service, two acres in Rastrick, by Deed without date. A MS. pedigree at Fixby sais, this John had an only daughter Helen, married to one Alan de Rastrick, who died 1 Edw. III, by whom John, who, it seems, when his mother became a widow, was called the son of Elen, or Elenfon. This John married Margaret, daughter of Roger le Teyler, by whom Isabel, who married John, surnamed Scot, by whom

whom Helen and Alice. Here the above pedigree ends, and so far I find it confirmed by evidence, that one John, son of Elen de Rastrick, was witness to a Deed 32 Edw. III. And in one of the Harleian MSS. N. 797, under the article of Rastrick, are these words: "I Alice, daughter of John Scot, of Rastrick, and Isabel my mother, have given to Elen, daughter of John Scot, for a certain sum of money, all that land and meadow called Linlands, in Rastrick." They were contemporaries with one Hugh de Rastrick, for they granted by Deed without date to John de Barne de Tothill, and heirs, three roods of land, abutting on one side on the garden of the said Hugh, and on the other, on Le Ollerode: three of the witnesses to which Deed were living in the year 1287, viz. Robert de Bosco, Matthew de Fekisby, and Alexander de Fekisby. However, notwithstanding these proofs, in a beautiful pedigree of this family, belonging to Mr. Roger Hanson, of Halifax, but not authenticated by any of the Heralds at Arms, the above John de Rastrick is said to have had a son John, who had Henry de Rastrick, who had John de Rastrick, alias Hanson (a contraction of Henry's son,) and from hence the addition of de Rastrick was dropt by this branch of the family, and that of Hanson used in its room. Here the disagreements in the two pedigrees begin to disappear, for I find John, son of Henry de Rastrick, a party in a Deed dated in 1337, and one of the witnesses was John, son of Elen aforesaid. This John married Alice, daughter and heiress of Henry de Woodhouse, which Henry was son of Alexander de Woodhouse, who married Beatrice, daughter and heiress of Thomas de Totehill. By the said Alice the said John had a son, John Hanson, of Woodhouse, who married Cecily de Windebank, by whom John Hanson, of Woodhouse, who married Cecily, daughter of John Ravenshaw, by whom John Hanson, of Woodhouse, who married Catharine, daughter of John Brooke, by whom John Hanson, of Woodhouse, who married Agnes, eldest daughter of John Savile, of Newhall, esq; by whom John Hanson, of Woodhouse; 2. Edward Hanson, of Nether-Woodhouse; 3. Thomas Hanson, of Rastrick; and, 4. Arthur Hanson.

John,

John, the eldest son, lived at Woodhouse, in Rastrick, and was buried at Eland in 1599, aged eighty-two, as appears from a grave-stone there, and which is said to be the oldest date they can shew. He married, first, Margaret, second daughter, and one of the three coheiresses of Thomas Woodhead, sometime of Howroyd, in Barkisland; secondly, Margaret, daughter of Robert Wade. By his first wife he had, 1. John Hanson, of Woodhouse; 2. Thomas; 3. Nicholas, who had Robert and Dorothy; and, 4. Judith, married to Jasper Blythman. John, the eldest, died in the seventy-third year of his age; his will was dated August 14, 1621. He married Joan, daughter and heiress of William Rayer, of Liversege, by whom, 1. John, who died an infant; 2. Agnes, who married Richard Lawe, of Halifax; 3. Mary, who married Walter Stanhope, of Horsforth; 4. Grace, who died f. p. 5. Margaret, who married Thomas Brooke, of Newhouse; and, 6. Katharine, who died f. p. Thomas, second son of John Hanson, by Margaret Woodhead, married Margaret, daughter and coheiress of John Royde, of Shaw in Soyland, by whom 1. John, who died an infant; 2. Thomas, of Brighouse, who died f. p. 3. Arthur, who married Sarah, daughter and coheiress of Thomas Bothomley, by whom John, Thomas, Joseph, Richard, Joshua, and Judith; 4. Richard, who married Elizabeth Jenkinson; 5. Robert, 6. Joseph, 7. Margaret, and, 8. Judith. Richard, last named, had Thomas Hanson, of Backhall, buried at Eland, Jan. 6, 1695, aged sixty-four; and John, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Brooke, of Huddersfield, by whom John, Richard, Elizabeth, and Mary. Thomas, last named, married Hester, daughter and heiress of John Farnel, by whom John, and Thomas, who married a daughter of Anthony Foxcroft, by whom Anthony. John, the elder brother, of Backhall, married a daughter of George Booth, of Snowden, by whom, 1. Thomas, 2. John, f. p. 3. Dorothy, who married Abraham Dyson, of Sunnybank; 4. George, of Backhall, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Stott, by whom John, Roger, Nathan, Esther, Robert, Rebecca, and Elizabeth; 5. Mary, who married John Dawson; 6. Esther; 7. Rebecca, who married Thomas,

Thomas, son of George Booth, of Snowden; 8. Sarah, and 9. Eleanor. Thomas, eldest son of John, married Martha, daughter of Nathan Gledhill, by whom John, who died an infant, Thomas, Nathan, Arthur, George, Edward, Joshua, Richard, Joseph, Mary, Esther, and Agnes.

Edward Hanson, of Nether Woodhouse, second son of John, by Agnes Savile, was buried at Eland, Dec. 16, 1601, in the eighty-second year of his age; his will dated Nov. 30, 1601. He married, first, Joan, daughter of Edward Kaye; second and third wives unknown; he married, fourthly, Nov. 2, 1590, to Margaret Malinson, widow, daughter of Edward Hoile, of Hoilehouse, in Lightcliffe. She died Feb. 23, 1614, and was buried the day following, ann. ætat. 87. By his first wife he had Thomas Hanson, of Tothill, buried at Eland, Aug. 3, 1623, ann. æt. 71; his will dated July 27, 1623. He married Katharine, daughter of Thomas Brooke, of Newhouse, who was buried at Eland, Feb. 4, 1621, in the 74th year of her age. By her he had 1. Edward; 2. Elizabeth, who married William Horton, of Barkisland; 3. Katharine, who married Thomas Sharp; also Abraham Beaumont; 4. Mary, who married William Mallinson; and, 5. Agnes.

Edward, the eldest, married Dorothy, daughter of John Gledhill, of Barkisland, and Cecily his wife, daughter of John Thornhill, esq. By the said Dorothy he had Edward, Dorothy, and Margaret. Edward Hanson, of Woodhouse, married Jane, daughter of Thomas Beaumont, by whom John, Edward, Dorothy, Margaret, Catharine, Mary, Jane, Elizabeth, Frances, and Cecily.

Thomas Hanson, of Rastrick, third son of John, by Agnes Savile, married Jennet, daughter of John Gledhill, of Little-Even, in Barkisland, by whom 1. Roger, 2. Thomas, of Rastrick, who married Martha, daughter of Edward Naylor; by whom John, and Roger. 3. John, of London, who married Frances, daughter of John Prichard, by whom John, Thomas, and Edward. 4. Robert, of Rastrick, who married Sarah, daughter of William Thorpe; 5. Elizabeth, and 6. Judith.

M m

Arthur,

Arthur, fourth and youngest son of John, by Agnes Savile, had
 1. John, of Norwood Green, who had Edward, and John.
 2. Edward, who had John, and Margaret, who married Richard Wilton.

The following grant was in the hands of Mr. Roger Hanson, of Halifax: "To all and singular unto whom these presents shall come. William Ryley, esq; Norroy King of Armes, sendeth greeting. Whereas Edward Hanson, of Woodhouse, in the county of Yorke, gent. hath requested me to confirme and declare those Armes which have formerly been born by his Ancestors. I do therefore, by these presents, confirme and allow the said Edward Hanson to bear the said Armes and Crest hereafter mentioned, viz. Or, a cheveron counter componed, argent and azure, between three martlets sable. And for his Crest, On a helme a chapeau azure, lined argent, a martlet volant sable, mantled gules, doubled argent. Which coate and crest I the said Norroy do by these presents allowe and confirme unto the said Edward Hanson, and the heires of his body lawfully begotten, to bee born and used by them in banners, pennans, shieldes, and seales, in warr and peace, with their severall respected differences for ever. In witness whereof I have hereunto affixed the seale of my office, and subscribed my name, the 17th day of July, 1652. William Ryley, Norroy King of Armes."

The Arms of Rastrick, of Rastrick, were, Argent, a chevron between three roses gules, and, as one account adds, barbed and seeded proper.

Woodhouse, of Woodhouse, in Rastrick, according to Mr. Hanson's pedigree, bore, Azure, a chevron between three mullets or; but in Hopkinson's Collections the mullets are pierced of the field.

Windebank, (as in the above pedigree,) bore, Vert, a chevron between three hawks standing, wings displayed, or.

Ravenshaw (as above) bore, Sable, two fesses argent, wavy, on a chief of the second three ravens proper.

Brooke,

Brooke, (as above,) bore, Argent, on a bend sable, a lure, with a line and ring or. This was born by Joshua Brooke, of Newhouse, in the township of Huddersfield, as appears by a seal appendant to a Deed dated in 1647.

Kay, (as above,) bore, Argent, two bendlets sable.

Prichard, (as above,) bore, Gules, a fess or, between three escallops argent.

The following Certificate was granted to one Elias Rastrick, said to be a descendant from the above ancient family.

“ Frater Andreas ab Arco, Ordinis Minorum, &c. in partibus
“ Orientalibus Apostolicus Commissarius totius terræ sanctæ Cu-
“ stos, ac Sanctæ Montis Sion Servus & Gardianus.

“ Universis & singulis Christi fidelibus præsentibus nostras inspec-
“ turis, lecturis, pariter & audituris, salutem in Domino sempi-
“ ternam. Notum facimus & attestamus, Dominum Eliam Ra-
“ stricke, Anglum, ad hanc sanctam Jerusolimorum urbem pro-
“ venisse, necnon terram sanctam, nempe gloriosissimæ resurrec-
“ tionis Domini Christi sepulchrum; sacratissimos montes, Calva-
“ riæ scilicet, ubi Salvator noster propria morte nos redemit in
“ cruce; Oliveti, ubi in cælum mirabiliter conscendit ad Patrem;
“ Sion, augustissimæ Eucharistiæ sacramenti institutione, Spiritus
“ Sanctæ missione, compluriumque nostræ salutis mysteriorum cele-
“ bratione insignis; Thabor, naturâ, & gloriosa transfiguratione,
“ Patrum testimonio vetustorum, & beatitudinibus admirabili
“ ejusdem Domini sermone decorati. Præterea, sanctissimum
“ nativitatis Domini Præsepe in Bethlehem Judeæ civitate David
“ sacra. Item Nazareth Domum, Angeli annuntiatione Deiparæ,
“ & etiam Verbi incarnatione celeberrimum; Vallémque Josa-
“ phat, pluribus Dominicæ passionis misteriis, ac venerabilis As-
“ sumtionis Dei genetricis Mariæ monumentis exornatum; Be-
“ thaniæ quoque hospitio Domini, & Lazari suscitatione hone-
“ statum; sed & montana Judeæ sanctissimæ Genetricis Dei visita-
“ tione, ac Præcursoris Nativitatis ejus Deserta, nobilitata; The-
“ beriadis mare quorundem Apostolorum vocatione, Petrique in
“ Ecclesia Capitis electione clarum; necnon Emmaus Dominica
“ Apparatione illustratum. Ac demum cætera omnia sancta,

“piâque loca quæ tam in Judæa, quam in Galilæa, ac Samaria,
 “a Fratribus, fidelibusque Peregrinis visitari solent, visitasse. In
 “quorum fidem, præsentibus has manu nostra subscriptas, ac ma-
 “jori nostri officio sigillo munitas, expediri mandavimus. Da-
 “tum Jerusolymis, in Conventu nostro Sancti Salvatoris, die vi-
 “cesimo nono mensis Octobris, anno Dom. 1639.”

The oldest mention I meet with of the township of Rastrick, in any dated instrument, is in the tax of the wapontake of Agbrig and Morley, in 1284, recorded in Lord Kirkby's book, where it is called a vill (as every other town is therein,) and rated at 13s.

In an Extent of the rent and service of the Freemen of the soke of Wakefield, made in 1314, the Lord received of William, son of Annabil, 5s. 3d. of William, son of Walter, 1d. ob. and of Alexander de Rastrick, 2d. of John del Okes, for one tenement and one bovat of land, 4d. of Alexander del Okes for one tenement of eight acres, 1d. and of Richard, son of Maud, for five acres, 2s. ob. These were all the freemen at this time in Rastrick; the rest were, according to this roll, Nativi tenentes, Villains, or Bondmen, some perhaps by birth, such as were at the arbitrary pleasure of the Lord, both in their persons, children, and goods; others so by contract, holding their lands, and tenements, by doing, or causing to be done, certain stated servile offices, such as plowing the Lord's land, mowing his grass, and reaping his corn. But the general badges of slavery in the township of Fekisby and Rastrick, were, that all the Nativi tenentes, of what condition soever, were tied to the repair of Wakefield Mill-dam, and paid Marchetum, which is a word of various significations; but I take it here to mean what were formerly called Maiden-rents, or a certain sum of money which the tenant was to pay the Lord for liberty to marry a daughter.

Amongst other antient estates in the township of Rastrick, I meet with the following:

ACRE, a piece of ground lying near Linlands, by the side of the river Caldar, conveyed by Isabel Scot, of Rastrick, in her widowhood, and Ellen and Alice, daughters of the said Isabel, in their pure virginity, by Deed without date, to John de Totehill,

hill, to hold freely and hereditarily, paying yearly three half pennes for all services and demands. They also conveyed to him, by another deed, half an acre in the same place; from whence it is plain, that the above name did not here signify a fixed quantity of land, but an open piece of ground, from the Saxon word *Acepe*, a field, or, as the Germans say, *Acker*, by which they mean any sort of arable land, and call the tiller of it *Ackermann*, agreeable to the Anglo-Saxon *Acep-mon*. I do not find that an Acre necessarily signified, in early times, any determined quantity of land, and when, by degrees, it was brought to do this, the measure still varied, till it was fixed by the statute called the Ordinance for measuring of land, passed in the reign of King Edward I. The perch, or rod, however, not being made alike in all places, the acre still varied of course, as it does to this day, the Cheshire rod consisting of eight yards, the Lancashire of seven, and the Statute one of five yards and a half. See also Borlase's account of the Cornish Acre, in his Natural History, p. 319.

BLACKGREISS, a parcel of land and water lying to the river *Caldar*, which I mention only to shew that there was trade in these parts 17 Edw. IV; for Elizabeth, widow of John Thornhill, of Fixby, (with the consent of Brian Thornhill) granted that year, the above, to John Andrewe, and Nicholas Bamforthe, for thirty years, on condition that they should build there two fulling mills, and make a sufficient dam for the water.

BENERODE, called otherwise **BONEROYD**, because, perhaps, it was a Boon bestowed by the Lord on some favorite tenant, or follower; Bene, amongst the Anglo-Saxons, and Bone in the old English, signifying a petition, or boon; but if it is a little corrupted from *Binn-royd*, it will signify the place which afforded shelter, or security to cattle. Rode, or Royd, is said to be uncultivated land, which in respect of its original barrenness paid but two pence per acre, and was free'd from the Grave's service, and other impositions; all which may be true, but still we want its etymon. This is one of the many words which the compilers of the Saxon Vocabularies, not having met with in any Saxon MSS, have honestly omitted, though there seems to be no doubt but
our

our forefathers, at that time, used it, both because we meet with it in deeds of such antiquity, and because the Germans to this day use the word Rode, for a piece of ground made arable by clearing it of wood, from Rotten, which signifies, in their language, to break ground either with spade, or plough, or even as hogs do when they turn up the ground for food. This last is called in England, to root, and in Dutch, wroeten, as the service of the plough is termed Roture by the French. And though the substantive is lost in the remains we have of the Saxon language, yet the verb wrotan, to turn over ground with the plough, is preserved. It is also remarkable how all these agree in sound, and signification, with the Greek *ἀρύττω*, to dig.

BOTHEROYD gave name to a family, who, as we are told by Dr. Johnson, in his Manuscript Collections, had a privilege belonging to their lands, that they might hawk, and hunt between Worset Pole, four miles above Rastrick westward, and to Spend Bridge, four miles from Rastrick eastward, which privilege was bought by one Mr. Law.

LINLANDS. Here, on the bank of the river Caldar, was the seat of the Rastricks, of Rastrick, the most distinguished family which is known to have resided in this township. They seem to have lived at Bingley, till Roger, son of William de Bingley (as in the pedigree already given) purchased Linlands, of Henry de Heland, and removed thither. The place is at present corruptly called Lilands. It might have its name from the Ling, or Heath, which originally grew here, but it seems more probable that it was so called from Llynn, which in the antient British (as Lin does in the Cornish, and Armoric languages) signifies a lake or pond of water, and such a one there once was here, for I have a copy of a deed without date by which Isabel, widow of John Scot, and Elen, and Alice her daughters, granted to John de Toythill, four acres of land in Linlands, abutting on the south on the magnum puteum, and on the water of Caldar.

NEWLAND is mentioned by the name of an assart, 34 Edw. III. It was so called, because from being a wood it was newly made arable; for in old deeds where the word terra occurs, it means properly,

properly, according to Coke on Littleton, arable ground only, being called so a terendo, quia vomere teritur. Hence appears the reason of the distinction we so often meet with in deeds, between the words terra, pratum, and pastura.

TOOTHILL, is a remarkable round copped hill, which attracts the eyes of every one travelling between Wakefield and Eland. It is a natural mount, though the top of it looks as if it was artificial. It has a good command of the country, and had its name, as I conjecture, from the neighborhood being called together, on public occasions, from the top of it, by the sound of an horn. Tuyte, or Tote, in the Belgic language, signifies an horn; and tuyten, or toten (in English, to tote, or toot) to blow with an horn, as to toot means, in the Swedish, inflare cornu. Now as this lay at a moderate distance above Castle-hill, at Rastrick, and was a much more elevated situation, it might serve to collect the inhabitants together, or give them notice to secure themselves in the fort, on any sudden alarm. Or if it answered no military purpose, it might be done as a signal to those who were to attend the Lord when he came there for the diversion of hunting, &c. In the neighboring forest of Sowerby, is a piece of high ground called also Toothill, which I conclude was made use of for this latter purpose; and I am the rather inclined to this opinion, because I meet with such like situations in other forests which have the same name of Toothill, particularly one in the forest of Macclesfield, in Cheshire, near Lime-hall, which was the residence of the Lords of that part of the forest.

Near this hill lived a flourishing family who took the surname of Toothill, the first of whom was Richard de Toothill, who had Thomas, Matthew, and Richard. Matthew had lands in the graveship of Hipperholm, in 1314, and was witness to a deed in 1337. He had John, who lived at Silkeley, and who had Hugh, (a witness to deeds in 1438) and John de Toothill, which Hugh had Thomas.

Thomas eldest son of the first Richard, married Modesta and is said in a manuscript pedigree belonging to Thomas Thornhill, esq; of Fixby, to have had the lands of Isabel, relict of John

John Scot, and her daughters. Now it appears from several deeds without date, but which, as the witnesses shew were wrote about 1287, that this Isabel and her daughters granted to one John de Toothill, certain lands in Rastrick, called Linlands; this John, therefore is omitted in the above pedigree; and it is no farther certain who he was, than that Thomas was his heir, and that he occurs in deeds before, and after the year 1300. Thomas, above named, had by Modesta, William, Hugh, John, and three daughters, the eldest of whom married Sanesmer, (or Sansmer,) the next de Hyle, and the youngest de Fleming, of Bradley. Most of these descents from Thomas, are proved from deeds belonging to the above Mr. Thornhill, in which William, son of Anabil de Rastrick, and Elen, his wife, daughter of John Scot, with Alice her sister, grant lands to Thomas de Toothill, for his life, and after his decease, to William, son of the said Thomas; and if William died without issue, to John, son of the said Thomas, and for default of issue in the said John, to all his sisters. As Hugh is not mentioned here, he probably was dead, but his existence is proved from the copy of a deed in 1331, wherein Thomas de Tothill, grants to William de Tothill, and his heirs, remainder to John, brother of said William, remainder to Hugh, brother of said John, remainder to the sisters of said Hugh.

William de Toothill, son of Thomas, married Sibil, daughter and heiress of Thomas de Fekisby. Thoresby, p. 115, calls her Maud, but in a MS. in the British Museum, N^o 803, John de Schepley is said to have released to Sibil, late wife of William de Tothill, and her heirs, the claim he had in the lands which lately were Thomas de Tothill's, in Fekisby, dated 1340. By this Sibil, he had Margaret, his daughter and heiress, who being in her minority at the time of her father's death, was in the custody, or wardship, of earl Warren. This Margaret married Richard de Thornhill, in the time of Edward III. and carried all her father's estates into that family, where they still continue.

Arms

Arms of Toothill, of Toothill, were, Or, on a chevron fable, three crescents argent; though, as I remember, the field is argent, on a monument in Eland church.

WOODHOUSE, a very antient mansion, which long since gave name to a family of some account, as already mentioned under the pedigree of Rastrick. It had its name from the materials of which it was built, to distinguish it from such as were made of stone, a custom seldom used, even in larger kinds of buildings, such as churches, &c. till after the Norman advent.

Richard Law, of Rastrick, was disclaimed from bearing arms, at York Lent Assizes, 1668.

R I S H W O R T H, or R U S H W O R T H.

This township was remarkably rushy, which circumstance procured it its name; and that this name is not modern, appears from the Saxon orthography, and pronuntiation of Rish for Rush. The most considerable place which I have read of in this division, was

RISHWORTH-HALL, where lived a family of this name, of which no pedigree remains; but they were mentioned under the account of the manor of Barkisland; and it may be seen under the articles of Barkisland, and Rishworth manors, how this latter came to the family of Savile. In that unfortunate dispute between sir John Eland, and most of the neighboring gentry, already mentioned, the owner of Rishworth-Hall, John Savile, very prudently kept himself clear of the quarrel, residing one half of the year, (perhaps in the season for hunting, hawking, &c.) at Rishworth-Hall, and removing from thence, by Savile Gate, to Bothom-Hall, in the parish of Huddersfield. This Savile Gate, or road, was first made and used by this John Savile, (who married Margaret, daughter and coheirefs of Henry de Rishworth,) after he came to spend part of his time at Rishworth-Hall. His way from Bothom-Hall to this place, was by Out-lane, where begins the Dane's-road, as described at p. 47, &c. and which stretching over the township of Stainland, enters that of Barkisland, crossing the brook near the present
N n bridge :

bridge: In this township, at no great distance from the remain called Meg-dike, Savile-gate branches out from the Dane's-road, and points directly upon Rishworth-Hall, going by Rishworth-Mill. This road seems to have been made new only from the place where it left that attributed to the Danes, and by what observations I could make of it, was only laid out for travelling on horseback. A good part of the ground it went over is now inclosed. Rishworth-Hall is taken down, but a small building still retains the name.

The Arms of Rishworth, of Rishworth, have been mentioned under the pedigree of Savile, at p. 208; to which account I must add, that I find the coat, viz. Argent, a bend sable between an eaglet displayed vert, and a cross crosslet of the second, to have been born by Rishworth, owner of Riddlefden, in Yorkshire, so that probably they were of the same family; that Rishworth, of Rishworth, however, was intitled thereto, with a different colored chevron, I collect from the following words in an old Alphabet of Arms, in my possession: "Rishworth, " Alexander, Argent, a bend gules between an eagle displayed, " in chief vert, and a cross crosslet in base sable, quartered by " Savile." In Sir William Fairfax's Book of Arms of Yorkshire are two other coats of Alexander Rishworth, as already mentioned, p. 210, but no date with them. In Dugdale's Monasticon, 1682, vol. i. p. 172, is the same coat as in my Alphabet, with the name of John Rushworth, esq.

STABLE. On Booth-moor, in this township, is a piece of ground inclosed within trenches, the side of which, to the south-west, is about sixty yards long, that to the south-east an hundred and three yards; the side opposite to the first of these about fifty yards, and that opposite the second also about an hundred and three yards: there is a round piece of raised ground near one of the angles, and there is something like a passage through the whole. This, I conjecture, was made, in former times, for the use of cattle, and the name of it seems to confirm this opinion. There are several of these remains in different parts of the country, which have been taken for military stations
by

by Antiquarians, particularly one on Wike-moor, mentioned in Hearne's edition of Leland's Itinerary, Oxford, 1744, vol. i. p. 146. This seems originally to have been of an oblong form, but part of it is destroyed by some inclosures. Its smaller diameter was about seventy-seven yards; of its larger there only remain at present about forty-eight yards. The ditch has been about eight yards wide, but could never be intended for defence, for there is not any water in the neighborhood to fill it with, and the whole lies upon a flat common, without any sort of rising ground in any of the approaches to it, which yet has generally been thought necessary in the choice of situations to make places of defence.

But what gives us the clearest idea of this subject, is a couple of remains, at a very small distance from each other, on Cross-land-moor, in the parish of Huddersfield; one of these is seventy-seven yards by sixty-four; but the greatest part of it, when I saw it, in 1759, was inclosed with a wall, and intended to be plowed up. The other is ninety-eight yards by eighty-seven. The vallum of this last was six yards and about one foot wide. The smaller has the appearance of a quadrangle, the larger was rounded off a little at the corners. In the larger of them was found, when it was plowed up, three antient mill-stones, each a foot in diameter, and eleven hollow places, two or three yards long a-piece, and three quarters deep, or thereabouts. Now these, one would think, if any thing of this sort could put in its claim for a military station, might be looked upon in that light; and yet most assuredly they never were intended for any such purpose. Their name shews their use; the country people call them the Stot-folds, without knowing the meaning of the expression, which proves them to be of some antiquity. Our Saxon ancestors, it is well known, were fond of horses, and took great pains in the breeding of them, both for war, and private purposes; they had numbers of them taken care of together, and made proper inclosures for that purpose, with suitable conveniences therein, both for the cattle, and those who attended them; these inclosures they called Stod-fold, the very

name of the places in question. For proof of this see Monasticon, vol. i. p. 260, where the limits of a certain place are described to be of ðam þearðon in ðone rtoðgold. of þam rtoðgold up on þ clyp. These on Crossland-moor were so considerable, that the people who were to make some stay here, found it necessary to have mill-stones with them to grind their corn; and no doubt but the hollows above mentioned, were where their huts were placed. To me it seems likely that these works belonged to the garrison at Castle-hill, near Almondbury, from which they were not very far distant, and the roads through each of them pointed that way. If this be so, it affords a presumptive argument that Castle-hill was what I have attempted to prove it, in the first volume of the Archæologia, p. 221, a Saxon Station.

It appears from the Couchir Book of Fountains Abbey, fol. 207, that Thomas, son of William de Horbury, gave to Ivo Talvas, and his heirs, all his land in Wulfrunwall, (now called Wormald,) without retention, with all commodities thereto belonging, in the town of Rishworth; and from fol. 111, that Ivo Talvas, of Fekisby, gave to John the Clerk, his son, the said land; both without date.

S T A I N L A N D

Seems to have been so called, as being a stony tract of land, though at present it is not very remarkable for this. The most considerable places within this township, are;

BRADLEY-HALL, the present owner of which is Savile, earl of Mexborough. It once was the seat of the Saviles, whose pedigree I have subjoined, and in all probability was a very considerable building; but only a small part of it now remains, sufficient for a farmer, but the ground about it shews, by its inequality, and by a number of stones lodged near the surface, that it has been more extensive. Over the gate are the figures 1577, and the letters I. S. John Savile. On the kitchen wall is 1598. The chapel, being re-edified, serves the tenant for a barn; most of the tower also remains, and the whole has the appearance

appearance of a church to such as are travelling between Eland and Ripponden. The bells are said to have been removed from hence to Methley church, near which this branch of the Savile family have a feat. The chapel here, as Dr. Johnson says, in his MS. Collections, was pulled down in the time of the civil wars, but the hall was burned down in 1629. There is a tradition in this neighborhood about this fire, and it is likewise said, that it caused the family to remove to Methley.

Henry Savile married Ellen, daughter and heiress of Thomas Copley, of Copley, by whom, 1. John, who married Maud, daughter of Thomas Trafford, of Trafford, com. Lanc. esq; from whom the Saviles of Copley; 2. Thomas; 3. Nicholas, who married Jennet Lacy. Thomas, second son, married Ann, daughter of John Stansfield, by whom, 1. John, from whom the Saviles of Hullenedge; 2. Thomas, who married Elizabeth Lady Waterton; 3. Henry, Yeoman of the Guards; and 4. Nicholas, of Newhall, who married Margaret, daughter of William Wilkinson, by whom, amongst others, John, of Newhall, his eldest son, who married Margery, daughter of John Gledhill, of Barkistland, by whom, amongst others, Henry of Bradley, his third son, living 8 Eliz. who married Ellen, daughter of Robert Ramsden, by whom, 1. sir John Savile, of Medley, Baron of the Exchequer; 2. sir Henry Savile, Warden of Merton College, Oxford; 3. Thomas; and five daughters. Sir Henry married Margery, (Biogr. Brit. p. 3600. says Elizabeth,) daughter of George Dacres, of Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, esq; by whom Henry, who died s. p. and Elizabeth, who married sir John Sedley, bart. of Alisford, in Kent, or, as the author of *Anglorum Speculum*, p. 902, says, sir William.

Inquisition 19 Edw. IV. of Wafts committed in the lordship of Wakefield, Tho. Sayvell, knt. held lands and tenements in Stainland, Berkland, and Northland, by soccage, paying yearly 13s. 2d.

Henry Savile, knt. and bart. died seized of a messuage called Over Bradley Hall, in Stainland, as by inquisition post mort. at Shirburn com. Ebor. 6 Sept. 8 Charles, 1632.

Sir.

Sir John Savile, of Methley, Baron of the Exchequer, son of Henry by Ellen Ramsden, and who died in 1606, married, first, Jane, daughter of Richard Garth, of Morden, in Surry, by whom, 1. sir Henry Savile, of Methley, created a baronet in 1611; Elizabeth, who married sir John Jackson; and Jane, who married sir Henry Goodrick, of Ribston, knt. Sir Henry Savile above named died in 1632, having married Mary, daughter and coheirels of John Dent, of London, esq; by whom, according to one epitaph in Methley church, he had no issue; but according to another in the same church he had John, (who died on his travels in France, in 1631, aged twenty-one, as by epitaph in Methley church;) Henry, and others, who all died s. p. Sir John Savile, above named, married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Wentworth, of North Empfall, esq; relict of Richard Tempest, esq; 3dly, Dorothy, daughter of Lord Wentworth, and relict of sir W. Widmerpool and sir Martin Forbisher, knights, by whom no issue. By his second wife, Elizabeth, he had John Savile, of Methley, esq; sheriff of York 24 Cha. I. who married, first, Mary, daughter of John Robinson, of Rither, esq; by whom several children, who died s. p. 2dly, Margaret, daughter of sir Hen. Gareway, of London, knt. by whom John Savile, of Methley, and six daughters. John married Sarah, daughter of . . . Tryon, esq; by whom John, Charles, James, s. p. Samuel, and four daughters. John Savile, esq; died in 1711, having married Mary, daughter of sir John Banks, knt. by whom John, Henry, and Elizabeth. Charles, above named, married Aletheia, daughter and coheirels of Gilbert Millington, of Felley Abbey, in the county of Nottingham, esq; by whom John, created, first, Lord Pollington, afterwards Earl of Mexborough.

There is in Methley church a marble monument to the memory of this Charles, the inscription on which sais, thro' mistake, that he was the fifth in a lineal descent from sir John, who was Baron of the Exchequer. This Charles died June 5, 1741, aged sixty-five. On the monument is his figure in a reclining posture, and his wife weeping over him. She died about Midsummer 1759.

In

In Methley church, on the south side of a monument, is a long Latin inscription to Baron Savile above named, intimating, amongst other things, that he died Feb. 2, 1606, aged sixty-one. that his body was buried in the church of St. Dunstan in the west, London, and his heart at Methley, amongst his ancestors.

On the north side of the said monument is another Latin inscription to sir Henry Savile, son of the Baron; but not relating immediately to Halifax parish men, I omit them all.

Arms of Savile, Argent, on a bend sable, three owls proper. These Thoresby, p. 110, has put down as the general arms of the family; but in my MS. Alphabet are the following entries: "Ebor. Savile, of Howley, Baron Savile in England, and Viscount Castle Barre in Ireland, per K. Ch. Argent, on a bend sable, three owls proper. His Crest, an owl argent."

Savile, of Newhall, Argent, on a bend ingrailed between two cotises sable, three owls argent.

Savile, sir George, of Thornhill, bart. 9 K. James, Argent, on a bend ingrailed sable, three owls proper. His Crest, a demi-maid, full faced, proper, crowned or, adorned with peacock feathers stuck in the crown, proper, garments gules, hair disheveled, or.

Savile, sir Henry, of Methley, bart. 9 K. James, Argent, on a bend sable, three owls proper, a crescent sable for difference. His Crest, On an owl argent, a crescent sable.

To a Deed in 1601, the seal of Edward Savile, esq; son and heir of sir Henry Savile, knt. deceased, was an owl on a fess.

ST. HELEN'S. Here was once a Popish chapel, and tradition says that it was also used by the Protestants in the reign of Qu. Elizabeth. It was dedicated to St. Helen, whose name a remarkable fine well, just by the remains of the chapel, it retains to this day. The water of this well, on some account or other, was looked upon as holy; for a place very near it is, to this day, called Helliwell (or Holy-well) green; a circumstance not at all uncommon; witness Helliwell, in the parish of Bolton, the seat of Roger Dewhirst, esq; which took its name from a consecrated

crated spring there; but above all, the very noted spring at Holliwell, in Wales. This chapel of St. Helen's is now converted into a cottage, and it can only just be seen that it once was a place of greater account. In one of the walls of the house they shew you a large stone, which is called the Cross, and which is sometimes visited by strangers, who at the same time enquire for the well; and from the behavior of some of them, the inhabitants concluded they were Papists, whose zeal brought them thither, to behold this once famous place, of which their forefathers were despoiled.

It appears that springs and fountains have, from almost the earliest account of time, been looked upon as sacred, especially if the waters of them were medicinal, for then the priests were furnished with an argument for enforcing the paying a religious regard thereto, as if their virtue proceeded from the inhabitation of some Deity. These were the notions of Heathens; and as ridiculous as they seem, those of superstitious Christians were not much better; for it was exceedingly common amongst them to dedicate remarkable springs to particular saints, to whose merits any cures they might receive were always attributed; and on the Saint's day whose name the well bore, the people, in former times, assembled there to make offerings, or vows, to the same, which afterwards was changed into the custom of adorning them with boughs, and flowers, and entertaining themselves with music, dancing, eating cakes, and drinking ale. From these fooleries, since the Reformation, we are happily, in great measure, delivered; but the church of Rome still keeps up the old ridiculous notions about consecrating fountains, as appears, amongst other proofs, from a book written within the present century, by John Chiffletius, on the Holy-well at Rome, with this title, *Aqua Virgo Fons Romæ celeberrimus, & prisca religione sacer, &c.*

I have the copy of a Deed without date, but which, by the witnesses, must have been executed between the years 1279 and 1324, wherein William de Osesete grants an assart in Linley to Henry de Sacro Fonte de Staynland; which shews that the name
of

of the above Holy-well is no new conceit, but a real piece of antiquity, perhaps much older than the time of this deed.

In this township, as I find from Warburton's Map of Yorkshire, was a family of the name of Garfide, whose coat armor was, Argent, on a bend sable, three mullets of the field.

44 Edw. III, on the Sabbath day next after the feast of the Epiphany, certain trustees released their right in lands, services, rents, and tenements, in Linley, Stainland, &c. to William Quarmby.

John de Lasfy gave to John Kyng, Vicar of Halifax, all his lands and tenements in Linley, Stainland, &c. 18 Ric. II.

William de Stainland, son and heir of William de Stainland, son of John de Stainland, released to Thomas de Stainland, his brother, his right in all the lands which he had in Stainland, of the gift of William, his father, dated 11 Hen. VI.

S T A N S F I E L D

Has its name from being the Stony-field; and some parts of it, which give denomination to the rest, answer remarkably to this, especially the common, where the Bride-stones are situated. The most considerable places in this township, are,

CROSTONE, where is a chapel. It takes its name from an antient stone cross, the top of which is now destroyed, and the bottom is made into a seat, from whence is a very good prospect of the country.

HIGH-GREENWOOD, whence, as I take it, sprung the family of the Greenwoods, whose pedigree is recorded in Thoresby's Topography, p. 167. It now belongs to the name of Mitchel. Q. if not in Heptonstall?

STANSFIELD-HALL. Here lived a family of considerable repute, who took their name from their situation. The original of them was one Wyan Marions, probably of Norman extraction, and in all likelihood a follower of earl Warren, on whom this Lordship was bestowed; he had Jordan de Stansfield, who married a daughter of John Townley, of Townley, knt. by whom, 1. John de Stansfield, 2. Thomas, 3. Robert, and

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4. Oli-

4. Oliver, Constable of Pontefract-castle. John married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Entwisle, by whom Richard Stansfield, of Stansfield; and Jane, married to Raphe Copley. Richard married Alice, daughter of sir Thomas Tunstall, knt. of Thurland-castle, in Lancashire, by whom, 1. Edmund Stansfield, of Stansfield, 2. Robert, 3. Hugh, and, 4. Roger. Edmund married a daughter of Tho. de Midgley, by whom Ralph, Bryan, and Gilbert. Ralph married Jane, daughter of Tho. Copley, of Copley, by whom, 1. Henry, (Thoresby, pag. 115, calls him, through mistake, William,) 2. Raphe, 3. John, and, 4. William. Henry married Dionis, daughter of Bryan Thornhill, of Thornhill, esq; by whom William, Richard, Mary, Jane, and Elizabeth. William married Joan, daughter of sir John Burton, of Kinsley, in Yorkshire, knt. by whom Thomas, (about the beginning of Henry VII,) Mabil, Jane, and Meryon. Thomas married Barbara, daughter of John de Lascel, of Lascel-hall, near Almondbury, com. Ebor. esq; by whom John, Robert, Anthony, and William. John married Mary, daughter of John Fleming, of Wath, com. Ebor. by whom Thomas, Henry, Ann, who married Thomas Savile, Isabel, Jane, Elizabeth, and Mary. Thomas married Alice, daughter of John Savile, esq; by whom William, Robert, Richard, Henry, Julian, and Mary. William married Elizabeth, daughter of John Duckenfield, of Duckenfield, esq; by whom James Stansfield, who removed to Hartshead, com. Ebor. in 1536, and married a daughter of Holden, in Lancashire, by whom Ashton Stansfield, Barrister at Law, who lived at Wakefield, and married a daughter of Philemon Speight, of Earls Heaton, near Dewsbury, by whom several children, who all died young.

The Arms of Stansfeld, of Stansfeld, were, Sable, three goats trippant, argent, and were so painted in the chapel window at Heptonstall; but in Eland chapel they were collared and belled or.

There are at present no remains of antiquity at Stansfield-Hall, nor any dates, or inscriptions. The north part of the house is studded, and there are some remains of the Stansfields
arms

arms over the mantle-piece in the hall, in plaister work. It appeared to me, from certain writings shewn to me by John Sutcliffe, the present owner of it, that in 1675 one John Pilling sold Stansfield-Hall, with its appurtenances, to Joshua Horton, esq; of Sowerby, and that the widow Pilling released her right of dower in the said Hall to Dr. Thomas Horton, in 1693. This Pilling is supposed to have bought of Stansfeld, and Sutcliffe of Horton.

I find that John son of Effolf, gave to Roger son of Warin, and to Amabella his daughter, five oxgangs of land in Stansfeld, with the mill in the same town, with what was fixed to the mill, which, with the appurtenances, amounted to seven oxgangs of land, to be held in free marriage, with wafts, woods, and paying fifteen shillings yearly.

John de Thornhill held forty oxgangs of land in Stansfeld and Wadsworth, paying ten shillings yearly, 3 Edw. I.

S H E L F;

So called, perhaps, from its shelving situation; and accordingly about the time of Henry VIII. I find it wrote Shelve. In this township, 11 E. II. Henry Darcy and Hugh de Totehill had lands and tenements to the value of four pounds ten shillings, which were Geoffry de Fersley's, and which Richard Wade held for life of said Henry and Hugh. Geoffry de Shelf, residing in Shelf, gave to Robert, son of Tho. de Whitewod, one yearly rent of four shillings, and to his heirs for ever, to be perceived of one assart lying on the west part of the town of Shelf, in 1341. This the said Robert gave, in 1349, to his son Richard, and his heirs. 12 Edw. III. the king granted to Bennet de Normanton in fee, all those lands and tenements in Shelf, &c. which Will. de Midgley late held by the service of one penny. Joan, sister of Will. Mirfield, held one messuage and sixty oxgangs of land, with a meadow adjoining, in Shelf, of the king in capite, by the service of one halfpenny for all service. No date.

Shelf-Hall is mentioned in a Deed in 1496; and a messuage called Mounteyn, in Shelf, in another, dated in 1540.

SKIRCOAT, or, as antiently wrote, SCHIRCOTES, Seems to have taken its name from some cots, or buildings, (perhaps the only ones then in this division,) situated near those beautiful scars, or rocks, which range themselves along the banks of the Calder, the habitations, as I conjecture, of Swine-herds, both because there were formerly plenty of oaks in this neighborhood, and because some lands hard by have still the name of Pighills, or Pighulls, a word still used, in many of the northern parts, for hog-sties. The most remarkable places in this township are,

COPLEY-HALL, famous for giving name to an antient respectable family, the first of which was Adam de Copley, slain when William the Conqueror laid siege to York, in the year 1070. He married Ann, daughter of Thomas Rishworth, of Rishworth, near Halifax, according to a pedigree in Thoresby, p. 9, taken from Hopkinson's MSS. but of Richard, as in an old MS. pedigree in my own possession. By the said Ann he had Hugh de Copley, who married Margaret, daughter of Richard Liversedge, by whom, 1. Rafe, 2. Richard, (as by the MS. notes to a copy of Thoresby, in the hands of Mr. Charles Barnard, of Leedes,) 3. Adam, called by Thoresby Vicar of Halifax, but he should have said Rector, for that living was a rectory till the year 1273, and two hundred years could hardly have passed between the above first mentioned Adam, and his grandson. Lastly, Margaret, married to William Lockwood. Rafe, the eldest, married Jane, daughter of John Stanfeld, of Stansfeld, esq; by whom Thomas, who married Margaret, daughter of Hugh Eland, of Eland, esq; by whom Adam, Robert, and Ann, who married John Exley. Adam married Ann, daughter of John Leventhorpe, of Leventhorpe, esq; by whom Thomas Copley, of Copley, (not Batley, as in Thoresby,) who married Winifred, daughter of Thomas Mirfield, esq; (as in Thoresby, but my MS. says Robert,) by whom, 1. Hugh, 2. Ralph, who had a place at court, and by his wife Mary, daughter and heiress of sir Richard Walsingham, of Suffolk, knt. had John, s. p. and Robert, commonly called Groft-

Grosthed, or Greathead, the famous bishop of Lincoln. Lastly, Cicely, who married William Quarmby, of Quarmby. Hugh, the eldest, witness to a deed in 1324, married Ann, daughter of sir Robert Cromwelbothome, knt. (my MS. sais John,) by whom Thomas and Raphe, which last married, first, Ellen, daughter of John Rookes, of Rookes, esq; by whom Raphe and John, both s. p. 2dly, daughter of Adam de Batley, from whom the Copleys, of Batley. Thomas, the eldest, married, and had a daughter, Helen, who married Henry, second son of John Savile, by Margery, youngest daughter, and coheirefs of Henry Rishworth; of Rishworth, and from this time this branch of the Saviles settled at Copley, which I take to have been about the year 1485; as in a will of that date at Howroyd, are mentioned Henry Savile, of Copley, and John, son of Henry Savile. The issues from this match are as follow:

Henry Savile, above named, by the said Helen (or Ellen,) had John Savile, of Copley. Thomas, from whom the Saviles of Hollinedge, and Nicholas, from whom the Saviles of Bank, alias Blaidroid, in Southouram. John, the eldest, married Maud, daughter of Thomas Trafford, com. Lanc. by whom Thomas, who married Margaret, daughter of Henry Rushworth, of Coley-hall, by whom, 1. Henry, 2. Thomas, 3. Edward, parson of Hadley, in Suffolk, 4. Humphry, chaplain to lord De la Ware, 5. Leonard, s. p. 6. John, s. p. 7. Jane, unmarried, and 8. Margaret, married to William Milner. Henry, the eldest, married Sibill, daughter of Lionel Copley, of Batley, by whom Thomas, who married Alice, daughter of Richard Beaumont, of Whitley, buried at Halifax, Dec. 8, 1552. By her he had, 1. Henry, 2. Thomas, s. p. 3. Robert, 4. Gilbert, and 5. Humphry, which three last died young. Also five daughters, viz. Elizabeth, Ann, and Alice, who all died unmarried; Ellen, who married Thomas Savile, of Bank; and Grace, who married Hugh Savile. There was an Henry Savile, of Skircoat, buried at Halifax, March 4, 1554, probably the last named. This Henry married Alice, daughter of Thomas Midhope, of Morehall, by whom Thomas, buried at Halifax, Feb.

Feb. 3, 1569. 2. Nicholas, who married Alice, daughter of Birkhead, by whom Brian, Martin, Henry, Agnes, and Isabel. Also, 3. John, who had three sons. 4. William, parson of Cranhurst, in Suffex; 5. Edward, who died young, and, 6. Henry, who married Ann, daughter of Parkinson, of Richmondshire. The above Thomas married Ann, daughter of Thomas Danby, second son of sir James Danby, knt. This Ann, as I take it, was buried at Halifax, Dec. 2, 1588. By her the said Thomas had, 1. Robert, 2. Anthony, who married Sibil, daughter of Robert Oates, of Halifax; 3. Joseph, 4. Thomas, who married Ursula, daughter of Brett, of Wales, in Yorkshire; 5. John, 6. George; and ten daughters, viz. 1. Esther, 2. Ruth, 3. Dorothy, who married Henry Briggs, 4. Elizabeth, who married John Platts, 5. Ann, 6. Sarah, buried at Halifax, April 19, 1579, 7. Esther, 8. Agatha, 9. Jane, and 10. Grace. Robert, the eldest, was buried at Halifax, June 11, 1588, having married, 1. Jane, daughter of Roger Ellis, of Riddal, by whom no issue; 2dly, Alice, daughter of William Moor, of Austhorpe, near Leedes, widow of William Hopey, by whom William; Mary, who married John Bentley, of Shipden; and Bridget, who married Robert Crowder, of Sowerby. William, the eldest, was living in 1592, having an infant buried that year at Halifax. He married Isabel, daughter of John Lacy, of Brearley, near Halifax, by whom, 1. Henry; 2. Francis, f. p. buried at Halifax, Feb. 11, 1585; 3. Thomas, of York; 4. John, an attorney, who married Isabel Law, by whom Robert. The above William had also three daughters, viz. 1. Jane, who died young, and was buried at Halifax, August 9, 1585, 2. Joan, and 3. Elizabeth. Henry, the eldest, was seven years old in 1585. He married Ann, daughter of Michael Darcy, and sister and heiress to John, lord Darcy, by whom, 1. Thomas; 2. Henry, f. p. buried at Halifax, Jan. 16, 1642; 3. Michael, f. p. 4. John, 5. Anthony, and 6. Henry. Thomas, the eldest, married, 1. Frances Preyn, of London, f. p. 2. Frances, daughter of George Dawson, of Azetly, near Rippon, by whom William and Mary, both f. p. John, the fourth son, married Elizabeth,

zabeth, daughter of fir George Palmes, of Naburne, near York, by whom fir John Savile, of Copley, created a baronet by K. Cha. II. July 24, 1662, and William, who married two wives, and had several children. Sir John married Mary, daughter of Clement Paston, of Barningham, in Norfolk, esq; She died in August, 1710. By her he had a daughter, Elizabeth-Maria, who married lord Thomas Howard, brother to Henry, duke of Norfolk, who being sent ambassador to Rome, died at sea, either on the 8th or 9th of December, 1689. They had Thomas, duke of Norfolk. (See the Peerage.)

The above pedigree was compared with a number of painted pannels in an old wainscotted room in Copley-hall, down to William, who married Isabel Lacy, and they agree, except that after Thomas, who married Alice Beaumont, there is one Robert Savile, with the date 1575. Copley-hall is said to have been built in the year 1050, by which is surely meant the first building, which was erected here. The present one is old, and has the upper part of what is called the Hall-floor raised higher than the lower, as a mark how far the neighbors, tenants, &c. were to approach when called in to entertainments; the owners of the house, with their family and chief friends, occupying the higher part.

The duke of Norfolk sold this estate to one Walker, of Huddersfield. He seems to have conceived a sort of prejudice against it, for having arrived at the end of Skircoat-green, with a design to pay it a visit, and seeing that it was seated under a hill, and made but a mean appearance, he immediately turned back, and would not give himself the trouble to go to it.

With regard to the arms of the above two families, I have seen in Methley church, in Yorkshire, on a monument, the arms of Savile, viz. Argent, on a bend sable, three owls of the field, with a mullet for difference, and seven other bearings; amongst which, for Copley, of Copley, Argent, a cross moline, sable. In the center, the bloody hand. For crest, On a wreath of his colors, an helmet, above all, an owl proper. Motto, "Paciencia y Basta." Another motto under the like eight coats, but without the bloody

bloody hand, "Je veille." Three figures on the tomb, and two children on the side.

The crest of Adam Copley first above named, is said to have been a cup covered, fable.

Copley takes its name from the great Copp, or Bank, under which it is situated.

KING CROSS. On the top of an hill, something more than a mile from Halifax, in the great road from thence to Rochdale, is the remain of a stone cross of this name, which some of the inhabitants thereabouts think was so called, because one of the kings of England, intending to penetrate into Lancashire, was frightened with the appearance of the hills from this place, and turned back; but this traditionary story is unsupported by any authority, and the fact seems rather to be, that it was erected by one of the name of King. So far is certain, that some time ago there was in Skircoat a considerable family of this name, who had their residence at Lower Willow-hall, beneath which is a small valley, which to this day has the name of King's Vale. But what makes this King Cross the most remarkable, is, that a little below it is an house where for some time resided the family of Wade, of which take the following account:

Camden sais, p. 907, that the Wades derive their pedigree from Wada, a Saxon duke, who gave battle to king Arduolph, at Whalley, in Lancashire, and died in 798, but of this I have seen no proof, any more than I have that Armigel Wade, esq; who was clerk of the council to Hen. VIII. and Edw. VI. (as his son, sir William, was to queen Elizabeth,) and one of the first discoverers of America, was, as Thoresby, p. 155, has hinted, one of their ancestors. This Armigel Wade died in 1568, and was buried at Hampstead, in Middlesex, in the chancel belonging to which church, his son, sir William, erected a stately monument for him; his arms thereon are, Azure, a saltire between four escallops, or, which are entirely different from those of Wade, of King Cross, as will appear below.

John Wade, of the city of Coventry, married, and had Henry Wade, of King Cross, who married Elizabeth, daughter of

Ramsden,

Ramsden, by whom, 1. Anthony Wade, of King Crofs. 2. William, of Ball-green, in Sowerby, near Halifax. 3. Judith, who married Robert Dene, of Exley. 4. Mary, who married Longbothom, of Longbothom. Anthony, the eldest, died about 1620, having married Judith, daughter of Thomas Foxcroft, of New Grange; married at Leedes, Nov. 3, 1590: By her he had, 1. Benjamin, 2. John, 3. Elizabeth, who married Cotton Horne, of Wakefield; 4. Sarah, who married John Hargreave, of Leedes; 5. Judith, who married, first, Henry Power, Clerk; secondly, Joseph Stock; 6. Priscilla, who married William Favour, citizen of London; 7. Susan, who married Dr. Jennison, of Newcastle upon Tyne. Benjamin, esq; the eldest, was of New Grange, married Edith, daughter of John Shanne, of Leedes, but died s. p. in 1671, in the eighty-first year of his age. John, second son, lived at King Crofs, and died about 1645, having married Mary, daughter of Anthony Waterhouse, of Woodhouse, by whom, 1. Benjamin, s. p. 2. Anthony; 3. John, who married Hannah, daughter of John Milner, by whom, Benjamin, of Leedes and Burley, 1712, who married Dorothy, sister of William Jackson, by whom, Mary and Ann. 4. Judith, daughter of John, by Mary Waterhouse, died unmarried. Anthony Wade, esq; was Mayor of Leedes 1676, and died 14 Dec. 1683, in the forty-ninth year of his age, having married Mary, daughter of John More, of Greenhead, gent. by whom Benjamin Wade, of New Grange, in 1712, Justice of Peace for the West-riding, who was buried May 19, 1716. He married Ann, eldest daughter of Walter Calverley, of Calverley, esq; and sister to sir Walter Calverley, of said place, bart. by whom, 1. Calverley, born Feb. 3, 1684, who died before his father, in 1710. 2. Benjamin, s. p. 3. Thompson, a captain, died s. p. at Bruffels, Nov. 21, 1709. 4. Henry, s. p. 5. Walter; 6. Mary, who married Morehouse; 7. Ann, who married Thomas Grosvenor; and 8. Frances, who married Croft Preston, of Leedes, merchant. Walter, fifth son of Benjamin, was Mayor of Leedes in 1757; he married Beatrix, daughter of Benjamin Killingbeck, of Moor Grange, alias Al-

lerton Grange, by whom Benjamin, who died young, and Walter, of New Grange, who married Ann, daughter of Robert Allenson, of Royd, in Halifax parish, by whom Walter, who died young, Robert, who died young, Ann, Benjamin, William, and Thompson.

The above pedigree was taken chiefly from one drawn up by Mr. Segar, who styles him, "Si. Segar fil. filii a filio Gul. Segar "Mil. Garterii Regis Armor." and by him extracted out of the last Visitation of Yorkshire, p. 174, and by him continued to the year 1715. The rest I have added by information from the family. The original is lodged at New Grange.

For the arms of Wade, viz. Azure, within a bordure, argent on a bend or, two gillyflowers gules, flipp vert, we are referred in the above transcript to Guists of arms among Vincent's (Rouge Croix) books in the College of Arms, N^o 76. p. 137. Also to Hawley's Grants, H. 5. fol. 37 B, in the said office; the crest being granted then, viz. Jan. 16, 34 Hen. VIII. unto John Wayd, (so the name was spelt,) of Coventry, by Thomas Hawley, Clarenceux King of Arms.

The arms belonging to the above pedigree are thus marshalled: Quarterly of six, first and last, Wade, (as above.) 2. Argent, a chevron fable frette of the first, in chief a scythe blade azure, by the name of Thickness, of the county of Stafford. 3. Gules, a chevron between three foxes heads erased, or, by the name of Foxcroft. 4. Or, a pile ingrailed fable, by the name of Waterhouse, both of the county of York. 5. Sable, a swan rising, argent, bequed and membered, within a bordure ingrailed, or, by the name of More, com. Lanc. The whole atchievement mantled, gules, doubled argent. And for Crest, Over an helmet proper, on a wreath, or and azure, a griffin's head erased, quarterly of the same, charged with four goutes counterchanged, holding in his beque a gillyflower of the field. Motto, "Rien fans travail."

In Thoresby's Topography, p. 151, are the epitaphs of Benjamin Wade, and his son Anthony, both of New Grange, who were interred in Hedingley chapel, where, on a monument,

as that writer informs us, are the arms of Moore, (or Mowre,) viz. Argent, a chevron sable, fretted of the first, in chief a scythe azure, which I apprehend to have been a mistake in the person who ordered it to be thus put up; for the arms of this family of Moore (as I take it) were, sable, a swan, &c. as above.

WOODHOUSE. A very antient situation, as appears from its name. The present building has the date 1580, erected, as supposed, by a Watmough. It was purchased, for 1800*l.* by Simon Sterne, third son of Dr. Richard Sterne, Archbishop of York. This Simon, who was Justice of Peace, was buried at Halifax, April 17, 1703, and was resident here, as was his son Richard, both whom are mentioned in a short pedigree of the family, in Thoresby, p. 215. Arms of Sterne are, in Thoresby, p. 214, and Guillim, p. 77. Or, a chevron between three crosses flory, sable. Their crest is, On a wreath of his colors, a starling proper.

It may here be pardonable to remind the reader, that the Rev. Mr. Sterne, author of *Tristram Shandy*, &c. was of this family; and that the above crest furnished him with the hint for that fine story of the Starling, in the second volume of *Yorick's Sentimental Journey through France and Italy*.

The arms which I have noted to have been born by any inhabitants of this township, are, 1. Greame of Heath, viz. Or, on a chief sable, three escallops of the first. This name, no doubt, has been altered from Graham; for Guillim, p. 243, has attributed this very coat to sir Richard Graham, of Netherby, in Cumberland. 2. Laycock, of Shaw-hill, Sable, a gauntlet, argent. 3. Lees, of Willow-hall, Argent, a chevron between three leopards heads, sable. 4. Rossendale, Gyrony of six, argent and gules, six roses counterchanged.

SOWERBY.

I know not how to give a better etymology of this name, than by supposing it to have meant the *Seur-bye*, (*securus vicus*) in modern English, the safe habitation, or settlement; for such it might well be esteemed to be, when it was defended by a fort,

or castle, the foundation of which may yet be seen in a field near the top of the town, adjoining to which is a piece of ground called the Hell-croft, where, no doubt, the dead were buried. In Domesday-book there is mention of Sorebi, as a berewic belonging to Wachefeld, but nothing said of the castle; this, however, is no proof that a castle was not there, for there are many instances of the like sort to be met with in that survey. Its name, and that of the Hell-croft, seem to prove that it was in being in the Saxon times, for that people called the grave by the name of Hell; thus, when Jacob, Gen. xxxvii. 35. saith, "I will go down into the grave unto my son, mourning;" they expressed it thus, þepende ic þape to minum þune to hell. Our accounts of the Anti-Normannic times are very imperfect, and therefore it cannot be expected that any thing should be said with precision about such a place as this, antecedent to that memorable æra. It is clear, however, that during the possession of the earls of Warren there was a castle here, and that the said earls frequently resorted thither for the diversions of hunting, hawking, &c. This was conveyed by John, the last earl, to king Edward II. but when the fort was suffered to decline does not appear; the most probable supposition is, that it became neglected when the lords of the manor left off to visit it. The stones which composed it have been made use of in the adjacent buildings.

The places in this township most worthy of remark are;

BALL-GREEN, where probably was an habitation, in very early times, as Ball is a very antient term for a place of abode. If this was the case, I conjecture that some of the foresters lived here.

BRECK, so called from a break, or breach, on the side of an adjoining hill. Here some of the descendants of Archbishop Tillotson reside.

Bowood. The word Bau signified, in antient times, the same as Ball, but in a forest it is natural to suppose that this name has some relation to shooting.

BOWER-

BOWER-SLACK. This, no doubt, has been an antient settlement of some kind or other. (See the word Bowers, under Barkisland.)

CALLIS. An house which some believe to be the oldest in the vicarage, and where tradition sais that Robin Hood some time resided; but no other marks of its antiquity appear at present, than that the north part of it is studded after the manner of building in former times. It might take its name from the Latin word Callis, which meant a path made by wild beasts in forests and mountains, and there was certainly fine shelter hereabouts for the deer in winter, and therefore a proper place for the residence of Robin Hood, who lived by his bow.

DERPLEY, and DEERSTONES, are names which evidently took their original from the deer which inhabited this forest, and denote the places where they usually frequented.

ELFABROUGH-HALL, wrote in deeds Elffaburghall, Elfabrough, Elphenbrough, and Ellfleteburghall, also Elfabrook, was formerly the estate of the Pilkingtons, of Bradley. It seems to have got its name in superstitious times, and to have been looked upon as an *Ælpen-Burg*, or habitation of fairies, who delighted, it seems, in fountains, and streams of water, which abound at this place. There is a field here which I have seen, called Oldelflaburgh, and sometimes the Hall-field.

FIELD-HOUSE. This term was given by the Anglo-Saxons to a tent; and something of this sort might have been fixed here by the owners of this forest, as from hence is a good command of the adjoining country, if they chose to see the diversion of hunting, hawking, &c. with little trouble.

FLONE-NOOK; the place, as I take it, where archery was practised in former times; from the Anglo-Saxon Fla, an arrow, pronounced in after times Flo, and in the plural number, Flone.

HAUGH-END. It seems, by this name, as if there was an inclosure from this place towards the town of Sowerby, and that this was the extreme part of the *pæg*. This place is for ever rendered famous, on account of that excellent Prelate
Arch-

Archbishop Tillotson, who drew his first breath here, and whose pedigree is as follows :

Nicholas de Tilston, Lord of Tilston, in Cheshire, had John de Tilston, who had Nicholas de Tilston, 9 Edward III. who had John Tilston, of Tilston, who married Johanna, third daughter of Thomas Danyers, of Bradley, in Cheshire, by whom Robert Tilston, of Tilston, who had Roger Tilston, of Tilston, esq; in the time of Henry V. who married Catharine, second daughter of sir John Leigh, of Baguly, in Cheshire, knt. by whom Thomas Tilston, of Tilston, esq; who married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Hugh Heath, of Huxley, in Cheshire, by whom, 1. Hugh Tilston, of Huxley, esq; (or, as one authority calls him, John,) and 2. Richard Tilston. This Richard married Maud, daughter of Richard Bostock, by whom 1. Thomas, who had issue; 2. Richard; and others. This Richard Tilston was of Newport, in Shropshire, and, by an unaccountable mistake, Dr. Birch, in his Life of the Archbishop, calls him first Roger, and then Ralph. He married Elizabeth, second daughter of William Leighton, second son of sir Thomas Leighton, of Watlesborough, in Shropshire, knt. by whom 1. Ralph Tilston, of Goldeston, 2. Tristram Tilston, 3. Thomas Tilston, of Wookliff, in the parish of Carlton, in Craven, 4. William. This Thomas changed his name from Tilston to Tillotson, as I was informed by the late Rev. Mr. Tillotson, of St. Paul's school, who heard his father say that the name was altered as above. The said Mr. Tillotson's father was told so by his grandfather, who was father to the Archbishop, and who might remember his grandfather Thomas, who altered it. This Thomas Tilston, alias Tillotson, had George Tillotson, who married Eleanor, daughter of Ellis Nutter, of Pendle-forest, in Lancashire, by whom Robert Tillotson, of Sowerby, who was buried at Sowerby, Feb. 22, 1682-3, aged ninety-one, having married Mary, daughter of Thomas Dobson, of the Stones, in Sowerby, by whom, 1. Robert, 2. John, the Archbishop, 3. Joshua, of London, and 4. Israel. John, the Archbishop, married Elizabeth, daughter of Peter French, D. D. Canon

Canon of Christ-church, Oxford, by whom Mary, who married James Chadwick, esq; Joshua, the younger brother of the Archbishop, had John, who died in the East-Indies, Elizabeth, who died in the East-Indies, and Robert, who was M. A. Fellow of Clare-hall, afterwards Rector of Elme cum Emneth, and who died s. p. at Cambridge, Nov. 12, 1738, aged sixty-two. Israel, the youngest, married Mary, daughter of Samuel Mawd, by whom Joshua and John. Joshua was of Sowerby, and died in 1747, having married Martha, daughter of James Stansfeld, of Sowerby, by whom 1. John, 2. Joshua, M. A. Sur-master of St. Paul's school, who died in August, 1763. 3. Mary, 4. Elizabeth, 5. Hannah, and 6. Martha. John, second son of Israel, had Mary and Elizabeth; Mary married Richard Windsor, of London, by whom one son, and two daughters.

The arms of Tilston, or Tillotson, are now, or lately were, on the walls of Wookliff-chapel, viz. Azure, a bend cotised, between two garbs, or. Crest, a bear's head issuing out of a mural crown. Motto, Jactor, non mergor. These are the arms of Tilston, of Tilston, in Cheshire, and were also confirmed by William Flower, Norroy, Aug. 28, 1580, 22 Eliz. to Ralph Tilson, (or Tilston,) of Huxley, in Cheshire. See Guillim, p. 125.—Haugh-end belongs at present to a Mr. Lea, who has built a new house near it. He bears, Argent, a chevron ingrailed between two leopards heads sable. For crest, a bull's head cabossed, couped at the neck, or.

HOLLINHEY, where it is said a court used to be held, and the owner of it bound to keep a white bull, a stoned horse, and a brawn.

PALLES-HOUSE, situated near the pales which surrounded the park of Eringden. Perhaps the Palizer's house. It is otherwise called Motherholt.

POND. An house which, report says, has belonged to the name of Stansfeld ever since the time of the Conquest.

RATTEN-ROW. Stukeley, in his account of Richard of Cirencester, p. 44, says, this name is of high antiquity, and relates to panegyres, or fairs; and, if he is right in his conjecture,
it

it is of high antiquity indeed, for we cannot well suppose that any thing of that sort would be permitted, after the ground was appropriated to the use of a forest.

SOWERBY HALL, once the seat of the eldest branch of the family of Horton, whose pedigree is as follows :

Joshua Horton, esq; second son of William Horton, of Bark-
island, born in 1619, was Justice of the Peace in the West-riding,
and purchased the manor of Horton, in Bradford-dale, Stansfield-
Hall, &c. He died of the stone at Sowerby, 7 April, 1679,
and was buried there, aged 60. He married Martha, daughter
and coheirefs of Thomas Binns, esq; of Rushworth, in the parish
of Bingley, who died July 23, 1694, and was buried at Sow-
erby. By her he had, 1. Joshua, who only lived three months.
2. Sarah, born June 22, 1654, and who died Sept. 4, 1670,
3. Martha, born April 30, 1656, who married John Gill, esq;
of Car-house, near Rotherham, by whom two sons and one
daughter; 4. Joshua; 5. Elkana, a Counsellor, born at Sowerby,
Aug. 31, 1659, and buried, f. p. at Sowerby, Jan. 28, 1728-9.
He lived at Thornton, and left his estate to his nephew Thomas.
6. Thomas, M. D. born Nov. 26, 1660, and died in London,
f. p. March 4, 1694, buried in St. Thomas's church, South-
wark. He married daughter of Watmough, of
London, M. D. and left his estate in Halifax to his eldest brother.
(N. B. Joshua, Elkana, and Thomas Horton, three brothers,
were all Gentlemen Commoners of Brazen Nose College, Ox-
ford.) 7. Elizabeth, who died young. Joshua, the eldest sur-
viving son of Joshua, was born at Sowerby, Jan. 22, 1657, and
died Dec. 15, 1708, being buried in his chapel at Oldham
church. He purchased Chaderton, and lived there. Feb. 27,
1678, he married Mary, daughter of Robert Gregg, of Bradley,
or Hapsford, in Cheshire, who died Dec. 27, 1708, as it is said,
of grief, for the loss of her husband, and was buried in the same
place with him. By her he had thirteen children, of which I
can only put down the following: 1. Thomas, who died young.
2. Thomas, who succeeded to the estate; 3. William, baptized
Oct. 12, 1686; 4. Sarah, baptized Jan. 6, 1687, who married
Thomas

Thomas Williamfon, of Liverpool, Merchant. 5. Elizabeth, baptized May 28, 1689, who married William Williamfon, of Liverpool, Merchant. 6. Mary, baptized Feb. 4, 1690. 7. William, baptized Sept. 27, 1692. 8. Joseph, f. p. baptized March 8, 1693. 9. James, baptized April 18, 1695, died unmarried. 10. Mary, f. p. baptized Auguft 13, 1696. 11. Martha, who married Richard Clayton, of Adlington, in Lancashire, efq; on the 30th of Nov. 1697. 12. Jane, who married John Parr, of Liverpool, Merchant.

Thomas Horton, fon of Joshua, was born at Chester, May 4, 1685, and died March 18, 1757, at Manchester, buried at Oldham. He was Justice of Peace for Lancashire, and Governor of the Isle of Man for the earl of Derby. He married Ann, daughter and coheirefs of Richard Mostyn, of London, Merchant, a younger branch of fir Roger Mostyn's family, of Mostyn, in Wales. She died at Chaderton, June 17, 1725, and was buried at Oldham, in the 39th year of her age. By her the said Thomas had, 1. Mary, living and unmarried in 1774. 2. Sir William Horton, High Sheriff for Lancashire, in 1764, and before that an acting Justice of Peace for the county of Lancaster, created Baronet by patent, dated Jan. 19, 1764, died in Feb. 1774. 3. Ann, living and unmarried in 1773. 4. Jane, who died Oct. 24, and was buried at Oldham, Oct. 29, 1768. 5. Sufannah, who married, March 24, 1742, George Lloyd, of Holme, near Manchester, efq; by whom feveral children. 6. Joshua, of Howroyd, in Yorkshire, who married, to his first wife, Ann, daughter of George Clarke, efq; sometime Governor of New York, who died, f. p. May 25, 1764. Arms of Clarke, Azure, three escallops in pale or, two flanches ermine. To his second wife, Mary Bethia, daughter of the Rev. John Woolin, Rector of Emley, in Yorkshire, and Vicar of Blackburn, in Lancashire, by whom, 1. Thomas, 2. Joshua Sidney, and others. 7. Thomas, seventh child of Thomas, died young, at Castletown, in the Isle of Man. 8. Sarah, the youngest, is living and unmarried in 1773. Sir William above-named married Sufanna, daughter and heirefs of Francis Watts, of Barnes-
Q 9
hall,

hall, in Yorkshire, esq; by whom, 1. Sir Watts, 2. Thomas, and, 3. William.

N. B. The pedegrees of Horton, of Sowerby, and Horton, of Barkisland, which were drawn up by myself, I entered in the Herald's office in London, March 1766, in a book intituled 5th D 14, p. 237. For an account of this family, see under Barkisland, as also for their arms. Sir William Horton's motto was, *Pro rege et lege*.

There are at Chaderton two fine heads of Martha, wife of the above Joshua Horton, esq; of Sowerby, and a portrait of her son Thomas, the Physician; also another of William, grandson of the said Martha. One of Joshua Horton, esq; of Chaderton, in 1700, and Mary his wife, same date. Likewise Thomas Horton, of Chaderton, esq; drawn in the character of Governor of the Isle of Man, Sir William Horton, and his Lady, all three half lengths, by Hamlet Winstanley. Watts, son of Sir William, by Henry Pickering, who also drew, at Howroyd, the portraits of Joshua Horton, of Howroyd, and both his wives.

TURVIN, so called, perhaps, from being a boundary of some kind or other, as Terfyne, and Tervyn, in the British, had this signification, as also Tarfin in the Cornish.

WHITE-WINDOWS, adjoining to which is a large modern house, built by Mr. John Priestley, whose pedegree, collected as well as I could from family papers, is as follows:

Henry Priestley, in 1608, married Helen who was a widow in 1623. He had by her Robert and Henry, which last was living in 1649. Robert had, 1. Jonathan, of Sowerby, whose will was dated in 1662; 2. Henry, 3. Francis, 4. Grace, and, 5. Robert. Of these, Henry had, 1. Jonathan, of Priestley-green, living in 1689, 2. Thomas, 3. Francis, and, 4. Mary, who married Matthew Nicholson.

Henry, second son of the first Henry, had, 1. John, a Merchant in London, who had Joseph, living in 1649; 2. Joseph, of Goodgreave, a Clothier, who died in 1689; 3. Thomas, of Quickstavers, who died about 1689, having had Thomas, s. p. and

and Joseph, slain at the battle of the Boyne; 4. Jonathan, of Winteredge, in Northouram, who married Mary by whom, Jonathan, f. p. Nathaniel, of Ovenden, and John, of Westercroft, in Northouram. Of these, Nathaniel had Jonathan, of Winteredge, who had Jonathan, of Leeds, and John.

Joseph, of Goodgreave, above-named, married Hester by whom, 1. John, of York, born Oct. 14, 1645, and who died May 9, 1697, having four children, viz. Jaques, Israel, Grace, f. p. and Sarah, f. p. 2. Hannah, born Nov. 21, 1647, and who died Oct. 25, 1655. 3. Joseph, of White-Windows, born June 23, 1650. 4. Sarah, born June 29, 1655, and who died May 19, 1656. 5. Israel, born June 8, 1657. 6. Timothy, born January, 1660. Joseph, of White-Windows, above-named, had lived at Wat-ing, in Norland; he married Mary Morvel, Feb. 1, 1674-5. She was born at Beckfoot, near Bingley, July 3, 1653. By her he had, 1. Hannah, born Sept. 23, 1676. 2. John, born Aug. 18, 1678. 3. William, born Dec. 6, 1681. 4. Sarah, born Jan. 22, 1683-4. 5. Joseph, born June 18, 1686, and who died of the small-pox, June 6, 1695. 6. Timothy, born May 30, 1688. 7. Mary, born Nov. 25, 1690. 8. Grace, born July 2, 1693, and who died Feb. 6, 1694-5.

John, last-named, married Mary, daughter of Israel Wilde, of Ball-green, in Sowerby, by whom John, of White-windows, who built the new house there in 1767 and 1768. He married Susanna, daughter of Benjamin Holroyd, of Woodlane, in Sowerby, Oct. 24, 1749, by whom, Joseph, John, and Mary, which last died young. Arms of Holroyd, Azure, five roses in saltire argent.

Arms used by Priestley, of White-windows, Gules, on a chevron argent, three grappling irons sable, between as many towers argent, issuing out of each a demi lion rampant or.

The above township of Sowerby is divided into the three quarters of Sowerby, Westfield, and Blackwood; and I have heard mention of the following families therein. Fourness, of Toot-hill-end, one of whom had an only daughter Ruth, married to Barcroft, of Barcroft, in Cliveger, near Burnley, in Lancashire,

who had issue four daughters, one married to Townley, of Royal, near Burnley aforesaid, another to Bradshaw, a third to Davis, of Cheshire, and the fourth uncertain to whom; Dearden, of Wood-lane; Farrer, of Ball-green; Dobson, of Stones, owner of Green-lane, Ratton-row, &c. Robinson, of Bowood and Helm; Brigg, of Upper and Lower Quickstavers; Tatterfall, of Sties, near Finkle-street; Bentley, of Rowley and Sowerby Dean; Stansfield, of the Pond, one of whom had seven sons, who all lived to be near eighty years of age; Earnshaw, of Sowerby-town; Gaukroger, alias Plats, of Gaukrogers; Sutcliffe, of Turvin; Thomas, of Wood-top, adjoining to Turvin; Heileigh, of Heileigh, in Blackwood; Greenwood, of Hollinhey; Riley, of the Stocks, in Sowerby-town; Hoile, of Townhead; Foxcroft, of Sawhill, owner also of the Lower Kebroyd; one of these was a Vicar in Lincolnshire, and preached often at Sowerby; Maud, of Lumb-place, now Mr. Wells's, in the Dean; Smith, of Oldhouse, to whom also belonged Deerpleys; Mitchell, of Upper Field-house, to whom belonged both Longroids; Bates, of Pinfold, which was the first purchase made in Sowerby by Joshua Horton, esq; Dickenson, or Dixon, of Bentley Roid; Hopkinson, of the Stake; Carter, of Hang End; Fairbank, of Brockwell, and Sowerby-bridge End; Bannister, of Higher and Lower Hathershelf; Illingworth, of Bank-top, in Turvin; Wood, of Sowerby-street.

One Isaac Naylor, of Sowerby, was disclaimed at York Lent Affizes, 1688, from bearing arms.

S O Y L A N D,

Wrote sometimes Southland, and by contraction Soland, and so called either as lying to the south of Sowerby, to which it belonged, or because a considerable part of it inclines to the south. In this township are

BAITINGS, which for a long time past has been a public house, intended, no doubt, at the first, as a place where the weary traveller might rest, and refresh himself after the great fatigue of crossing Blackstone-edge, in his road from Lancashire to
Yorkshire,

Yorkshire, before the roads over this craggy mountain were improved to that amazing degree of perfection in which they are now to be seen. And as this house has so long been put to this use, I should have been tempted to have derived the name of it from thence, was there not the strongest reason to suppose that the place was so called before it was ever applied to the purpose of an inn; in short, that it had its denomination from the land, and not from housing here; for whatever may be the meaning of the first syllable, the latter comes, undoubtedly, from the Saxon Inge, called yet, in many parts of the north of England, Ing, and in the plural number Ings, which signify meadows, or pastures. This was a summer vaccary, or feeding for cattle, and held, on that account, as demain land by the Earls of Warren, under this title, "*Tenementa que sunt in manibus Domini in Dominico.*" This vaccary was so considerable, that in 1314, in the book called Domisdai, or an extent of the rents and services of the free men of the Soke of Wakefield, it was returned that there might be in Baytinge twenty-eight fat beasts, and besides them ten fat beasts might be agisted (or pastured) there, between the feasts of St. Helen and St. Giles, which was yearly worth forty shillings; another account sais, it was worth yearly twenty-six shillings and eight-pence. It was wrote viii *æ* and *q*, which, possibly, may stand for eight score, and an hundred, but I think the numbers too great for so barren a place. This, with other vaccaries in this forest, was afterwards granted, or let out by copy of court roll, not by any certain number of acres, but by the name of such a vaccary, lying within such and such boundaries. The following is a grant of this vaccary, by way of specimen, at a court held at Wakefield, 12th of March, 9 Hen. IV. translated from the French.

"Edward, Duke of York, Earl of Cambridge, Rutland, and
 "of Corke, and Lord of Tindall, to our trusty, and well-beloved
 "Lord Rustin, of Nevill, greeting. Know you that we have
 "granted to our tenant, Roger Banister, two parcels of pasture,
 "lying out of our park of Eringden, in Sowerbyshire, lying
 "towards the south, called Mareshae, and the Baitings: To
 "have

“ have and to hold to the said Roger, his heirs and assigns, in
 “ base tenure, according to the custom of our said manor of
 “ Sowerby, yielding yearly to us and our heirs twenty-six shil-
 “ lings and eight-pence, at terms usual. We charging you that
 “ you accept the said Roger to make fine in our court of Sowerby
 “ for the said parcels. To have and to hold, to him, and to his
 “ heirs, in form as is said, and that you cause the same to be
 “ enrolled there, witnessing our grant in the said court. In wit-
 “ ness whereof we have hereunto put our seal, dated the seventh
 “ day of February, in the ninth year of the reign of our Sovereign
 “ Lord, King Henry the Fourth, after the conquest.” The
 said Roger gave to the Lord for fine for entry five shillings, which
 he paid in court.

At the Turne at Halifax, Oct. 12, 14 Hen. IV. a grant was
 made of two messuages, called Baitings, and also one old pasture,
 called Baitings, as this lay within the following bounds. Be-
 ginning at Baiting's Cloghe, and from that place as far as to
 Shokeforth-brook, and so as far as to Lytilmanghead, and from
 that place lineally cross the way at Marishai-clough, and from
 thence as far as Blackstone-edge, as the water falls there, and
 parts, and so on the south side of a certain way called the
 Cawsey, as far as to Shokeforth-brook aforesaid. And the present
 owner of Baitings claims so much to this day. An old manu-
 script in my possession has it thus: “ Ad turnum apud Halifax,
 “ 12^o die Octob. A^o. Hen. quarti, &c. 14^o. Inquisitio capt. ibid.
 “ per Sacrum, Hen. de Wodd, W. Turner, Tho. Dobson, &c.
 “ Qui super sacramentum suum dicunt quod Bund. de Baytings
 “ incipit apud Baytingclough, & sic de illo loco usque Shoke-
 “ forthebroke, & sic de illo loco usque alium locum vocatum
 “ Lyttil Manneshede, & ab illo loco linealiter ex transverso usque
 “ Mareshaclough, & ab inde usque Blakestonedge prout aqua
 “ Celi cadit & partit, & sic ex parte australi cuiusdam vie voc. le
 “ Causaye usque Shokeforthbroke.”

In one of the fields belonging to this estate are the foundations
 of a building which goes by the name of the Chapel. In the
 time of Hen. VIII. this estate belonged to one Richard Gledhill,
 and

and in the reign of King James the first, to Henry Priestley, and Helen, his wife, both mentioned in the pedigree of Priestley, of White-windows. Oct. 25, 1st. Will. and Mary, Mrs. Everild Thornhill was admitted to the premises in fee, on the surrender of Henry Priestley, subject to a proviso of redemption. Sept. 29th, 1693, William Horton, Gent. was admitted in fee to the same, on the surrender of the said Mrs. Thornhill, and Martha Priestley, widow. June the 1st, 1711, Thomas Priestley, son and heir of the said Henry Priestley, deceased, released the equity of redemption of the said premises to the said William Horton, in fee, from which family it came by devise to Musgrave Brisco, Esq; the present owner.

FORGE-HOUSE, which, probably, is the same which is mentioned in the Survey of the manor of Sowerby in the year 1314.

LADYWELL, an house so called, near which is a remarkable fine spring, which in former time seems to have been appropriated to superstitious uses, and to have been dedicated to the Virgin Mary, honored at that time with the title of our Lady; if, indeed, the country hereabouts was not the property of some religious house, for a considerable part of it went by the name of Ladyland, as appears from the following entry in a MS. in the Harleian Collection, N^o. 797. "Turn at Brighthouse, 1 Feb. "44 Ed. III. John, son of Thomas Culpan, died seized of " six oxgangs of land in Soland, which lies in Ladyland, which " are held by eighteen-pence rent, and suit of court of Wakefeld, " from three weeks to three weeks." It belonged of late to the name of Whiteley, some of whom have borne, Quarterly, sable and argent, in the second and third quarters a cross pattee gules.

LIGHTHAZLES, a house which gives name to a large district around it. On one of the gable ends is what I take to be intended for the name of Jesus, which I have observed on several old houses in Halifax parish, and might, in that credulous age, be made use of to drive away evil spirits. Over the gate-way is the date 1710, and the following arms, cut in stone, viz. A bend (or a pale, uncertain whether) between two fleurs-de-lis; for crest, On a wreath, an horse's head erased, which are said to belong

long to the name of Crossley. This place might take its name from Lyte, a few, and Hærl, an hazle, as being a place where a small wood of hazles grew.

ROYD, an house surrounded with good land, though doubtless it took its name from its having been terra debilis & inculta. Here lately lived a Mr. Allenson, who bore for his arms, Azure, three pallets wavy, or, on a chief of the second, a lion passant guardant sable.

STANINGDEN, or the Stony-ing-den, is a district within Soyland.

SWIFT-PLACE, once the property of a family of the name of Swift, one of whom erected a cross above the house by the road side, still called Swift-cross. This estate is at present in the name of Hoile, who bear for arms, Ermine, a mullet or. For crest, on a wreath an helmet, above all, a griffin's head erased.

Besides these, there have been in Soyland, Crossley, and Gaukroger, both of Flat-head, Crossley, of Small-lees; Crossley, of the Moor, and of Clayhouse, in Lighthazles; Firth of Royd, &c. Foxcroft, of Brigroyd and Kebroyd; Hoyle, of Lighthazles; Priestley, of Goodgreave, and Priestley Ing, alias Marehay; Royd, of Beestonhurst, now called Thrum-hall; Naylor, of Great-house, in Lighthazles; Wilson, of Kirkcliff; Kershaw, of Making-place; and Hill, of Making-place. This Hill was also owner of Kebroyd, in Soyland, and many other estates there.

S O U T H O U R A M.

This, in opposition to Northouram, is the Ham on the South Oppe, or Bank.

Hugh de Eland, knt. gave to John de Lascey, and Margaret, his wife, daughter of said Hugh, all his lands in Southouram, except the manor of Eland, and service of the tenants of Eckisley, and pasture in Stonybancke, for twenty-six shillings yearly rent, and suit of mill, 1293.—John Fige granted to Robert de Windhill, Copeyherd in Southouram, near Gobryllyherd, on the east, and Halifaxbrok on the west, 1347.—Another deed, in 1378, describes Gobryllherd, (or Gobrylyerd,) to lie on the east
side

side of Halyfax-broke, between the way which leads from Halyfax church towards Southouram, and the way which leads from the said church towards Hipperum.

These I mention only as deeds of some antiquity, and as the oldest dated ones which I have seen containing the name of Southouram; but the district had the name of Ouram, even in the Saxon times, as may be gathered from Domesday-book, where it is particularly called by that name.

The places worth remark, in this township, are,

ASTEY, corrupted from Ashdale, which has, for a considerable time, been the property, and place of residence, of the Holdsworths, who bore, Argent, on a stump of a tree raguled in bend, a crow, perched near the top proper.

BACKHALL, where lived a family of the name of Hanson, who bore for their arms, Or, a chevron countercomponed, argent and azure, between three martlets sable.

BLAIDROYD, or Blathroid, which is at present a farm house of no great appearance. But what makes it worthy of notice, is a tradition that certain Papists, inhabitants of Halifax, not being allowed to exercise their religion in the town, or dreading a persecution if they stayed longer there, retired hither, and had the present barn for their place of worship, which thing might have happened about 1572, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, as that date is on the building. This barn is still called the New-hall, and has been larger, and was chambered, the places where the timber belonging to the floors was fastened being visible, and even part of the plaister in the upper rooms still remaining, when I saw it in 1759. The windows may be seen, and there was a fire-place on the north side, which was pulled down in 1756. There are in the house, in stained glass, in a window, a sick man in bed, with his arms crossed, and a man with crutches and beads, as if paying a visit to the sick man, having compassion finely expressed in his face. Near the house was a large cave, or hollow, made in the side of the hill. People now living, say they have seen it, and I was shewn the mouth of it, choaked up with a great
R r quantity

quantity of large stones. A little distant from the house is also some ground in the Delf-brow, called the Burying-place.

The name of this place seems to be derived from the Anglo-Saxon Blæð, the blade of herbs, and, by synecdoche, the herb itself; and royd, or land, which has not been plowed; unless it may be thought to come from the British Blaidh, a Wolf. It is sometimes called the Bank.

This was the seat of a branch of the family of Savile, whose pedigree here follows, taken chiefly from a MS. in the Harleian Collection, N^o 1034, called Visitation of Yorkshire, by Glover, in 1585. Henry Savile, who married Ellen, daughter and heiress of Thomas Copley, of Copley, had John, of Copley; Thomas, of Hullenedge, and Nicholas, of Bank, who married Joan, daughter of John Lacy, of Cromwelbothom, by whom, 1. John, who died young; 2. Thomas, who married Euphemia, daughter of Soothill, of Soothill, (one copy sais Jennet, daughter of Thomas Soothill, of Brearley, near Halifax;) 3. Joan, who married Thomas Whitley, of Whitley; 4. Elizabeth, who married Nettleton, of Thornton Lees; 5. Helena, who married Robert Gibson, a Lawyer; 6. Alice, who married Thomas Firth, of Dewsbury; and 7. Agnes, who married Richard Sandal, of Sandal. Thomas, last named, had 1. Thomas, of the Bank; 2. John, of Rothwell, who married Ann, daughter of George Cawthorn, of Carleton, near Skipton in Craven, by whom fifteen children; 3. Miles, a Priest; 4. Henry, 5. Brian, 6. Isabel, who married Edward Saltonstall; 7. Johanna, who married William Holme; 8. Jane, who married John Smith; and 9. Alice, who married William Cliffe.

Thomas, of the Bank, was buried at Halifax, Sept. 22, 1570; he married Alice, daughter of Thomas Savile, of Copley, by whom Henry, of Blaidroyd, living in 1585, and Thomas, who died young. Henry married Frances, daughter of Adam Moyser, of Farlington; widow of Edmund Greenbury, of York, by whom Henry, aged seventeen in 1385; and quere if not a daughter Bridget?

I take

I take the above to have been a very antient situation, for I have the copy of a deed, dated 10 Hen. IV, by which Thomas Lacy del Mere, near Castelford, grants the reversion of a messuage called Bladehous, and certain parcels of land called Bladeroides, and Bladehey, to Henry Savile, of Copley, esq;

BEACON-HILL is the high ground which overlooks the town of Halifax towards the East, on which there used to stand a beacon, to give notice in troublesome times of the approach of an enemy, and which could be answered by others in different parts of the country. I have the copy of a deed, dated at Southouram in 1553, wherein is mentioned "le Bekyn super altitudine" "montis de Gletclif."

CROMWELBOTHOM, signifies the foot of the crooked, or winding spring. The Britons expressed the word crooked by Crwmm, and in some parts of the kingdom by Croum, Krum, and Crobm. The Saxons called it Cpumb, or Cpump. Wæl is a known Saxon word for a spring.

In a deed wrote in the time of Henry VIII. it is called Old Cromwelbothom; but whether in consideration of its great antiquity, or in contradistinction to some new Cromwelbothom, I know not. It was long the seat of the Lacy's, as appears by the following pedegree:

John Lacy, Steward of Chester, had Robert Lord Vice Chancellor of Chester, and John, of Fowton, or Falton, com. Ebor. Robert married Eleanor, daughter of sir Robert Baskerville, who bore a chevron ingrailed, gules, between three hurts, (one MS. fais Clemence Baskerville,) by whom Brian Lacy, of Chester, who married Amicia, daughter of Richard Archdeacon, who lived at Warmicham, in Cheshire. By her he had John Lacy, to whom the Office of Arms has allowed the Lacys of Cromwelbothom, and Brearley, to ascend, but no farther. This John married Ellen (some say Eleanor) daughter and heiress of Robert de Cromwelbothom, by whom John Lacy, of Cromwelbothom, who married Ann (one MS. fais Alice) daughter of John de Eland, by whom John Lacy, of Cromwelbothom, and Gilbert Lacy, of Brearley, near Halifax. John married Florence,

R r 2

daughter

daughter of Robert Molineux, of Lancashire, who bore, Azure, a cross farcele, or. By her he had William Lacy, of Cromwelbothom, who married Joan, daughter of sir William Skargill, of Thorpe Stapleton, near Leeds, who bore, Ermine, a saltire, gules. By her he had Thomas Lacy, of Cromwelbothom, who married Eleanor, daughter of Robert Nevile, of Liversedge, by whom John Lacy, of Cromwelbothom, who married, first, Matilda, (some say Mary,) daughter of sir Nicholas Wortley, of Wortley, by whom no issue. Secondly, Joan (one MS. sais Alice) daughter and heiress of Leventhorp, of Leventhorp, near Bradford, in Yorkshire, esq; in whose right he was seized of Leventhorp. By her he had John, Leonard, and Ann, married to Edward Oldfield, of Halifax. John married, first, Ann (one MS. sais Jane) daughter of sir Richard Tempest, of Bracewell, knt. Secondly, Mary, daughter of Alveray Gascoign, of Garforth, near Leeds, f. p. By his first wife he had, 1. Richard, 2. John, who married Hole, by whom John and Ann; 3. William, 4. Nicholas, who married Alice, daughter of Brian (Hopkinson sais Peter) Hardy, by whom Lucy, Alice, and Bridget; 5. Peter, the youngest, had no issue. The said John had also three daughters, viz. 1. Dorothy, married to John Waterhouse, of Sowerby-bridge; 2. Rosamond, to Thomas Wood; 3. Ellen, to Walter Paslew, of Riddlefen; secondly, to Thomas Lee. Richard, the eldest son of John, was buried at Halifax, July 16, 1591. He married Ellen (some say Alice) daughter of Laurence Townley, of Barnside, according to Hopkinson, but as others say, of Townley, by whom, 1. John, 2. Ellen, who married Philip Waterhouse, and 3. Ann. Concerning the elder of these two sisters and her husband, there is the following inscription, in brass, on a pillar in Thornhill church, in Yorkshire: "Here lyeth the body of Phillip Waterhouse, " 3 sonne of John Waterhouse, of Halifax, esq; Maister of Artes, " and sometimes Fellow of University Coll. Oxon. He dyed the " 16th of Januari, 1614, the 57th yere of his age. Hellen, " daughter of Richard Lacye, of Cromewelbotome, esq; his be- " loved wife, dedicated this monument to his memori." Arms of Lacy and Cromwelbothom.

John,

John, eldest son of Richard, sold the manor house of Cromwelbothom to Thomas Gledhill, 9 James I. Also Old Syddall-hall to John Scolfield, of Coley, Nov. 20, 32 Eliz. He married, first, Alice, daughter of Martin Birkhead, Attorney to Queen Elizabeth's Council in the North, at York, by whom Sarah, who was aged five years in 1585, and Elizabeth; secondly, daughter of Michael Lister, of Frerehead in Craven, by whom John, s. p.

Hopkinson's Collection of Lancashire Pedegrees makes the last mentioned John Lacy, of Cromwelbothom, to have, 1. Thomas Lacy, of Longworth, esq; com. Lanc. 2. Bridget, married to Thomas Somerscales, of Gisborn in Craven; 3. another daughter, married to Richard Monke, also of Gisborn; 4. John, s. p. and 5. Margaret, married to Robert Bladen, of Himsworth, near Pontefract. Thomas is said to have married Ann, daughter of Roger Winckley, of Winckley, in Lancashire, by whom Thomas, who married, first, Ann, daughter of Adam Hilton, of Hilton, in Lancashire; secondly, Winifred, daughter of sir Francis Armistage, of Kirklees, bart. By the first of these wives he had Roger, born in 1654, Thomas, Adam, John, Ann, and Ellen.

What I know of the family of Cromwelbothom is this, that Oliver de Cromwelbothom married Julian, daughter of sir John Radcliff, of Ordsall, by whom John de Cromwelbothom, who had Robert de Cromwelbothom, who married daughter of Henry Leyburne, by whom Ellen, daughter and heiress, married to John Lacy, as above. I find likewise a Richard de Cromwelbothom a witness to deeds with John de Lacy, in 1298 and 1307.

There was also an Ann, daughter of John Cromwelbothom, knt. married to Hugh Copley; possibly the John abovementioned.

Arms of Cromwelbothom, Argent, six ogres, three, two, one. Of Lacy, of Cromwelbothom, Or, a lion rampant purpure, langued and armed, azure. But in the Visitation of Yorkshire, in 1584, the Lacy's arms are, Sable, a chevron between three bucks heads cabossed, argent, which I take to have been born by the Lacy's of Dickering. They have been also allowed by the Heralds, to the Lacys, of Fowton, in the East-riding. It seems plain

plain to me, that the Lacys, of Cromwelbothom, descended from the earls of Lincoln of that name, and one proof arises from bearing the same arms; for though the said earls bore sometimes Quarterly, or and gules, a bendlet fable, a labal of five points of the second, yet their proper coat was, Or, a lion rampant purpure, as above.

In the Harleian Collection of MSS. N^o 797, it is said that John Lacy, of Cromwelbothom, and Margaret his wife, passed a fine of the manor of Cromwelbothom to the heirs of said John, 30 Edw. I. but I find not who this Margaret was. The said MS. sais, from Will. Booth's Register, fol. 4, that John Lacy, of Cromwelbothom, was buried in the parish church of Halifax, in 1474.

The name of Cromwelbothom continued here after the match of John Lacy with the heiress of that name; for in the Pleas, 32 Edw. III. I find a claim of Richard Lacy, son and heir of John, against John, son and heir of John Cromwelbothom, and Agnes his wife, for eighteen acres of land in Southouram, removed by certiorari.

EXLEY, or ECCLESLEY, a district within the township of Southouram. The name of it, if Exley be the antient way of writing it, may come from Ex, an old word for water, and ley, a pasture, because it lies upon the banks of the river Caldor; but it is difficult to shew how Ecclesley, which appears to be a very old reading, should come from Exley, which seems rather a contraction of Ecclesley. If then the original name was Ecclesley, (which I have seen so wrote in a deed, about the year 1257) there might, in former times, be some piece of land here which belonged to the Eglwys, or Church; but if there was, no account can at present be given of it.

I have several copies of undated deeds, wherein the Ecclesleys of Ecclesley, within Southouram, are mentioned, but they were never lords of a manor here.

In the 31st of Edward I. a royal pardon was granted, at Dunfermelyn, to Richard, son of Will. de Ekclesleye, for the death
of

of William, son of William de eye (here was a flaw in the parchment,) the motive for which pardon was, the good service which the said Richard had done the king in Scotland. Another royal pardon, in general terms, was granted, 38 Hen. VI. to Robert Eklesley, late of Southouram, Yoman. One Henry de Grene de Ecclesley granted by deed, without date, land in the vill of Ecclesley, to Richard, son of Roger de Ecclesley. Test. John de Lascey, Hugh de Coppeley, Richard de Hipperum, William de Ecclesley.—Elen, daughter of Henry, son of Hugh de Ecclisley, grants to Richard, son of Roger de Ecclisley, lands in Ecclisley, by deed without date. Test. John de Eland, William de Astay, son of William the Steward, Adam, the Brewer of Schircotes, Henry de Astay.—Robert, brother of said Elen, grants the same. Test. John de Lascey, Hugh de Coppeley, William de Astay.—William de Ecclisley grants, by deed without date, to said Richard, son of Roger, a place called Grenebawale, on the north side of a way leading from Schircotes-bridge to Southouram, and a messuage, for exchange of the Pighill, in Ecclisley. Test. John de Eland, John de Lascey, Hugh de Rastrick, Hugh de Coppeley, Richard de Hipperum, William, son of Henry de Haye, Henry, son of William the Steward, William, his brother.—Robert, son of Henry, son of Hugh de Ecclisley, grants to said Richard, son of Roger, land in Ecclisley, for a rent of one arrow yearly. Test. John de Lascey, Hugh de Rastrick, Hugh de Coppeley, John de Greteland.—He also grants to him five acres and a half in Ecclisley. Test. Hugh de Rastrick, William, son of Simon de Northland, William, son of Henry de Haye, Helias, son of Walter de Schircotes.—Henry, son of Hugh de Ecclisley, grants to said Richard, half quarter of an acre there. Test. John de Lascey, Hugh de Rastrick, William de Ecclisley, William de Astay, Adam, the Brewer, of Schircotes.—William, son of William de Dewisbyri, grants to said Richard, a certain Pighill, within Ecclisley. Test. John de Eland, John de Lascey, Hugh de Rastrick, William de Astay, Alan de Fekisby, Roger de Bradeley. All these deeds without date.

Hugh.

Hugh de Eland, by deed, without date, grants to Hugh, son of Swain de Ecclesley, all his demain lands there, except his park, mill, and assarts, in consideration of twelve-pence yearly rent, the homage and land of Ric. his brother, and Basia, his sister, and receiving reasonable aid when he made his eldest son knight, or married his eldest daughter. Test. Hen. de Greetland, Henry de Crumwell, Richard, son of Hugh, Roger de Rastrick, and Hugh, his son.

Thomas Pek, Chaplain, and Henry del Scolesfeld, confirm to John de Eckylslay, and heirs, lands, &c. which they had of the gift and feoffment of John de Eckylslay, in the vill and territory of Southouram; for want of issue to said John, then to Richard de Eckylslay and heirs, remainder to Thomas, son of John de Waterhouse, and heirs, remainder to right heirs of said John de Eckylslay, 2 Hen. IV.—Roger, son of Richard de Ecklisley, grants by deed, without date, to Richard, son of William, his brother, lands called Le Croftys, and another parcel lying near the Grene. Test. Thomas de Thornhyll, and Matthew de Bosco.—Isabel, relict of Richard Eckilslay, of Burton, quit claims to John Beamonte, of Murefeld, Gentilman, her right of dower in a messuage called Eckilslay, in the vill and territory of Eckilslay and Southourome. Test. Richard Beamonte, Esq; Alexander Paslew, esq; John Wilkinsone, Thomas Eckilslay. — John Beamonte regrants the same, 17 Hen. VII. to Alexander Paslew, of Redilsden, John Boswell, of Gunthwait, esqrs. and John Hall, Chaplain. Test. Thomas Sotill, Richard Beamonte, esqrs. John Rokes de Rokes, Richard Bairstow, of Brownhurst.—Henry, son and heir of Thomas de Ecclesley, grants to Richard, his brother, all his land in Ecclesley. Test. Robert de Hulton, John de Bairstow, Michael de Gretlond, William de Bradelee, Thomas de Hemingway, John de Nortcleve, sans date. Hugh, son of Robert, the clerk of Priestley, and Rose, his wife, daughter of William de Ecclesley, grant to John, son of William de Ecclesley, a sixth part of all the land in Ecclesley, which William de Ecclesley, father of said John, formerly held. Test. Ingolard Turbard, Vicar of Halifax, Hugh de Eland, John, his brother,

brother, Henry de Riffworth, Thomas de Coppeley, Richard de Ecclisley.

P E D E G R E E of D E A N, of E X L E Y.

William Dean, of Exley, married Isabel, daughter of John Bairstow, by whom Robert, to whom his father gave Exley; and William, who had the Spout-house and Yeat-house in Halifax, and who married Judith Hanson, who surviving him, married, secondly, Jasper Blythman. She was buried at Eland, March 7, 1633. Robert lived part of his time at Exley, but removed to Priestley, in Hipperholme, where he was living Jan. 12, 1651. He married Ann by whom Gilbert, William, and five daughters. Gilbert, was a Lawyer, and belonged to the Six Clerks Office; he had William, and a daughter, married to Bishop Lake, which daughter was buried at Halifax, Feb. 22, 1699-700, aged 71; he also had other daughters, one of which married Kirk, of Ollerthorp. The above William, as well as his father Gilbert, was a man of a melancholic temper. During their indisposition, the estate was much impaired, yet so intailed, that, for default of male issue, after the death of William, it came to Robert Dean, mentioned below, who enjoyed it several years, and at last sold it to Mr. Henry Greame, being at that time an hundred pounds per ann.

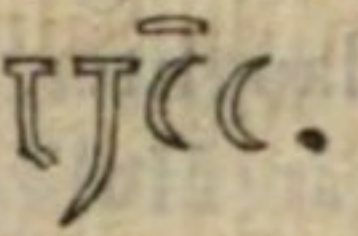
William, son of Robert, above named, was apprentice to a Turkey Merchant, and being taken prisoner by the Turks, and losing all his effects, he returned to London, and having sold all his estate in Yorkshire, went a second voyage, and was taken by the Tartars, and confined several months in great misery. Being redeemed by exchange of prisoners, he returned to London, and died soon after; he had Robert, and a daughter. Robert was sent down from London, a child of four years old, to one Mr. Savile, of Greetland, who was his father's agent, and with whom effects were left for the child's education, in case the father met with bad fortune. This Robert married, and had a numerous family. The daughter was left in London, but married, and had children.

I know not whether this family ever laid claim to any coat of arms, but the Deans, of Dean-house, in this parish, bore, Argent a fess dancy, in chief three crescents gules.

WARLEY,

One of the nine berewics belonging to Wakefield, mentioned in Domesday-book by the name of Werla. The etymology of it is to me uncertain. There are in it,

DEAN-HOUSE, where lived a family of the name of Dean, one of which, called Richard, is said to have killed, in a duel, one Brooksbank, of Bankhouse, in Warley.

MAGSON-HOUSE, which probably took its name from some antient owner of it. It has the old mark for Jesus on two parts of it, viz. . See Miscellaneous Plate, Numb. 11, 12.

At the north east corner of it is an uncommon hollow in the wall, which was discovered some time ago, when a repair was made. The workmen, as I was informed, could see that the bottom of it, which was about equal with the foundation of the house, was flagged, but did not venture down to make farther discoveries. As the house stands on the side of an hill, it is probable that this cavity might be followed to some distance under-ground.

SALTONSTALL Nether, and Over. In Nether Saltonstall (as I find by an old MS.) twenty-four beasts might have been sustained in the winter, in the reign of Edw. II. and that there were thirty acres of meadow land to mow there, for the support of the said cattle. In the summer they were removed to Baitings. If the lord was willing to let this Nether Saltonstall to farm, it would take yearly 43s. 8d. In Over Saltonstall was a place for a vaccary, and a small house, in which the man who took care of it dwelt, in the time of Edw. II. also a byer, or cow-house, and a grange, or barn, to hold the hay; there were thirty acres of meadow and pasture there, of which fifteen might be mowed, and fifteen lie for pasture. One bull and thirty cows, with their calves, might be kept there, if hay was given them

them in the winter. The place ought yearly to be inclosed with a good fence, which would cost the lord 8s. and he might let the same to farm for the yearly sum of 40s.

The first grants made by copy of court-roll of Saltonstall, which was in the latter end of the reign of Edw. II. were made upon division of the whole into six equal parts, and every part was called a Sextondole of Saltonstall; and it appears from various accounts, that several of the name of Saltonstall were officers of earl Warren for Saltonstall, and to them were divers parts thereof granted.

In 1343, 17 Edw. III, John de Brownhirste surrendered in court two parts of a sixth part of Saltonstall, with the reversion of a third part of the said sixth part, which Isabel, mother of said John, held as dower; the moiety of which was granted to John, son of Thomas de Saltonstall, another moiety to Richard, son of Thomas de Saltonstall, and William de Saltonstall, and heirs.

At Halifax, in 1376, John Cape surrendered a sixth part of Saltonstall to the use of Richard Saltonstall, and heirs.

As the last earl of Warren and Surry died June 30, 1347, 21 Edw. III. it is plain, from the first of the two instances above, that the vaccary of Saltonstall was demised by copy before the lordship of Wakefield came to the crown.

6 Hen. IV. Ric. Saltonstall surrendered two sixth parts of Saltonstall, and half a sixth part, lying between Blakebrook, Depeclough, the water of Luddingden, and Hoore Stones, in Sowerby, to the use of Richard Saltonstall and heirs. 15 Edw. IV. this Richard surrendered the same to Gilbert Saltonstall his son, which Gilbert, 23 Hen. VII. surrendered the same to Richard Saltonstall, his son; after the death of which Richard, son of Gilbert, Richard Saltonstall, son and heir of the same Richard, 30 Hen. VIII. made fine of heriot for the said lands. This last Richard had issue Gilbert, who died before his father, leaving a son Samuel, who, after the death of Richard his grandfather, made fine of heriot, 40 Eliz. for the same lands. For pedigree of Saltonstall, see under Hipperholm.

Earl Warren claimed free warren in Saltonstall, by royal charter, 37 Henry III. so that this place was, in fact, no part of the forest of Sowerby, though it lay within Warley, which appears to have been a part thereof. This accounts for the expression above, that the place ought yearly to be inclosed with a good fence, on account, no doubt, of its being secured from the deer, and other wild beasts.

William, son of Henry de Astey, gave for ever to Raph de Horbury, and heirs, one assart, within the bounds of Saltonstall, viz. that which Henry de Astey, his father, held, and all his right within the bounds of Saltonstall, in the name of the said assart.

Idonia, daughter of Adam, son of Philip de Shitlington, quit-claimed to said Raph, and heirs, all her right and claim in the moiety of the town of Saltonstall, in feedings, &c. and all liberties thereto belonging. Agnes, some time the wife of William de Astey, in her widowhood, granted to John de Horbury, and heirs, all her right and claim in six acres of land, in Saltonstall.

John de Horbury let to Richard, son of Adam de Migley, two oxgangs of land in Saltonstall, which contain twenty-six acres of land, with edifices, &c. for the term of twenty years. This, in one of the Harleian MSS. N^o 797, is said to have been done in 1278; but I apprehend there must be a mistake in that date, as all the land within the bounds of Saltonstall was held in demain, till the same was granted out by copy, in the latter end of the reign of Edward II. as above-mentioned.

The name of Saltonstall, as I take it, is derived from Sal, or Sa, which Salmon, in his History of Hertfordshire, p. 259, says, are old words for small, or little; ton, is an inclosure, and stal, a dwelling: as much as to say, the small habitation; agreeable to what is said above, under Over-Saltonstall, which in the original MS. is thus expressed, "*Est ibidem una parva domus in qua firmarius illius vaccarie solebat manere.*" The country people pronounce it Satonstall.

One James Murgatroyd, of Warley, was disclaimed at York Lent assizes, 1668, for bearing arms. The coat which Murgatroyd,

troyd, of Murgatroyd, or Hollins, in Warley, bore, was, Argent, three crosses florée fable.

W A D S W O R T H.

This name I take to mean Woodsworth, on account of the woods which once abounded there, though the present appearance of the country does not much justify this etymology.

Simon de Thornhill had lands here ; and Richard de Thornhill gave to Adam de Redicar, estovers in the wood of Wadsworth, date uncertain. John de Thornhill held, 3 Edw. I. forty oxgangs of land in Stansfeld and Wadsworth, paying yearly ten shillings. 30 Hen. III. a fine was passed between John, son of William de Whitley, plaintiff, and Ivo de Methley, defendant, of twelve oxgangs of land, in Thornhill, Ovenden, and Wadsworth. 46 Edw. III. John Snithall, Chaplain, gave to John de Wodhead, of Clifton, forty-five shillings rent, and the fourth part of a mill, which said John had of the gift of William de Norman-ton, and Isabel his wife, by fine thereof levied in the King's court in Wadsworth, Ovenden, and Illingworth, in Sowerbyshire, to hold to the said John, to the full age of Thomas, son and heir of Adam de Methley, of Thornhill. Otto de Rivill gave to Richard de Stansfeld, for his homage and service, one oxgang of land in Wadsworth, which Richard Talvas some time held, lying in the field of Wadsworth, and in Crimlishworth. Jordan le Vavasor, and Katharine his wife, were summoned to answer to the King, by what warrant they claimed to have free warren in all their demain lands in Wadsworth, and they came not, therefore it was commanded to the Sheriff to distrain them by all their lands, &c.

18 Hen. VI. Thomas Sayvyll, of Thornyll, esq; and Margaret, his wife, granted to Richard de Wadsworth the elder, and heirs, certain lands in Wadsworth, and liberty when, and as often as they pleased, to hunt, hawk, fish, and fowl, within the vill and dominion, (dominium,) of Wadsworth, as freely as if he the Lord was there in person, with liberty, if the Lord inclosed any of the waste, or common pasture, for said Richard, and

and heirs, to inclose likewise "quantum sibi acciderit secundum liberum redditum suum," and to be free from suit of mill, to hold in feodo militari.

From the Pipe Rolls it appears, that John de Nevill had lands in Waddefsworth and Stanesfield, which he held of the King, as of his manor of Wakefield.

Abraham Sunderland, of High Sunderland, sold to Richard Waddefsworthe, of Waddefsworthe, a farm in Waddefsworthe, called Sn̄aboyth, 27 Eliz. the sum of 40l. to be paid the last day of June, 1586, in the south part of Halifax church, upon the tomb-stone in Dr. Haldefsworth's work there, betwene ten of the clock afore noone, and foure of the clock at after noon of the same day. In this township are

MAYROID, belonging to the family of Cockcroft, whose arms are, Sable, an elephant passant, argent, in a chief, azure, three mullets, or. The following will shew that the family was of some account near a century and half ago. "Quinto die mensis
"Octobris, annoq; regni Regis Caroli, Anglie, &c. sexto, 1630.
"Eborū. Receaved the day and yeare abovesaid, of Henry Cock-
"crofte, of Mayroides, in the county of Yorke, Gent. the somme
"of fifteene pounds. And it is in discharge of a compoſicon
"by him made with myselfe and others, his Ma^{ty}. Comiſſioners
"for compounding the fynes and forfeitures for not attending
"and receaveing the order of Knighthood at his Ma^{ty}. Corenaçon,
"according to the lawe in that case provided. I say, receaved
"the somme of £xv. Wentworth, C."

The name was originally Cowcrofte, and is so written in a General Livery, under value granted to the heirs of William Cowcrofte, dated 26 Eliz. The original at Mayroid.

OLD-TOWN. A remain of a place once more considerable. At present it consists of a very few houses. As it lies just opposite to Heptonstall, it is possible that it may have got the name of Old-town, to shew that it was an older settlement than that. Salmon, in his Antiquities of Surrey, has remarked, p. 46, that the curiosity of the Saxons was not strong enough to preserve any particulars. They called Roman settlements by the name of Old
Town,

Town, &c. but whether that was the case here, I have not an opportunity to examine, only if I recollect right, there is a place near it, called the Green-gate, and another, which goes by the name of the Tower, which I deliver as an hint to such lovers of antiquity as have leisure, and inclination, to correct and enlarge these my imperfect remarks.

Account of LANDS, &c. in HALIFAX PARISH belonging to RELIGIOUS HOUSES.

THERE never was either abbey, monastery, or nunnery in the whole parish of Halifax, but lands in different parts thereof belonged to religious houses in other places, as appears from the following.

F O U N T A I N S A B B E Y.

Burton, in his *Monasticon Eboracence*, p. 148, says, “That
“ Abulay-grange, in the chapelry of Eland, in Halifax parish,
“ belonged to the abbey of Fountains; and that on July 12, 1478,
“ 18 Edward IV. Thomas de Swinton, the abbot thereof, granted
“ it to John Nesfield, prior of Nostel, for life.” This Abulay I
take to be what is now called Aneley, contracted from Avenley;
and in the Ledger Book of Fountains, under the title of Yeland,
it was said, “That by an indenture, 14 Edward IV. the Grange
“ of Ainley, in the chapelry of Eland, was divided equally be-
“ tween John Savile, of Hullenedge, esq; and William, son of
“ Robert Wilkinson, by Sir John Savile, knt. and Thomas Savile,
“ esq; his son.” This, I apprehend, is mentioned again by
Burton, at p. 152, under the name of Awndelay, when he says,
“ Roger de Thornhill gave all his land and wood in this town,
“ he also gave eight acres, called, Eleis juxta aquam, with lands
“ in Kildeker and Pihel, and common pasture in Eland, with
“ necessary wood for their own burning and building; which were
“ confirmed to them by Gilbert de Whetelay, and Alicia his wife,
“ relict of Roger de Thornton.—William de Horbury gave what
“ he had here, except the chapel.—Thomas, son of William de
“ Horbury,

“ Horbury, confirmed what Roger de Thornton gave, granting
 “ also a free passage through his fee every where.” At p. 163,
 the same author informs us, “ That Hugh de Eland gave
 “ pasture (to Fountains-abbey) for two hundred sheep in Ec-
 “ cleslay and in Uucrum, and also gave Godwin Pighil.” And
 under Eland, “ That Henry de Heland confirmed all that Gamel,
 “ son of Ulchel, gave—that Thomas, son of William de Hor-
 “ bury, gave his land there, lying in Sumerode, with another acre
 “ of land—that Hugh de Eland gave ten acres here in Blacklau,
 “ lying between Haghebrock and Horscroft, in Amendelayflat—
 “ that Henry de Horbiri gave one oxgang here in Brainthik—
 “ that Lete, prioress of Kirkless, gave firmagium of their pool,
 “ upon her ground, for the mill upon Kelder—that John de
 “ Fekesby gave fourteen acres of land here.” And at p. 164,
 “ That Hugh de Eland gave all his land, viz. five acres and one
 “ half here, which Yvo Talvaz held of him, lying between the
 “ effart of Henry de Prikestrike, and Marfaldecloh, and between
 “ Gilder and Sidgate; also that John de Fekesby, son of Ivo
 “ Talvaz de Fekesby, gave one oxgang, ten acres, and two effarts
 “ of land in Fixby, for the use of those who came to the Gates,
 “ which was confirmed by Ivo Talvaz; and Roger, son of
 “ Jordan de Stanley, confirmed what they held of his fee in Fixby.”

This, I apprehend, is all which has yet been made public concerning the possessions of the monks of Fountains-abbey, within the parish of Halifax. I have farther observed, with regard to the gift of Roger de Thornton, that in one of the Harleian MSS. N^o 797, under the title of Eland, it is said, “ That in Hilary term, 32 Edward I. it was commanded by the Sheriff that he should cause the abbot of Fountains to acknowledge by what services he held his tenements of Thomas de Thornton, in Eland, which services the said Thomas had granted to Hugh de Eland, by fine, &c. And the said abbot said, that he held one carucate of land, and twenty acres of wood, with the appurtenances, in the aforesaid village of Eland, by fealty, and the service of twelve-pence by the year for all service, by a certain charter of one Roger de Thornton, ancestor of the foresaid Thomas.” This
 charter

charter I have not seen, but the following is in Hopkinson, vol. i. fol. 80, and in a very old MS. in my own possession, fol. 330.

“Omnibus sancte matris Ecclesie filiis, presentibus et futuris, Alicia, quondam uxor Rogeri de Thornton, salutem. Sciatis me in viduitate et legitima potestate mea concessisse, relaxasse, et presenti carta mea quietum clamasse, de me et heredibus meis imperpetuum, Deo et Monachis Ecclesie sancte Marie de Fontibus, totum jus et clameum quod unquam habui, aut habere potui, nomine dotis, jure hereditario, aut aliquo modo alio, in omnibus terris, possessionibus, redditibus, et rebus aliis, que fuerunt quondam Rogeri de Thorneton, viri mei, in villa et territorio de Eland. Tenend. et habend. dictis Monachis in perpetuam eleemosinam, soluta, libera, et quieta, sicut carta predicti Rogeri, viri mei, quam dicti Monachi habent, inde confecta testatur.—Ita quod ego, vel heredes mei, vel aliquis alius per nos clameum vel calumpniam versus predictos Monachos de predictis omnibus movere non poterimus imperpetuum. In huius rei testimonium presenti scripto Sigillum meum apposui. Dat. apud Ebor. die Mercurii proxime post festum Sancte Trinitatis, Itinerantibus Justiciariis Domini Regis, Domino Abbate de Burgo Sancti Petri, Rogero de Thurkelby, Petro de Percy, Nicholao de Handelon, Johanne de Wywill, A° R. R. Henr. quadragesimo primo. Hiis testibus Johanne de Eland, Matheo de Shepley, Ada de Whitewodd, Johanne de Lascy, Johanne Clerico, Fratre ejus, Michaele Talvas, Willielmo de Alnaldlay, Roberto de Povel, et aliis.”

In Hopkinson's MSS. vol. I. fol. 15, is the following entry:

“Donatio et confirmatio Monasterio de Fontibus, a Willielmo de Horbury, per cartam suam factam Abbati et Monachis, de omnibus edificiis et curt. et gardin. que fuerunt Henrici de Eland ad Awnleiam, in puram et perpet. Eleemos. Etiam donatio, et concessio, et confirmatio Tho. de Horbury, per cartam suam factam eisdem Abbati et Monachis, de omni quod habuit in Swinrode, in terra de Eland, in pur. et perpet. Eleemos. Donatio et confirm. Thome fil. Will. de Horbury, per cart. suam fact. predict. Abb. et Mon. de tota terra et de bosco que ad ipsum,

T t

vel

vel heredes suos pertinebant, in Aunley, in pur. et perpet. Eleemos. Donatio etiam que idem Tho. per cart. suam fecit eisdem Abb. et Mon. de omni quod ad ipsum pertinebat in Kildercar, et in Pighill, cum toto prato quod iidem Abbas et Monachi prius habuerunt de Patre suo in Eland, et de comuni pastura totius Ville de Eland, nec non de libero transitu per feodum suum ubiq; extra bladum et pratum ad ipsos, et ad omnes res suas, et de omnibus necessariis in boscis ejusd. Ville ardend. et edificand. in predict. ter. de Annundeley, in pur. et perpet. Eleemos. Donatio insuper que idem Tho. per cartam suam fecit predict. Abbat. et Mon. de octo acris terre in territorio de Eland, in loco vocato Eleys, cum om. pert. suis in puram et perpet. Eleemos."

In Hopkinson's MSS. vol. I. fol. 79, and in the old MS. in my own possession, fol. 330, are the following :

"Omnibus sancte Ecclesie filiis, presentibus et futuris, Thomas, filius Willielmi de Horbery, salutem. Sciatis me dedisse, concessisse, et presenti carta mea confirmasse, Deo et Monachis Ecclesie Sancte Marie de Fontibus, homagium et totum servitium Helye, filii Richardi de Wlfrunwell, et heredum suorum, que idem Helias, et heredes sui, mihi et heredibus meis facere debebant, pro tota terra de Wlfrunwell, [now called Wormald] quam Johannes, filius Ivonis de Fekisbye, eisdem Monachis contulit in Eleemosinam. Tenend. et habend. in perpetuam eleemosinam, solutam, liberam et quietam ab omni servitio, cum omnibus libertatibus et easiamentis ad predictam terram, infra villam de Rishword et extra pertinentibus. Et idem Monachi solvent mihi et her. meis xviii denarios ad festum Sancti Oswaldi annuatim, pro omni servitio et omni re ad eandem terram pertinente. Dedi etiam eisdem Monachis et confirmavi totum essartum de Prikescirckerode, cum pert. suis, quod est in divisis de Eland, quod jacet inter Biscopegate et Gildeker: Reddendo inde mihi et her. meis annuatim duodecim denarios, ad idem festum Sancti Oswaldi, pro omni servitio. Et ego et heredes mei omnia prenomina, cum omnibus pert. suis, eisdem Monachis contra omnes warrantizabimus, acquietabimus, et defendemus imperpetuum. Hiis testibus, Johanne de Playz, tunc Seneschallo Comitis Warren, Hugone

Hugone de Eland, Johanne de Heton, Johanne de Thornhill, Hen. de Dicton, Hugone de Rastrych, Johanne de Wittelay, Ricō de Dicton, et aliis.

“Omnibus Sancte Ecclesie filiis, presentibus et futuris, Thomas de Horbyre salutem. Sciatis me dedisse, et quietum clamasse, de me et heredibus meis, Deo et Monachis Ecclesie Sancte Marie de Fontibus, redditum trium solidorum, scilicet decem et octo denarios quos solebam annuatim recipere de Elia de Rissewarde, pro tenemento quod idem Elias de me tenuit, scilicet Wulrumwell; et decem et octo denarios quos predicti Monachi mihi annuatim reddere solebant, scilicet sex denarios pro terra Ade Purcell, et duodecim denarios pro Prickstrickroode. Preterea dedi eisdem Monachis redditum duodecim denariorum in parte mea Molendini de Eland, recipiendum annuatim a Preposito meo, et heredum nostrorum, vel ab aliis quibuscunq; modo assignavimus partem predicti Molendini. Tenend. et habend. in puram et perpetuam Eleemosinam, solutam, liberam, et quietam ab omni seculari servicio et exactione, sine aliquo retinemento mei, vel heredum meorum. Et ego et heredes mei predictum redditum quatuor solidorum prefatis Monachis warrantizabimus et defendemus contra omnes imperpetuum. Hiis testibus Johanne Flandrensi, Johanne Thornill, Johanne de Heton, Johanne Sotyl, Jo. de Eland, Hen. de Dickton, Hugone de Rastrick, Radulpho Tagium, et aliis.

In my old MS. above-mentioned, p. 331, is also the following:

“Sciatis omnes, tam presentes quam futuri, quod ego Henricus de Helanda dedi et concessi, et hac presenti carta confirmavi, Deo et Sancte Marie et Monachis de Fontibus, pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee, heredum, et omnium antecessorum meorum, imperpetuum, totam terram et pasturam, cum omnibus aisiamentis, q. tenui de Gamielo filio Ulchel, et her. suis, per divisas et metas que continentur in carta quam habui de predicto Gamello. Tenend. de me et her. meis in puram et perpetuam eleemosinam, liberam et quietam ab omni terreno servicio et seculari exactione. Et ego et her. mei warrantizabimus et acquietabimus et defendemus predictam terram prenominitis Monachis. Hiis testibus,

Gilberto, Capellano de Almonburye, Rob. Parsona de Sandala, Rado de Winnvilla, Hen. filio Roberti de Liversege.

At p. 330 of my old MS. is the following deed, and also in Hopkinson :

“ Omnibus sancte Ecclesie filiis, presentibus et futuris, Johannes de Fekisbye salutem. Sciatis me dedisse, concessisse, et presenti carta mea confirmasse, Deo et Monachis Ecclesie sancte Marie de Fontibus, in liberam eleemosinam, tresdecem acras terre in territorio de Eland, que jacent inter essartum Henrici Prykscirc et Maresaldecloh, et inter Gildekier et Siddegate, Tenend. et habend. cum omnibus pert. libertatibus, et aisiamentis suis, infra prefatam villam de Eland et extra, libere, quiete, et pacifice. Reddendo inde annuatim Hugoni de Eland, et her. suis, tres solidos argenti ad festum S. Oswaldi, pro omni servicio et exactione. Et ego et her. mei totam prefatam terram, cum pert. et aisiamentis suis, prefatis Monachis contra omnes warrantizabimus imperpet. Hiis testibus Tho. de Horberye, Johne de Heton, Hen. de Hyperum, Hen. de Vuerum, Hen. de Digton, et aliis.”

At folio 331 is this, and also in Hopkinson :

“ Sciant omnes presentes et futuri, quod ego Hugo de Eland dedi, concessi, et presenti carta mea confirmavi, Deo et Monachis Ecclesie sancte Marie de Fontibus, in puram et perpetuam Eleemosinam, pasturam ad ducentas oves in territorio de Vuerum et de Eccleslay ubiq; extra pratum et bladum. Dedi etiam eis totam terram quam habui in Godwinpighill, sicut sepe includitur, sine retenemento, ad Berchariam inde faciendam, et sufficientem materiam ad eandem Berchariam edificandam, et quociens necesse fuerit reparandam de Bosco de Vuerum et de Eccleslay. Et preterea totum pratum quod ipsi quondam habuerunt de me ad terminum, aut aliququaliter habere poterunt, apud Eland, de Afferanto meo, in Gildekar (Bosco quem Monachi inde essartari fecerint mihi et her. meis remanente.) Pro hac autem libera mea donatione, dicti Monachi concesserunt mihi, et her. meis, fimum provenientem ex ovibus, sive cum jacuerint in Bercharia, sive extra; et nos

[so

[so in original] inveniens eis singulis annis decem carectas littorie. Ita, viz. quod Monachi eandam littoriam facient falcari et attorizari, et nos illam ad prenominatam Berchariam Monachorum per carectas nostras, vel hominum nostrorum [so in original] faciens carriari. Inveniens etiam eisdem Monachis sufficientem materiam ad faldas faciend. dictis ducentis ovibus.— Sciendum etiam, quod si prenominati Monachi numerum dictarum ducentarum ovium aliquando excefferint, nihil a me, vel her. meis, inde [so in original] causabuntur, si eas que superfuerunt ad summonitionem nostram amoverint. Similiter etiam non causabuntur si aliquo tempore predictum numerum in dicta pastura non habuerint. Et ego et her. mei omnia prænominata prefatis Monachis sustinebimus, warrantizabimus, et defendemus contra omnes imperpetuum. Hiis testibus Johanne Flandrensi, Jo. Tilly, Rogero de Thorneton, Jo. de Heton, Roberto de Flaynesburgh, Henrico de Sayvill, et aliis.”

In a deed at Fixby, dated in 1255, being an Agreement between John, son of Hen. de Fekisby, and Hugh, son of Thomas, of the same place, concerning Hannerode, in Rastrick, this is said to lie, “inter fossam Abbatis de Fontibus ex parte aquilonis, et terram Elene et Ysabele ex parte australi.” And in another Deed, at the same place, without date, is mention made of the “Boscus Fratrum de Fontibus in Rastrick.” This Wood is also mentioned in another Deed at Fixby, dated 5 Edw. III. by the name of Boscus Monachorum.

ST. JOHN of JERUSALEM in ENGLAND.

In the MS. collections which I purchased of the executors of the late Mr. Bayliffe, of Leeds, I found the following:

“Curia Prioris Hospitalis S. Joh. de Jerusalem in Anglia, tent. apud Batley, die Jovis prox. ante fest. Ascens. A^o Regis Edw. tertii 41^o. Joh. de Barksey venit hic in Curiam, et ingressus est in omnibus terris et tenementis que vocantur Clogh-houses, cum pert. in Barkisland, que Joh. de Clay quondam tenuit. Tenend. sibi et her. suis secundum consuetudinem Manerii, reddend. annuatim duodecim denarios, et duos adven-
tus.

tus [attendance twice a year] ad Curiam de Batley. Finis Domino pro ingressu 6s. 8d." Called Clough-house to this day.

In the old MS. in my own possession, fol. 332, is this:

"Hec Indentura testatur, quod cum Henricus Milner, de parochia de Halifax, teneat de religiosis viris, Fratre Johanne Radington, Priore, et Fratribus Hospitalis Sancti Johannis Jerusalem, unum messuagium et decem acras terre, prati et bosci, cum pert. suis, jacent. in Shepiden, in villa de Northouram, per certum redditum sex denariorum, reddendo annuatim Preceptori de Newland, qui pro tempore fuerit, incessu suo vel decessu, et cujuslibet heredum suorum, nomine obitus, sex solidos et octo denarios tantum. Ad cujus summe solutionem incessu et decessu, dictus Henricus, et cujuslibet heredum suorum, fideliter, ut predicatur, faciendum; idem Henricus obligat se, heredes et executores suos, ac tenementa predicta, omnia bona sua et catalla districtioni dictorum Prioris et Fratrum, et successorum suorum, per presentes. In cujus rei testimonium, Sigillum dictorum Prioris et Fratrum commune, et Sigillum dicti Henrici, hiis Indentatis alternatim sunt appensa. Dat. apud Clerkonwell, in celebratione Capituli dictorum Prioris et Fratrum, die Martis prox. ante festum Sancti Barnabe Apostoli, A^o R. R. Ricardi secundi post conquestum undecimo.

The S E A L.



In the same MS. fol. 337, is the following:

"Sciant omnes presentes et futuri, quod ego Johannes, filius Henrici de Barkeſland, dedi et concessi, et hac presenti carta mea
con-

confirmavi, Domino et Beate Marie et Fratribus Milit. Templi Salomonis de Jerusale[m], in liberam, puram, et perpetuam elemosinam, totam donationem Johannis filii Gilberti de eadem, viz. de tota terra sua quam tenuit de me, et de feodo meo, infra divisas de Barkeflande et de Bothemlaye, cum omnibus pert. et libertatibus predictæ terre pertinentibus, sine retenemento, adeo liberam et solutam et quietam, melius, liberius, et quietius, prout aliqua Eleemofina aliquibus viris religiosis potest confirmari. Predictus vero Johannes, et heredes sui, totam donationem dicti Johannis filii Gilberti predictis Fratribus contra Thomam de Horburye, et Rogerum de Thornton, et heredes suos, per tres solidos argenti, sibi et heredibus suis annuatim persolvendos, pro omni servicio et exactione seculari, warrantizabunt, et contra omnes homines et feminas defendent et acquietabunt imperpetuum, viz. pro omnibus serviciis que tenuit in eodem feodo, scilicet pro servicio Walteri filii Gilberti 10d. et Ade ejus fratris 10d. et 8d. pro servicio Ric. fil. Ric. et 9d. de servitio Rogeri filii Affolfi, et 4d. de servitio Roberti filii Gilberti de Bothumlay, et 3d. de servitio Willielmi de Helistannes, et 2d. de servitio Ricardi filii Roberti ad fontem de Hippham. Et ut hec mea confirmatio et warrantizacio rata et inconcussa permaneat, presens scriptum Sigilli mei impressione corroboraui. Hiis testibus Domino Johanne de Thornhill, Dom. Johẽ de Heland, Rob. de Flamburge, Michaelẽ Talface, Johẽ Clerico de Crumbholbothem, Petro Clerico de Birstall, et multis aliis."

In the same M S. fol. 344, is likewise this:

"Sciant, etc. quod ego Johannes, filius Henrici de Barkisland, dedi, concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi, Deo et Beate Marie, et Sancte domui Hospital. Jerusale[m], et Fratribus ejusdem Domus Deo fervientibus, duo asserta in territorio de Barkisland, illud scilicet assertum quod Arnoldus quondam tenuit, et dicitur Arnoldrode, et illud assertum quod vocatur Williamrode, quorum capita extendunt versus orientem super aquam que vocatur Blacborne, et versus occidentem super quoddam rivulum sicut continetur in latitudine inter Northclough et Barcolclef, cum bosco, sine aliquo retenemento, infra predictas divisas,

divisas, pro salute anime mee, et omnium antecessorum meorum, in liberam, et puram, et perpetuam eleemosinam, cum libera communione, et cum omnibus liberis ayfamentis ad predictam villam de Barkisland predict. in bosco, plano, pasturis, molendinis, aquis, et in omnibus aliis ayfamentis. Hanc autem donationem et confirmationem ego Johannes filius Henrici, et heredes mei, warrantizabimus predict. Domui et predict. Fratribus contra omnes homines imperpetuum."

At Howroyd, in Barkisland, is the following rental of all the sums paid to St. John of Jerusalem in England, within the parish of Halifax, in 1533.

"Johannes Rushworth de Coley, pro certis terris et tenementis in Coley, 5s. Richardus Sunderland, pro certis terris et tenementis in Shibden, 7½d. Henricus Batt, pro certis terris et tenementis vocat. Hayley Hill, 6d. Richardus Saltonstall, pro certis terris et tenementis in Shibden vocat. Godley, 2d. Johannes Northend, pro terris et ten. in Shibden, 1d. ob. Edwardus Kent, pro certis terris et ten. in Whetley, infra Villat. de Ovenden, 1d. Robertus Northend, pro certis ter. et ten. in Shibden vocat. Horner's, 2½d. Edw. Kent supradict. pro Shelvepark, 4d. Rob. Deane, pro Ekerley Hall, juxta Eland, 6d. Summa totalis 7s. 6½d"

PRIORY of LEWIS, in SUSSEX.

The principal church in this parish belonged to this Priory, but I shall defer the account of this till I come to speak of the places of worship within the parish, and therefore shall only here take notice, that at Oaks (commonly called Slithero) in Rishworth, is a deed without date, of Adam de Eland, to John, son of William de Gretland, of an acre of land in Eland West Field, to hold of the Prior and Convent of Lewis, paying yearly to the said Prior and Convent two pence at Pentecost, and St. Martin in winter, for all services and demands. This land was conveyed by another deed without date (lodged with the above) by John, son of John, son of William de Gretland, to John del Clay, to hold of the Prior of Lewis, by services due and accustomed,

customed. And again, (as by another deed at the same place,) John del Clay made a grant thereof to John his son, 18 Edw. III. to hold as above.

K I R K L E E S.

In the *Monasticon*, vol. I. p. 488, is an imperfect copy (like most of the rest in that Collection) of a confirmation charter of King Hen. III. of several gifts to the Nuns of Kirklees. The original deed is now at Kirklees, where, by the favor of sir George Armitage, I took a copy of it, and that part of it which relates to Halifax parish runs thus:—"Ex dono Johannis filio Aumundi quasdam partes terre in Shelf, scil. unam terram que vocatur Wetecroft, et aliam que vocatur Hallecroft, et culturam que vocatur Northcroft, et communam pasture que ad prefatam villam pertinet ad quadringentas oves per magnum centum, cum tot agnis, et ad decem vaccas cum tot vitulis, et ad octo boves, et ad unum equum." Part of the royal Seal remains at this deed.

Besides the lands, &c. in Halifax parish which belonged to religious houses, the clergy of a few churches in other parts had some small claims within the limits thereof. Thus I find in a list of the tythes paid in the vicarage of Halifax, in the reign of King Henry VIII. that one John Lum, of Sowerby, paid 4d. yearly for lands there belonging to a chauntry in the church of Prestwich, in Lancashire. Also at Fixby is a deed of one John de Wridlesford to Michael Brertwifel, concerning the manor of Fekisby, in which is the following clause: "Reddend. inde annuatim Capelle S. Helene de Farnel unam libram cere ad unam ceream faciendam coram crucifixo ardendam, et ad sustinendam unam lampidem coram altar. beate Virginis Marie in eadem Capella singulis annis ardend. ad missas et ad matitinas pro omnibus serviciis, etc."

An Account of the CHURCHES and CHAPELS in the Vicarage of HALIFAX.

THE mother church throughout the whole vicarage is that of Halifax; the Vicar thereof having the nomination of all the Curates who officiate therein, of this, therefore, I shall first give an account.

HALIFAX CHURCH.

At what time a church was here first erected, no records can be found to shew. There is no mention of it in Domesday-book. The oldest evidence relating to it, which I have seen, is the grant of it from earl Warren to the Priory of Lewis, in Suffex, printed in the Monasticon, vol. I. p. 617, but so imperfectly, that it will not be amiss to give the reader the following copy from Archbishop Corbridge's Register at York, fol. 9.

“ Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego Willielmus, Comes de Warrena, dono, concedo, et hac presenti carta mea confirmo, Deo et Sancto Pancratio, et Monachis de Lewes, ibidem Deo fervientibus, pro salute anime mee, et Willielmi patris mei, et omnium successorum nostrorum, ecclesiam de Conningburgh, cum ecclesiis, capellis, terris, et decimis, et omnibus ad eas pertinentibus, scilicet ecclesiam de Braythewell cum pertinentiis, ecclesiam de Donigthon cum pert. ecclesiam de Herthill cum pert. ecclesiam de Fislak cum pert. ecclesiam de Hetfeld, cum capella de Torne, et omnibus pert. ecclesiam de Parva Sandale, cum capella de Hernoldesthorp, cum omnibus pert. ecclesiam etiam de Wakefeld, cum capella de Horbyry, et omnibus pert. suis, ecclesiam de Halyfax cum omnibus pert. suis, ecclesiam de Dewesbyry, cum capella de Hertesheved, et omnibus pert. suis, ecclesiam de Birton cum pert. suis, ecclesiam de Majori Sandale cum omnibus pert. suis. Et si forte terre in quibus site sunt predictae ecclesie in alterius alicujus dominium quam in meum, sive per homagium et servitium, sive per maritagium, sive alio quo-



quocunq; modo devenerint, volo nihilominus et percipio, ut predictæ ecclesiæ, et omnes aliæ quas habent de feodo meo predicti Monachi ad sustentationem eorum, libere et quiete semper remaneant, ita ut nullus omnino hominum in eisdem ecclesiis aliquod jus advocationis sive presentationis sibi possit vindicare præter ipsos Monachos meos, quibus totum jus quod unquam habui, vel habere potui, in eisdem ecclesiis, dedi et concessi, nullo mihi vel heredibus meis in eisdem ecclesiis jure retento. Hiis testibus Radulpho de Waren, Hugone de Petroponte, Radulpho de Playz, Rob. de Frivele, Reginaldo de Waren, Adam de Pumg. Gwyd de Mencest. Will. de Drofaio, et multis aliis."

Dugdale has attributed this to the first Earl of Warren and Surry, who died in 1088, the year after the great Survey was finished; but if he is right, it is something strange that no notice is taken of it in that return; on the contrary, we are indirectly told, that at that time there was no church at Halifax, for under the title of Terra Regis in Euruicscyre, it is said, "In Wachfeld cum novem Berewicis, Sandala, Sorebi, &c. sunt duo ecclesiæ," &c. but it is very clear, that the churches of Wakefield and Sandale were at that time subsisting; I would rather therefore attribute the above grant to the second Earl of Warren and Surry, who died in 1138, and who, I have reason to believe, was the first of that family who ever possessed any estates in Yorkshire. It will then seem to follow, that this church was first erected in this Earl's days, and till some proof arises of its greater antiquity, we are in some measure obliged to admit it; but forasmuch as tradition tells us, that this was an hermitage in very antient times, and that prior to the building of any church here, there was a chapel, or religious house, dedicated to St. John Baptist, whom St. Jerome calls the Prince of Hermits, that tradition ought not to be entirely disregarded; for perhaps no better reason can be given why a church should be erected here at all, than that it was a place of reputed sanctity, which it certainly would be, if either that story was true, that the common people were made to believe, that the real Face (or Head) of St. John Baptist was kept here; or that other report

has any foundation, that they were taught to think, that a miracle had happened to the Hair of the holy Virgin, who had suffered by the hands of the Monk: In either case there would, in those superstitious times, be a considerable resort of Pilgrims thither, from whose contributions, or the beneficence and zeal of the owner of the soil, a church, of some kind or other, might arise, where perhaps before there was nothing but an humble cell: And because the place had been sacred to the fore-runner of Christ, the same honor was continued to him under the new establishment, and even continues to the present day, being still distinguished by the name of the church of St. John Baptist.

Before this improvement took place, the religious there depended probably on the charitable contributions of such as came to pay their devotions at that shrine, but a regular establishment would afterwards take place; and accordingly we find it, not very long after the Conquest, going under the name of a Rectory, and Adam de Copley, a younger son of Hugh de Copley, of Copley, in Skircoat, near Halifax, named as one of the Rectors, if not the first, for he was grandson of Adam de Copley, who was slain at the siege of York, in 1070. Whether any thing particular was given to the Rectors of this church, besides the tythes, and other dues, to which they were intitled by law, I think no evidence remains to shew, except in the instance of one undated deed, a copy of which is in my possession, and runs thus: “Ego Rob. filius Ric. Talevas, dedi, &c. Tho. filio Ric. de Copley . . . totam illam terram quam Ricardus pater meus quondam tenuit de Deo et S. Johanne Baptista, et ecclesia de Halifax in villa de Hipperome.” And in another deed, without date, there is mention made of land lying “inter assartum sacerdotis, et magnam viam in Hipperome;” but whether the same as the above is not clear: This latter deed seems to be older than the founding of any chantry in Halifax church, and the former, I think, belonged to the Rectors, or Impropriators, otherwise it had still belonged to the Vicars, which it does not. The income, however, no doubt, was something considerable, both from the
very

very large extent of the parish, and because we find persons of no mean account possessed of it, such as Adam de Copley above-named, whose family was the most flourishing at that time in all those parts; and William de Chameur, the last Rector, who was promoted to the Bishopric of Lofon, in France. But what, I think, proves this, in the strongest manner, is, that the Prior and Convent of Lewis contrived, at the departure of this William, to appropriate this Rectory to themselves; the pretext for which was, that the Court Clergy, and sometimes foreigners, who knew not the English language, had by oppression, and the powerful intreaties, and violent threatenings of great men, been thrust into the same, on account of the great profits thereto belonging, but being more intent upon the fleece than the flock, had miserably neglected their pastoral care; which the Archbishop of York taking into his serious consideration, gave orders to Gilbert de Sancto Leofardo, his Vicar General, (the Archbishop himself being then at the Council of Lyons,) to appropriate the said church of Halifax, with its chapels, and other appendages, to the Priory of Lewis, and to appoint a perpetual Vicar, who should there constantly reside, and the same to be nominated, from time to time, as the church became vacant, by the Prior and Convent of Lewis aforesaid; the said Vicar to be allowed yearly, out of the profits of the living, fifty marks, and to have a piece of land for the erecting of a vicarage-house upon, extending itself in length from a way which was near the bank to the east, to another way westward, and in breadth from a way on the south side of the church-yard, or cemetery, to the land then held by one Richard de Gumar; and to receive all obventions and profits belonging to the altarage of the said church, except the tythe of wool, lambs, and goats; but to take care, at his own expence, of the service of the mother-church and chapels, the chancel, and the payment of procurations, synodals, &c. In consequence of which, the said Gilbert de Sancto Leofardo, having personally celebrated Mass in the said parish church of Halifax, invested one Ingolard de Turbard, at the presentation of the Prior and Convent aforesaid,

to

to the Vicarage of Halifax, on the day of the Invention of the Holy Cross, in the year 1274. The instrument, containing an account of all this, is in the second volume of the Register Books at Halifax, as follows:

Universis Sancte Matris Ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit; Magister Gilbertus de Sancto Leofardo, Vicarius venerabilis Patris Willielmi, Dei gratia Ebor. Archiepiscopi, Anglie Primatis, Salutem in Christo Jesu. Quanto curiosius circuit querens quem devoret humani generis inimicus, et ut infatiabilem sue voraginis libidinem liberius machinetur, tanto studiosius et cautius est sue nequitie conatibus exquisite potentie viribus resistendum, ne fallax astutia nequissimi proditoris oves acephalas subito protrahat ad ruinam. Hinc est, quod cum matrix Ecclesia de Halifax, cum suis Capellis et appenditiis, ab olim stetisset in regimine Exterorum, qui lac et lanam potius quam salutem animarum avidius appetentes, curam spiritualem multis retro temporibus post tergum suum miserabiliter projecerunt, propter ejus Ecclesie uberem fructum et proventus pinguedinem, frequenter clerici curiales, et interdum aliegene, qui linguam regni non noverant, dictam ecclesiam per oppressiones, et potentes principum preces, e manibus virorum religiosorum Prioris et Conventus de Lewis, qui ejusdem Ecclesie sunt patroni, violentis comminationibus extorserunt, et demum admissi ad eandem pretermiserunt miserrime sollicitudinem pastorem. Venerabilis pastor Pater, Dominus noster Archiepiscopus, negligentiam tam miseram advertens et condolens, non mediocriter tactus dolore cordis intrinsicus tante plebi cure solatio destitute, frequenti meditatione et profunda cogitatione deliberavit, sollicit. et revolvens qualiter hujusmodi morbo medicinam perpetuam adhibeat: Sciens igitur idem Dominus noster, quod si perpetuus Vicarius perficeretur, ibidem facturus perpetuam residentiam, assignatis sibi portionibus de proventibus ipsius Ecclesie que sibi sufficerent ad hospitalitates, et cetera onera incumbencia juxta pinguedinem tanti beneficii sustinenda, et quod residuum fuerit de bonis ejusdem in usus cederet Patronorum prospectum foret utiliter animabus et dicti religiosi non mediocriter

mediocriter gauderent hospitalitatem domus sue, quam consueverunt onerare aliquando ultra vires fore feliciter augmentatam. Sepe igitur dictus Dominus noster, nuper versus Lugdunense Concilium personaliter profecturus, nobis injunxit oraculo vive vocis, quod premissa exequerentur celeritate canonica vice sua, eo quod Willielmus de Chameur, tunc Rector Ecclesie, memorate in Episcopatum Lofodonensem noviter constitutus esset. Nos igitur exquisita diligentia fructus et proventus dicte Ecclesie in statera veri pretii ponderantes, quamvis dudum a felicis recordacionis Alexandro Papa IV. concessi fuissent dilectis Priori et Conventui in usus proprios obtinendi, ad institutionem tamen eorum absq; prejudicio concessionis supradicte Vicarie Domini nostri, ordinavimus et statuimus, quod perpetuus Vicarius perficiatur in parochia memorato, sibi et successoribus, portionibus proventuum ipsius assignatis, que secundum communem et consuetam taxationem vere quinquaginta marcas valeant annuatim, residuum vero quod superat cedat in usus proprios et perpetuos Patronorum. Ita tamen quod cedentibus et recedentibus perpetuis Vicariis qui ibidem pro tempore fuerint, predictus Prior et Conventus ad vacationem personas idoneas Domino nostro et successoribus suis canonice presentabunt. Portiones vero in quibus Vicarius consistere debet quas non ordinavimus, statuimus perpetuo idem Vicario infallibiliter adherere sunt infra scripte: Quod habeat placeam sive terram que se extendit in longitudinem a via que est juxta ripam versus orientem, usque ad aliam viam versus occidentem, et in latitudine a via que est juxta Cemiterium versus austrum usq; ad terram quam Richardus de Gumar tenet, in qua Vicarii qui pro tempore fuerint, constructis edibus suis, sumptibus perpetuo sustinendi inhabitabunt. Ita, viz. quod si de dicta terra, vel de ipsius parte, questio contra dictum Vicarium mota fuerit a quocunq; dicti Patroni sumptibus satisfacient petituri; ita quod nihil omnino de dicta terra a Vicario, qui pro tempore fuerit, subtrahetur. Percipiat et Vicarius qui pro tempore fuerit, omnes obventiones et proventus spectantes ad Alteragium, excepta decima lane, et agnorum, et hedorum; cetera

cetera omnia ad Alteragium spectantia, in usum Vicarii cedere decernimus absolute.

“ Vicarius vero servitium matricis ecclesie et capellarum suarum, cancellum, et ornamentum, procuraciones et synodalia, et omnia onera ordinaria, suis sumptibus sustinebit, residuum vero totum, ut supra scriptum est, quod supererit, scilicet fructus et proventus qualescunq; de dicta provenientes, cedere discernimus in usus proprios Patronorum, salva in omnibus Ecclesia Ebor. et Archiepiscopi qui pro tempore fuerit dignitate. Memoratus vero Prior et Conventus de Lewis ordinationem hujusmodi decretum, seu statutum, cum gratiarum actione acceptantes, Ingelardum Turbardum ad Vicariam parochialis Ecclesie de Hallifax, cum suis capellis et appenditiis, nobis vices Domini nostri absentis tum gerentibus presentarunt, cujus presentationis tenor talis est: Venerabili Patri in Christo et Domino, Waltero, Dei gratia Archiepiscopo, Anglie Primati, Prior de Lewis et ejusdem loci Conventus, salutem in Christo Jesu. Licet matrix Ecclesia de Hallifax, cum suis capellis et appenditiis, vestre dioceseos, a felicitis recordationis Alexandro Papa IV. nobis in proprios usus sit concessa, et in ipsam decurso tempore in canone definit. pro canonica confirmatione et consecratione Willielmi de Chameur, nuper Rectoris ejusdem, in Episcopatum Lofonensem, tam jure quam facto vacantem, ingressi sumus juxta seriem grat. memoras, volentes tam quam potestate seu dignitate ordinaria per hujusmodi statutum nostrum prejudicium aliquod generetur, quia perpetuus Vicarius perficiatur qui vobis et vestris successoribus et officialibus, et inferioribus ordinariis, jure precedentibus, de plebis cura respondeat, juxta canonicas sectiones portionibus sibi et manso condecanti, per vos, seu per judicem vestrum, quem ad regimen spiritualium vestre dioceseos et provincie quamdiu abfueritis perfecistis, fideliter assignandis, quibus juxta qualitatem tanti beneficii posset hospitalitatem, et cetera onera incumbentia, honorifice supportare, dilectum Clericum nostrum, Ingelardum Turbardum, ad Vicariam perpetuam prefate Ecclesie, cum suis capellis et appenditiis, vestre Paternitati tenore presentium presentamus, rogantes quatenus manso, ut predictum est,

est condecanti, et portionibus ad dictam Vicariam designatis, et vero valore taxatis, quod valeant ad minus, secundum commune et consuetam estimationem patrie, quinquaginta marcas annuatim, dictum Ingelardum Clericum nostrum admittatis ad eandem, et instituitis, seu institui faciatis, continuam residentiam eidem prout justum fuerit injungentes. Nos vero promittimus bona fide, et tenore presentium protestamur contra actum vestrum, seu ejus, qui vices vestras suppleverit in premissis, quicumq; arte seu ingenio per nos seu per alios nullatenus de cetero veniemus. In cujus rei testimonium, Sigillum commune Capituli nostri presentibus duximus apponendum. Dat. in Capitulo nostro de Lewes, in Octavis Purificationis beate Marie, anno Dom. 1273. Nos igitur die Inventionis Sancte Crucis, Anno Gratie 1274, in Ecclesia parochiali supra scripto, nobis personaliter Missam celebrantibus, populo parochiali congregatis, eundem Ingelardum premissis portionibus, et eosdem religiosos toto residuo solenniter investivimus, residentiam eidem prout justum fuerit injungentes. In cujus rei testimonium Sigillum meum proprium, una cum Sigillo Officialis Ebor. duxi presentibus apponendum. Datum et actum die et anno supra scriptis; presentibus Magistris Richardo Wickam, tunc Officiali Archidiaconatus Ebor. Gilberto de Angell, Rectore Ecclesie de Thornhill, Tho. de Bolcan, Rectore Ecclesie de Burstall, et Tho. Rectore Ecclesie de Heaton, tunc Decano Loci, Magistro Hugone de Sancto Oswaldo, Dom. nost. Sequestratore, Dom. Willielmo de Mocham, Conventus Lewicensis, et Nicholao Manfo, et Johanne de Cunsbrooke, Monachis ejusdem Loci, cum multis aliis."

The word *Alterage* in the above deed being of doubtful signification, a dispute very soon arose to what kind of tythes, &c. the Vicar of Halifax was really intitled, for he seems to have laid claim to the tythe from calves and mills, and to mortuaries, which the Patrons of the Church denied him; but this was finally decided by the Archbishop of York, with the consent of both parties, that the Vicar and his successors

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should

should have the^t said mortuaries and tythes of mills and calves, paying yearly to the said Prior and Convent the sum of 4l. 13s. The instrument, which is now to be met with at York, in Corbrigge's Register, fol. 10, runs thus:

“Universis presentes Literas inspecturis vel audituris, W. permissione divina Ebor. Archiepis. Anglie Primas, Salutem in Domino Salutis Authore. Cum inter Priorem et Conventum Sancti Pancratii de Lewes, Cicestrensis dioceseos, quibus Ecclesia de Halifax, nostre dioceseos, tam auctoritate apostolica quam etiam nostra, in usus proprios est concessa, ex parte una, super decimis molendinorum, vitulorum, et mortuariis, in vivis animalibus, in quibus idem Prior et Conventus per ordinationem olim super taxationem Vicarie ejusdem Ecclesie factam, se et Ecclesiam suam enormiter lesos esse dicebant; et Ingelardum Turberd, Vicarium ejusdem Ecclesie, ex altera, questio movetur. Nos, pro bono pacis et concordie, quam ubiq; et maxime inter subditos nostros fovere et nutrire optamus, de consensu et voluntate expressa Juliani de Landona et Richardi de Meltona, Procuratorum ejusdem Prioris et Conventus, ad hoc specialiter constitutorum, et Vicarii predicti coram nobis specialiter comparentis ab ordinatione, super taxationem ejusdem Vicarie predicta in hoc recedentes, statuimus et ordinamus, quod idem Vicarius, et successores sui, decimas predictas molendinorum, vitulorum, et mortuaria, integre percipiant; ipse autem Vicarius, et successores sui, imperpetuum predicto Priori et successoribus suis, et Conventui, vel eorum certo attornato, seu nuntio, solvere teneantur singulis annis quatuor libras et tredecim solidos sterlingorum, apud Ecclesiam de Halifax predictam, ad duos anni terminos, viz. in festo Sancti Oswaldi unam medietatem, et in festo Resurrectionis Dominice aliam medietatem, quam ordinationem Procuratores predicti pro antedicto Priore et successoribus suis, et predicto Conventu, et predictus Vicarius, pro se et successoribus suis, omolagaverunt et approbaverunt, et bona fide et in verbo veritatis ad invicem promiserunt, pro se et successoribus suis, observare et inviolabiliter custodire, aliis omnibus

nibus in ordinatione et taxatione Vicarie predictæ factis et habitis in suo robore remanentibus. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras patentes in perpetuum duraturas et valituras, Sigillo nostro fecimus communiri. Dat. apud Schireburne, 2^{do} Idus Julii, anno Gratie 1275."

Besides the above annual payment, there seems to have been something paid to the Incumbent of Dewsbury Church, either by the Convent of Lewis, or the Vicar of Halifax, but probably the former, for in the endowment deed of that Church, in 1349, as I am informed, are these words, "Decimæ et portiones Garbarum de Eccleshill, Halifax, Dalton, Huddersfield, Almondbury dictæ Ecclesiæ de Dewsbury debit. et ab antiquo solvi consuet. &c." And in confirmation of this I have seen a deed at Plain Trees, in Shelf, wherein mention was made of tythes in the township of Hipperholme, which were parcel of the rectory of Dewsbury. It is not easy to account for the beginning of this custom, unless we have recourse to the opinion that Dewsbury is the Mother Church of all this part of the country, Paulinus, Archbishop of York, having officiated here in the year 626, before Churches in common were built, and perhaps ordered something of that kind to be erected here; and to the support of such as propagated Christianity at this place, tythes might be brought from distant parts of the country, and some small reservations made, as Churches were afterwards permitted to be built in different parts of that district; this seems to be agreeable to the words, "ab antiquo solvi consuet." but the disuse of payment has long since put an end to all this.

With respect to the changing the Church of Halifax from a Rectory to a Vicarage, the following Bull of Pope Alexander is inserted in the abovementioned register of Archbishop Corbrigge, fol. 9.

"Alexander Episcopus, Servus Servorum Dei, dilectis filiis Priori et Conventui Lewicensibus, Cluniacensis Ordinis, Cisterciensis Dioceseos, Salutem et Apostolicam Benedictionem. Cum Ecclesia vestra hospitalitate habeatur conspicua, et in ea specialiter vigeat observantia regularis, dignum arbitramur

et decens, ut ipsam donis extollamus specialium gratiarum; hinc est, quod nos vestris supplicationibus inclinati, presentium vobis tenore concedimus, ut cedente aut decedente Willielmo, Rectore Ecclesie de Halifax, Ebor. Dyoces. in qua jus optinetis, ut asseritis, patronatus, Ecclesiam ipsam, cum pertinentiis suis, in usus vestros perpetuo retinere, ac ipsius corporalem possessionem, per vos, vel per alium, seu alios, ordinarii, vel cujuscunq; irrequisito consensu, ingredi libere valeatis; Vicario ipsius Ecclesie pro sustentatione sua, et ejusdem Ecclesie oneribus supportandis, congrua portione de ipsius proventibus reservata. Non obstante, si felicitis recordationis J. Papa, predecessor noster, vel nos mandavimus, sub quacunq; forma verborum alicui de beneficio, aut beneficiis, ad vestram collationem seu presentationem spectantibus provideri, quibus quoad affectionem aliorum beneficiorum pro tempore vacantium, nolumus auctoritate presentium prejudicium generari. Nos em̃ [perhaps etiam, or etenim] decernimus irritum et inane, si quod contra hujus concessionis nostre tenorem a quocunq; contigerit attemptari. Nulli ergo omnino homini liceat hanc paginam nostre concessionis infringere, vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignationem omnipotentis Dei et Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum. Dat. Viterbii, Idus Augusti, Pontificatus nostri anno tertio."

The following also (entered in the same Register-book) was sent to the Abbot of St. Alban's, empowering him to give possession of the church of Halifax to the Prior and Convent of Lewis.

"Alexander Episcopus, Servus Servorum Dei, dilecto filio Abbati Sancti Albani, Ordinis Sancti Benedicti, Lincolnienſis Dioceseos, Salutem et Apostolicam Benedictionem. Cum Ecclesia Lewicensis, Cluniacensis Ordinis, Ciceſtriensis Dyoceseos, hospital. habeat conspici. et in ea special. vigeat observantia regularis, dignum arbitramur et decens ut ipsam donis extollamus donis specialium gratiarum; hinc est quod nos dilectorum fili-

orum

orum Prioris et Conventus ipsius Ecclesie supplicationibus inclinati eis per nostras literas duximus concedendum, ut cedente aut decedente Willielmo, Rectore Ecclesie de Halifax, Ebor. Dioc. in qua iidem Prior et Conventus jus optinent, sicut asserunt, Ecclesiam ipsam cum pert. suis in usus suos perpetuo retinere, ac ipsius corporalem possessionem per se vel per alium, seu alios, Ordinarii cujuscunq; alterius irrequisito consensu ingredi libere valeant, Vicario ipsius Ecclesie pro sustentatione sua, et ejusdem Ecclesie oneribus supportandis, congrua portione de ipsius proventibus reservata. Non obstante, si felicitis recordationis J. Papa, predecessor noster, vel nos mandavimus, sub quacunq; forma verborum alicui de Beneficio, aut Beneficiis, ad ipsorum collationem seu presentationem spectantibus provideri, quibus quoad assecutionem aliorum beneficiorum pro tempore vacantium, nolumus auctoritate literarum nostrarum prejudicium generari. Nos etiam decernimus irritum et inane si quod contra hujus concessionis nostre tenorem a quocunq; contigerit attemptari. Quocirca discretionis tue per Apostolica scripta mandamus, quatenus cedente aut decedente Rectore predicto, eosdem Priorem et Conventum, vel Procuratorem suum, eorum nomine, in corporalem possessionem ipsius Ecclesie ac pert. ejusdem, per te vel per alium inducas et defendas inductos, amoto ab ea quolibet illicito detentore, contradictores per censuram ecclesiasticam apostolice proposita compescendo; non obstante si aliquibus personis communiter vel divisim a sede apostolica sit indultum, quod interdicti, suspendi, vel excommunicari non possint per literas dicte sedis, nisi in eis de indulto hujus et toto tenore ipsius plena et expressa mentio habeatur, et qualibet alia indulgentia generali vel speciali per quam effectus presentium impediri valeat, vel differri, et de qua vel cujus toto tenore facienda esset in presentibus mentio specialis. Dat Viterbii, Idus Augusti, Pontificatus nostri anno tertio."

The above Abbot of St. Alban's deputed the Dean of Doncaster to execute this commission, as appears by the following, entered in the same Register:

"Reve-

“ Reverende discretionis R. miseratione divina Abbati de Sancto Albano, Executori Mandati Apostolici deputato, Decanus Donecaster, Salutem in salutis aucthore. Mandatum vestrum recepi in hec verba : R. Miseratione divina Abbas de Sancto Albano, Executor Mandati Apostolici deputatus, discreto Viro Decano Donecaster, et Vicario de Broadwell, Salutem in Domino. Cum Ecclesia de Halifax, cujus jus patronatus spectat ad religiosos viros Priorem et Conventum de Lewes, de jure et de facto, prout ex certa relatione didicimus, vacat, et aucthoritate bone memorie Alexandri Pape, quam vobis mittimus inspiciendam, dictis religiosis viris in usus proprios sit concessa, vobis mandamus, firmiter injungentes quatenus dictos religiosos, aut eorum certum Procuratorem, in corporalem dicte Ecclesie possessionem inducatis, et inductos, vice nostra protegatis et defendatis contradictores et rebelles, per censuram ecclesiasticam compescendo ; quod si ambo Vicarii non possitis, unum vestrum presens mandatum nihilominus exequetur, quid super premissis feceritis nobis per literas vestras patentes continentes constare faciatis. In cujus rei memoriam has literas nostras vobis mittimus patentes, datas apud Sanctum Albanum, die Mercurii proxime post festum Sancti Vincentii, Anno Dom. 1273. Quod quidem mandatum vestrum in presentia Magistri Gilberti de Sancto Leofardo, tunc Vicarii Dom. Archiepiscopi Ebor. Magistri Radulphi de Wykeham, Officialis Archidiac. Ebor. Mag. Gilb. de Byngley, Rect. Ecclesie de Yomhill, Magistri Hugonis de Sancto Oswaldo, tunc Sequestratoris Archiepisc. Ebor. Decani de Pontefract, et multorum aliorum plenarie sum executus. In cujus rei testimonium presentibus Sigillum Decanatus Donecaster duxi apponendum. Dat. apud Broadwell, quinto Nonas Maii, 1274.”

The Rectory of Halifax being thus become inappropriate, and the Vicarage fixed in one Clergyman, who was called the perpetual Vicar thereof, because obliged to perpetual residence, there seems not to have been any material alteration made in the constitution thereof till the year 1535, when a composition was
made

made before Edward Archbishop of York. This composition, which is very long, and drawn up in Latin, may be seen in Lee's Register at York, fol. 113, and recites, that disputes had arisen between Robert Croham, Prior of St. Pancrace, at Lewes, and the Convent there, proprietors of the parish church of Halifax, and the chapels or churches of Heptonstall and Eland, and other chapels dependant on the said church, on the one part, and Henry Savile, Knt. and many others therein named, landholders and inhabitants within the said parish, or vicarage, on the other part, concerning the tythes of wheat, rye, barley, oats, beans, pease, and hay, (*tritici, filiginis, ordeï, avenarum, fabarum et pisarum, et fœni,*) within the limits of the said parish or vicarage, and payable to the said Prior and Convent, which disputes having continued for near three years, as well in the Court of Chancery as in the Consistory Court of the Archbishop of York, it was at last agreed between Thomas Standeven and John Todd, Proctors for the said Prior and Convent, and Brian Lewty and John Wright, Proctors for the said Sir Henry Savile, &c. being all of them duly authorised thereto, that for the future all landholders within the said parish, or vicarage, their heirs, assigns, and successors, whether any grain (as above) or hay be on their premises or not, should pay to the said Prior and Convent yearly, on the 29th day of September, and 2d day of February, certain sums of money in the said composition mentioned, and annexed to the name of each landholder respectively, in lieu and full compensation of all tythes as abovementioned, for ever. And for the waste grounds or commons which should, after the first day of October, 1535, be inclosed and improved, so that any of the above kinds of grain or hay should grow thereon, the said landholders, their heirs, &c. should give up to the said Prior and Convent the tenth part thereof, or make composition for the same; all the waste grounds or commons within the vill of Skircoite, on the east side of Westhارة-lane only excepted, which should pay no tythe, besides the sum or sums of money mentioned in the above composition. And it was farther agreed, that

that in case of non-payment, as above, the said Prior and Convent should have liberty to take the tenth part of the said tythes in kind, only the non-payment of one not to be any prejudice to another.

This composition was produced by the above four Proctors before Edward Lee, Archbishop of York, at Cawood, Nov. 23, 1536, and then and there confirmed.

The authority to the representatives for the Prior and Convent at Lewis is here said to be "*sub ipsorum Sigillo communi in cera virida, scripto in circumferentia ejusdem, Sigillum commune Prioris et Conventus Monasterii Sancti Pancratii de Lewes, cum nonnullis imaginibus ex utraq; parte ejusdem existentibus.*"

After the above composition new difficulties and disputes arose, which, at last, were referred to the decision of Thomas, Earl of Suffex, and Robert, Earl of Leicester, as Commissioners appointed by the Star Chamber, to hear and determine the same, who, Nov. 28, 1572, ordered, first, that all actions, suits, demands, complaints, and contentions should cease. Secondly, That whereas the above composition had, in some parts, been corrupted and altered, though it was not manifestly proved by whom, it should be taken and expounded for so much as remained in esse, to be, and to have been from the beginning the same, without alteration, as it was then in esse, remaining in the custody of John Lacy, and recorded in the Register Book at York, and as though it had never been corrupted or altered, notwithstanding any objection which had been made of corruption, forgery, rasure, or alteration, and so to remain in force during the time of all such leases as were granted, in possession or reversion, to any person, by the Prior and Convent of Lewes. And for avoiding of future deceit, each party was to have the said composition, as it remained in esse, to be exemplified under the Great Seal of England. Thirdly, All such as had any lands, &c. within the Vicarage of Halifax, expressed in the above composition, should hold and enjoy their tythes of corn and hay,
and

and other tythes whatsoever, without interruption of Robert Waterhouse, and Gregory Waterhouse, (both of Syddal, father and son, defendants in this cause,) and should pay yearly, during their interest therein, such several sums of money, for the said tythes, as were expressed in the above composition, to the said Robert and Gregory Waterhouse, between the 29th of September and the 26th of February, which times were also appointed for the payment of all rents appointed to be yearly paid by these orders. Fourthly, That Robert Waterhouse, defendant, and others there named, should be admitted to enter into the composition gratis, and that the rest of the inhabitants and owners should be admitted, paying rateably towards the expences of the suit, as settled by Sir Thomas Gargreave, Knt. and Laurence Meres, esq; the Queen's Council in the North. Fifthly, That all inhabitants and landholders within the said Vicarage, whose ancestors or tenants, or they themselves, had any custom to pay money for their said tythes of corn and hay, and were not expressly named in the above composition, should have their customs, to be settled before the said Sir Thomas Gargreave and Laurence Meres. Sixthly, The owners of waste grounds inclosed between the date of the composition and these orders, to pay yearly to the said Robert Waterhouse and Gregory Waterhouse, during their interest therein, for said tythes, three pence per acre, except the wastes inclosed within the townships of Southouram and Halifax, or else the same Robert and Gregory to take the benefit of the law against such as refuse. Seventhly, For every acre of waste ground or common inclosed after the date of these orders, except the wastes within the township of Southouram, and what was excepted in the composition within Skircoat, and except the common of Halifax town, all which were to pay nothing, should yearly be paid the sum of two pence per acre, after the rate of the number of acres contained in his copy, or other antient writings, and not after any new survey. Eighthly, Sir Thomas Gargreave, and Laurence Meres, were to call before them such persons as made default of pay-

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ment

ment, and commit them to prison till payment was made. Ninthly, Whereas the tythes of the township of Eland were in the tenure of Mrs. Savile, of Bradley, by virtue of a lease granted by Robert Waterhouse, for the yearly rent of 3l. 3s. 4d. the validity of which lease depended much on the trial of the matters in controversy, touching the corrupting and altering of the said composition, the said Sir Thomas and Laurence were to endeavor to redeem the said lease, and to cause the said rent to be equally rated and assessed upon the lands within the said township of Eland; and in case of non-success, to advertise the said Earls thereof, who would undertake it themselves. Tenthly, All persons within Halifax and Southouram, who had taken their tythes of Gregory Waterhouse, were only to pay one half to him during his interest. Eleventhly, Whereas John Lacy, of Cromwelbothom, held tythes in Southouram, by a lease from Robert Waterhouse, he was to be dealt with as directed in the case of Mrs. Savile. Twelfthly, Both parties to confirm and ratify all writings which should be devised for assurance of the premises, and do all acts requisite for the full performing of the same, either by Parliament, or other lawful means.

This is the substance of the orders made by these two earls, to which they set their hands and seals, Nov. 28, 1572, 15 Eliz. and the whole was confirmed by Act of Parliament, dated at Westminster the 8th day of February, 18 Eliz. Since which time no alteration of any consequence, which I have heard of, has been made. The present owners of this modus, so settled as above, are, for Warley, Midgley, Wadsworth, Heptonstall, and Stansfield, Mr. Cockcroft, of Mayroid, in Wadsworth aforesaid; and for the rest of the vicarage, Mr. Batty, of Crossland, in the parish of Huddersfield.

[illegible]

EXPLANATION of the preceding TABLE.

In the column where the names of the towns are, mention is made of such as are within the forest of Hardwic, and such as are without, with respect to the custom of the Vicar's dues only, no regard being had to the gibbet law.

Under number 1, it appears that 3d. is paid for every Communicant within the liberty of Hardwic, and 2½d. for all without the liberty, except the towns of Northouram, Shelf, Hipperholm, and Southouram; and the reason why these are upon a different footing from the rest, does not appear, except that they are within the division of Halifax. It is said to have been a badge of the forest ground, which the inhabitants were contented to pay in such towns where they could use no tillage, by reason of the deer and savage beasts, but in that case there had been no exception of towns out of the forest. In fact, houses are not titheable by statute, but by custom, and at present it is not known what, more than custom, has made this difference; the antiquity of it, however, is sufficient to give it the sanction of a law.

Communicants, as under number 2, pay the same invariable sum throughout the Vicarage.

Under numbers 3, and 4, it appears that renewed cows pay the same in Heptonstall division, as within the liberty of Hardwic, except that four renews in the former, pay only 10d. Strips are only one penny each out of the liberty, let there be ever so many strips paid for with renewed cows. Within the liberty they pay as expressed in the two columns. By renewed cows is meant, such as have calved since the last Easter, when it is supposed they were paid for; and by strips, such as have not calved since the last Easter. No cow is liable to be paid for, by the custom of this parish, till she has had a calf, for without calving she cannot be milked.

Under numbers 5, and 6, in Eland division, a modus is paid of 4d. for every litter of pigs, and the same for every set goose; and by the custom, the modus is to be paid for every set goose, whether she produces young or not; but except there is one pig, or more, there is no litter. If a goose be sitting before Easter Sunday,

Sunday, she is paid for immediately, though the young are not produced, but if she begins to fit after Easter Sunday, she is not to be paid for till the year following. In this chapelry, or division, there is no tything of pigs or geese in kind. In Halifax division it is in the choice of the Vicar whether he will tythe pigs and geese in kind or not; when the former are paid for by modus, they are to be valued at the then market price, at two weeks old, allowing to the owner of the sow six-pence for the boar, which six-pence is allowed both when a modus is paid for pigs, and when they are tithed in kind. When geese are paid for in this division, they are to be valued at one shilling each. In Heptonstall division, no geese are to be paid for which did not survive Michaelmas-day, except the owner takes them for his own use, or sells them, for in either case it is presumed they would have lived longer than Michaelmas-day, and are to be paid for accordingly.

Linn looms, as under number 7, pay four-pence within the liberty of Hardwic, and three-pence without. Ploughs are one penny each throughout the Vicarage. As to mortuaries, if a man dies, not being possessed of goods to the value of six pounds thirteen shillings, nothing is due to the Vicar; where such are due, they are paid, as in the above table, agreeable to the statute, 21 Hen. VIII. cap. 6.

What dues and modus's belong to the Vicar of Halifax from mills, may be seen in the Register there, for the year 1693.

In the Certificate of Robert, Archbishop of York, and others, authorized by commission to survey all chauntries, hospitals, colleges, free chapels, fraternities, brotherhoods, gilds, and salaries of stipendiary priests having perpetual salaries, &c. with the goods and ornaments to the same belonging, within the county of York, city of York, and Kingston upon Hull, with the yearly deductions going out of the same, it appears (from an old copy in my possession) that in Halifax Church were, 1. The Chauntry of the Trinity, founded by John Willoughby, yearly value four pounds. 2. Hunter's Chauntry, yearly value four pounds thirteen shillings. 3. The perpetual stipend or service

at

at the rood altar there, yearly value three pounds eighteen shillings. 4. Brigg's Chauntry, yearly value four pounds, thirteen shillings, and four-pence. 5. Firth's Chauntry, yearly value three pounds, six shillings, and eight-pence. To which Stevens, in his Supplement, vol. i. p. 68, adds, The service of the Morrow Mass in the said Church, yearly value fifty-one shillings and ten-pence; differing in nothing else from the above, except making the yearly value of Brigg's Chauntry four-pence less, and that of Firth's eight-pence. As to the first of these, I find that Thomas Willeby founded a Chauntry on the south side of Halifax Church, and to endow it, feoffed Sir John Nevil, Knt. Thomas Nevil, Esq; his son and heir, Thomas Willeby, his kinsman, and others, in lands in Priestley, in Hipperholm, to the yearly value of six marks, in June, 9 Henry VII. In Halifax Register is the following entry: "Dom. Thomas Gleydehyll Cantarist. in Cantar. voc. Wylbe
"Chantre, ac quondam Vicarius de Cunnesburghe, sepult. 12
"Maii, 1541." The lands belonging to this Chauntry were granted by Edward VI. in the third year of his reign, to Thomas Gargrave, Knt. and William Adam, jun. In Willis's History of Mitred Abbies, vol. ii. p. 292. in a list of pensions paid in 1553, to incumbents of Chauntries, under Wylby's, one Richard Northend was then in possession thereof, but his annuity, on some account or other, is only put down at three pounds twelve shillings, which gives room to suspect that the rest are undervalued.

The following is the original institution of this Chauntry, taken from an old Manuscript in my possession, transcribed verbatim, though it appears to be a little incorrect:

"In nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti, Amen. Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis presentibus et futuris ad quorum notitiam hoc presens scriptum indentatum et tripertitum pervenerit, Johannes Willebye, parochie de Halifax, Salutem in Domino sempiternam, et rei geste memoriam perpetuam. Cum inter cetera reparationis humane remedia, Missarum solemnia precipua tutissimaq; ab omnibus Christi cultoribus, conde-
cet

cet reputari, in quibus a malis retrahimur et confortamur in bono, ac ad virtutum et gratiarum proficimus incrementum; ut igitur per frequentem missarum celebrationem presentium in ecclesia parochiali S. Johannis Baptiste de Halifax, in com. Ebor. divinus cultus augmentetur, et eo celebrior habeatur, quodq; in eadem ecclesia, sive cemeterio ejusdem, corpus meum Deo disponente recipiet sepulturam. Hinc est quod ego prefatus Johannes Willebye, per cartam meam indentatam et tripertitam, concessi, tradidi, feoffavi, et liberavi Johanni Nevil, Militi, Tho. Nevil, filio et heredi apparenti ipsius Johannis, Magistro Ricardo Symmes, Vicario Ecclesie parochialis de Halifax, Will^o. Symmes, filio et heredi Willⁱ. Symmes, Johanni Lacy, filio et heredi apparenti Tho. Lacye, Armigeri, Magistro Tho. Savile, Vicario de Brayvell, Will^o. Rookes, Johanni Stanclif, Law. Bairstowe, Tho. Smith, Tho. Willeby, Rob^o. Otes, et Tho. Oldfeld, omnia messuagia, terras, tenementa, redditus, servicia, et reversiones mea, cum pert. in Hipperhome, in parochia de Halifax predict. una cum omnibus aliis terris et tenementis meis in eadem parochia. Et similiter sursum reddidi in manus tenentium Manerii de Hipperhom, omnia terras et tenementa mea, cum pert. in Hipperhom et alibi, in parochia de Halifax predict. tent. per rotulam Curie, secundum consuetudinem ejusdem manerii, ad opus predictorum Johannis Nevil, etc. et heredum suorum, prout per predictam cartam indentatam, et similiter in predicta sursum redditione plenius liquet. Cujus quidem carte et similiter copie sursum redditionis predict. cum una parte hujus scripti indentati, una pars remanet cum predictis feoffatis meis, alia vero pars ejusdem Carte, cum copia predicta, et alia parte hujus scripti indentati, remanet cum Tho. Gledhill, primo Capellano per me prefatum Johannem Willeby ordinato administrandum in celebratione Missarum ad altare S. Trinitatis, in Ecclesia parochiali de Halifax, ex parte australi ejusdem Ecclesie, et successoribus suis, imperpetuum. Tertia vero pars ejusdem carte, simul cum copia predicta, et tertia parte hujus scripti indentati, remanet penes prefatum Tho. Willeby, et heredes suos, imperpetuum.

petuum. Que quidem omnia et singula predicta messuagia, terre, tenementa, redditus, servicia, et reversiones, cum suis pert. sunt annui valoris sex marcarum ultra reprisas. Hab. et ten. omnia et singula predicta terre, tenemente, redditus, servicia, et reversiones, cum suis pert. prefatis Johanni Nevil, &c. her. et affig. suis imperpetuum, modo et forma conditionibus subsequen- tibus, viz. quod iidem Johes, &c. et assignati sui, et eorum quilibet, permittent Tho. Willobye, consanguineum meum, et heredes suos, tenere et occupare omnia et singula predicta mes- suagia, terras, et tenementa, cum suis pert. imperpetuum, in forma sequente, viz. iidem Tho. et heredes sui annuatim reddendo et solvendo de eisdem tenementis Tho. Gleedhill, primo Capel- lano, per me prefatum Johem Willebye ordinandum ad minis- trandum et celebrandum cotidie Missas, et alia divina servitia, in dicta ecclesia parochiali S. Johis, Baptiste de Halifax, ad altare S. Trinitatis, in parte australi ejusdem Ecclesie, sex marcas, exeuntes de omnibus messuagiis, terris, et tenementis supradictis, ad duos anni terminos, viz. ad festum Pentecostes, et S. Martini in hyeme, per equales porciones annuatim solvendas. Et si contingat pre- dictum redditum sex marcarum aretro fore in parte, vel in toto, per aliquod festum quo solvi debeat, per spacium dimidii unius anni, prefato Tho. Gleedhill, primo Capellano, vel succes- soribus suis, non solum, ex tunc volo et ordino, quod predicti Johannes Nevile, etc. feoffati mei, intrabunt in omnia et singula predicta messuagia, terras, et tenementa, cum pert. imperpetuum, et predictum Thomam, et heredes suos, expellent et amovent, et dimittent eadem tenementa alicui alie persone, sive aliquibus personis, ad placitum et voluntatem suam, ad usum et magis proficuum predicti Capellani, et successorum suorum: Ita semper, quod permittent Capellanum Cantarie predictae, et successores suos, annuatim percipere exitus et proficua omnium et singulorum messuagiorum, terrarum, et tenementorum predictorum, ad sus- tentationem suam, circa Missas et alia divina obsequia et servitia supradicta ministrand. et celebrand. Proviso semper, quod si con- tingat Johannam, uxorem mei prefati Johis Willebye, me eun- dem Johem supervisere, quod tunc predicti feoffati mei permit- tant

tant eandem Johannam habere et tenere tertiam partem omnium terrarum et tenementorum predictorum, durante vita sua, pro et nomine dotis sue, vel quod permetterent ipsam percipere et recipere exitus et proficua de tertia parte omnium et singulorum eorundem messuagiorum, terrarum, et tenementorum predict. cum pert. durante vita sua, et post mortem suam, tunc predictus Capellanus, et successores sui, percipiant et habeant predictas sex marcas de exitibus et proficuis terrarum et tenementorum in forma predicta. Item volo et ordino, quod cum predicta Cantaria vacaverit, post mortem mei predicti Joh̃is Willebye, quod predicti feoffati mei permittent unum idoneum Capellanum, per predictum Tho. Willebye, seu per heredes ipsius Tho. juxta formam subscriptam ad dictum officium observandum, post quamlibet vacationem per imperpetuum nominandum, recipere sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum, sex marcas, exeuntes de omnibus messuagiis, terris, et tenementis supradictis, ad duos anni terminos superius limitatos. Et ulterius ego prefatus Joh̃es Willebye volo et ordino, quod predictus Capellanus modernus, et omnes alii Capellani per prefatum Tho. Willebye, et heredes suos, ac omnes alii Capellani, quacunq; forma ad dictum officium temporibus futuris ordinand. et nominand. sint personaliter residentes infra dictam ecclesiam singulis diebus dicendo matutinas, horas canonicas, vespervas, et completorias, ac missam, quotidie ad altare prenominationum in honorem et laudem S. Trinitatis, et gloriosissime Virginis Marie, Matris Domini nostri Jesu Christi, et beati Petri Apostoli, et omnium Sanctorum, et quod oret pro anima mei prefati Johannis Willebye, cum ab hac luce migravero, ac pro animabus uxorum et omnium liberorum meorum, necnon parentum et omnium benefactorum meorum, et omnium fidelium defunctorum. Et quod idem Capellanus, et omnes alii post se, qualibet die lune celebrent Missam de requie pro anima mei predicti Johannis, et animabus supradictis. Item volo et ordino, quod idem Capellanus modernus, et omnes alii Capellani post ipsum, ad missam suam quotidie ad primum lavatorium suum oret pro me in forma sequente: "Ye shall praye for the soule of
" John Willebye, founder of this Chauntrye and Service, and for

“ the foules of his two wives, his children, his fader, his moder
 “ foules, and all his elders foules ;” et instanter ibidem dicat De
 profundis usq; ad finem. Et quod dictus Capellanus moder-
 nus, nec aliquis Capellanus post ipsum, non se absentent a dicto
 servicio et ecclesia ultra spatium unius mensis ad unum tempus,
 aut vicibus interpolatis numerandis singulis annis ad majus, quin
 sit cum licentia predicti Tho. vel heredum suorum, sub pœna
 amotionis ab officio suo, revocationis, et adnullationis conces-
 sionis sue ejusdem officii per presens factum. Item volo et or-
 dino, quod predictus Tho. Gledhill, Capellanus modernus, et
 omnes alii Capellani, post mortem, sessionem, seu amotionem
 ejusdem Tho. Gledhill, temporibus futuris nominandi, singulis
 diebus dominicis et festivis personaliter sint presentes in choro
 ejusdem Ecclesie temporibus matutinarum missarum et vespera-
 rum, suis suppeliciis induti, ut legant et psallent, prout Vicario
 ejusdem Ecclesie pro tempore existenti decenter et congrue vide-
 bitur expedire, ut in constitutionibus Ecclesie Metropolitane pro-
 inde constitutis plenius liquet. Et predictus Capellanus moder-
 nus, et omnes alii Capellani, post mortem, sessionem, seu remo-
 tionem dicti Capellani ab officio suo, temporibus futuris nomi-
 nandi, singulis annis facient anniversaria predicti Joh̃is Willebye,
 illa die qua contingat eundem Johannem obire. Item volo et
 ordino, quod predictus Capellanus modernus, et omnes alii Ca-
 pellani post ipsum, ad predictum officium aliquo modo ordinandi
 et nominandi, omnia res, libros, jocalia, et ornamenta dicto of-
 ficio pertinentia, non alienabunt, impignorabunt, nec elongabunt.
 Preterea volo et ordino, quod predictus Tho. Gledhill, Capella-
 nus modernus, aut aliquis alius Capellanus post ipsum, ad dictum
 officium temporibus futuris quoquomodo nominandus, aliqua
 bona, res, jocalia ad officium predictum pertinentes, consump-
 serit, delapidaverit, non sufficienter reparaverit, et conservaverit,
 seu si de incontinentia, furto, rapina, perjurio, seu aliquo alio
 notabili et famoso crimine convictus fuerit, vel si suspensionem,
 vel irregularitatem, seu alicujus membri mutelationem, quibus ab
 executione ordinis Sacerdotalis, et missarum celebrationem per
 imperpetuum impediatur, ex reatu suo proprio incurrat, aut quod
 officio

officio predicto deservire, seu ibidem moram trahere non poterit, extunc a dicto officio tanquam inhabilis per ipsum prefatum Tho. Willebye, aut per heredes suos, seu alios ad hoc deputatos, amotus sit penitus et privatus. Et ulterius volo et ordino, quod quoties contingat predictum Tho. Willebye, et heredes suos, seu aliorum aliquem in hujusmodi nominationis et ordinationis negotio, cum officium ministrationis in celebratione missarum ad altare predictum, in forma predicta, sessaverit, nec legentes, seu remissos existere, ita quod infra quadraginta dies tempore sessionis officii predicti continue numerandos nullum idoneum Capellandum ad officium predictum exercendum, ut permittitur per litteras suas patentes sigillatos, ordinent seu nominent, si notitiam inde habuerunt, totiens incontinenter vigore presentis ordinationis et voluntatis mee, absq; aliquo hujusmodi aut ministerio jure nominand. et ordinand. ea vice sicut al. consimiles casus defectus, vel negligentia predicti Tho. Willebye, et heredum suorum a se obtulerit, et non aliter ad Vicariam Ecclesie parochialis de Halifax, qui pro tempore fuerit, hoc pacto et hac lege devolvatur, ut ipse Vicarius infra quadraginta dies post habitam ei notitiam de defectu, five negligentia hujusmodi predicti Tho. Willeby, aut heredum suorum, aut alicujus eorundem consimiliter numerandos, habilem et idoneum Capellandum ad dictum officium ordinet et nominet, in forma predicta. Quod si contingat negligentem vel remissum in hac parte fore, et nequaquam infra quadraginta dies unum habilem et idoneum Capellandum ad officium predictum nominare et ordinare, extunc transacto quadraginta dierum spatio jus plene providendi, ordinandi, et nominandi habilem et idoneum Capellandum ad officium predictum, ad predictos feoffatos, seu ad majorem partem eorundem, si inde inter eos plane concordare nequiverint, devolvat et pertineat ut ipsi secundum Deum et sanam conscientiam suam de idoneo Capellano ad predictum officium frequentandum in forma superius ordinata provideant. Et insuper ego prefatus Johannes Willebye volo et ordino, quod quotiens contingat predict. Johem Nevile, etc. feoffatos meos, in messuagiis, terris, et tenementis supradictis, ab hac luce migrare et obire, ita quod sint nisi quatuor persone vi-

ventes ad minus, totiens illi qui socios suos superavixerint, facient statum duobus senioribus et discretis Presbyteris in parochia de Halifax, vel prope eandem parochiam residentibus, in omnibus messuagiis, &c. cum pert. ita quod iidem Presbyteri instanter et incontinenter post dictum statum eis factum refoffabunt predictis quatuor feoffatis superviventibus, una cum novem aliis personis de nobilioribus, valencioribus, dignioribus, et discretioribus residentibus infra totam parochiam de Halifax predict. ita quod sint in toto ad numerum tredecem personarum, ad intentionem et effectum ut hec mea voluntas robur perpetue firmitatis obtineat et perquireat. Ita volo et ordino, quod predictus Capellanus modernus, et omnes alii Capellani, ad dictum officium impofterum nominandi et ordinandi, in primo introitu suo ad dictum officium, antequam aliqua proficua dictarum sex marcarum recipient, Sacramentum prestabunt corporale coram Vicario Ecclesie de Halifax antedict. qui pro tempore fuerit, quod ipsi omnia et singula premissa eisdem Capellanis et successoribus suis qualitercunq; incumbencia bene et inviolabiliter observabunt, custodiant, et perimplebunt. Ei vero qui premissa inviolata illabefactaq; servaverit, pax sit perpetua, salus eterna, scelerum venia, et in bonis actibus perseverantia diuturna. Et qui eadem infringere presumpserit, sit anathema Christi, excommunicatio omnium Sanctorum, et dies ejus sint pauci, nisi citius duxeret penitentiam. In quorum omnium et singulorum testimonium omnibus et singulis partibus predictis, ego prefatus Johannes Willeby, Sigillum apposui. Datum, &c. per me Johannem Willeby, decimo die Junii, anno Henrici septimi nono."

As for Hunter's Chauntry, I know nothing more about it, than that in a list of the compositions for tythes paid in Halifax parish is the following entry: "John Paslew, Chaunter of the "Chauntry called Hunter's, for five closes in Halifax and Skir-coat, near Shafike, to the said Chauntry belonging, 18d." The burial of this John Paslew is thus entered in the parish register at Halifax: "Doms. Johes Paslew, Cant. apud Halifax sepult. March 9th, 1538."

The

The perpetual stipend, or service, at the rood altar, is thus described in the Certificate of the Archbishop of York and others, dated 14 Feb. in the secounde yeare of his Grace's reygne, (Edw. VI.) Hallifaxe Parrysh. "The Rode Obite, or perpetual stypend of a Preyst in the parish church there — John Waterhouse, incombent, 47 yeares of age, hath nothing else to live upon but the profitts of the said Chauntry. Goods, ornaments, and plate belonging to the said service, as apppyth by the inventorye. Goods, 2l. Plate, 2l. The yerely value of the freehold land belonging to the said service, as particularlie apppyth by the rentall, 5s. Coppiehold by yeare, 77s. whereof resolutes, viz. of the freehold by yeare, 4s. resolutes of the coppiehold by yeare, 4s. So remains clere of the coppiehold yearly, 73s. and to the King's Majestie clere of freehold yerely, 12d."

This, I apprehend, was founded to celebrate the death of Christ, as rode, or rood, signifies a Cross, and obit the time when any one died.

In the Harleian Manuscripts in the British Museum, N^o. 797, under Halifax, it is said, that in 1532, (24 Hen. VIII.) William Brigg founded a Chantry in the north part of Halifax church, adjoining to Rokeby's chapel, which is all I know relating to this foundation.

I have seen mention made of the Chaplain who celebrated or said divine service at the altar of St. George, in the parish church of St. John Baptist, of Halifax, but which of the above Chantries it belonged to I cannot say.

The officers of Earl Warren having charged the Monks of Halifax (by which I suppose is meant the Prior and Convent of Lewes) with Argent, Bladez, Furnage, Cervise, and divers Repasts, they were quitted thereof 6 Edw. III.

The present fabrick of Halifax church is a large Gothic structure, dedicated to St. John Baptist. It stands at the east end of the town, and has a good appearance, excelling in several respects most parochial churches of this kind. It is sixty-four yards long, (including the belfry, which is six yards square.) It is more than twenty yards broad within. The choir or chancel

is above twenty yards from north to south and seventeen yards from east to west. Under the chancel are large rooms, upon a level with the lower part of the church-yard, in one of which is a library of books. The age of the present building cannot be determined; it seems to have been re-edified at different times, as part of the north side looks older than the rest, and is worse built.

It has undergone very considerable alterations, as is evident from the broken arches between the body of the church and the chancel. This last seems to have been added to the other. The body of the old church (or so much of it as remains) is sixty-six feet long.

There are two chapels within this church, one on the north side, and the other on the south. That on the north is called Rokeby's chapel, which is eleven yards and a quarter long, and five yards and a quarter broad. This was erected in consequence of the will of Dr. William Rokeby, Vicar of Halifax, and lastly Archbishop of Dublin, which will, as quoted by Wood in his *Athenæ*, p. 659, from Archbishop Wolsey's Register at York, fol. 155, runs thus, "I will that after my death my body be
 "embowelled, and my bowels and heart to be buried in the
 "church of Halifax within the quire, and my body to be buried
 "in the new chapel at Sandall.—Item, I will that a chapel be
 "made, in all convenient haste, at Halifax, on the north (Wood
 "says, through mistake, south) side of the church, after the
 "direction of mine Executors and Church-masters, and there a
 "tomb to be made with my image, and thereupon written,
 "Hic jacet Willielmus Rokeby, nuper Dubliniensis Archiepiscopus,
 "et Vicarius perpetuus istius Ecclesiæ, qui. . . . Credo quod
 "Redemptor meus vivit, &c."—Item, where I did obtain a pardon
 "for the parish of Halifax, and the parishes thereunto adjoining,
 "pro lacticiniis in quadragesima edendis; I will that mine Executors, at their discretion, obtain, sub plumbo, the said licence
 "to be renewed, and the profit thereof to be employed for a
 "Priest to sing at Halifax, in my said new chapel, as long as may
 "be, by the advice and discretion of my Executors and the
 "Church-

“ Churchwardens. Item, I will that a Doctor of Divinity have
 “ ten pounds, to be occupied in preaching, &c.” This will was
 dated Nov. 22, and proved Feb. 4, 1521. One Waterhouse
 being Supervisor of this building, it sometimes goes by the
 name of Waterhouse-Work. It is doubtful whether the above
 singing took place, at least for any considerable time, for no
 mention is made of it in the list of chantries here, taken in 1553;
 perhaps the licence for eating the white meats made of milk,
 expressed above by the word *lacticiniis*, was not renewed, and
 if there was no penny, there was sure to be no pater noster.

The chapel on the south side of this church is more than
 sixteen yards and an half long, and about five yards and a
 quarter broad. The following inscription is on a monument
 (in this chapel) erected by Thomas Holdsworth, late of Astey,
 “ Robert Holdsworth, L.L. D. the twelfth Vicar, built this
 “ place, at his own proper charge, in 1554.”

The tower, or steeple, belonging to this church is well pro-
 portioned, and is said to be thirty-nine yards from the ground
 to the top of the pinacles. It was begun to be erected about the
 year 1450, and was finished in 1470, the great contributors to
 which, as Mr. Wright informs us, p. 31, were the Lacy's and
 Saviles. It contains eight musical bells, the first of which was
 cast new in 1660, as appears from the Register, and has upon
 it, “ Jubilate Deo vos.” On the second is, “ Deo gloria, 1722.”
 On the third, “ Populum voco Deum laudare, 1720.” On
 the fourth, “ Thomas Burton, Vicar. Gloria in altissimis Deo.
 “ George Lodge and Joseph Mellin, Church-wardens, 1720.”
 On the fifth, “ Gloria in excelsis Deo.” On the sixth, “ Gero-
 “ nomen Sanct. Johannis, D 1599 F.” On the seventh, “ Thomas
 “ Fourness, of Halifax, the first founder of this bell, 1472, re-
 “ cast 1639.” On the eighth, “ All you that hear my mournfull
 “ sound, Repent before you lye in ground. Stancliff, 1691.”

In an old church book at Halifax is the following: “ Mem.
 “ that on the 1st day of April, 1691, Samuel Smith, bell-
 “ founder, did cast the great bell in Halifax steeple, called
 “ Stankcliffe, at his own house in York, which was weighed at
 “ the

“the common crane, and doth weigh twenty-two hundred, “one quarter, and seventeen pounds.” It also appears from the parish register, that in Dec. 1626, the little bell, which had been lent in Vicar Ashburn’s time, to Brearley, was fetched back again, after forty or fifty years loan of it.

The old steeple seems to have been at the south west corner of the church; the arches on which it was built are still standing, and very strong, though they have little or nothing to support. Part of the stairs or road into the steeple remain, but lead to nothing. Below the window on the present steeple are two angels, holding two escutcheons made of stone, but if any arms have been cut upon them, they are obliterated. The window itself, by an inscription there, appears to have been made at the charge of Dorothy, widow of Mr. Nathaniel Waterhouse, of Halifax, in 1657. She also repaired May 20, 1652, one of the windows in the north chapel, as we are informed by some writing on the glass there, in these words: “This window was “repaired at the cost and charges of Mrs. Dorothy Waterhouse, “late wife of Mr. Nathaniel Waterhouse, of Halifax, deceased, 20th May, 1652.”

On the north side of the church, under the middle window, is a cavity in the wall, and a projecting stone, where, probably, some chantry Priest officiated. In the south chapel windows, in old characters, “Doctor Haldes,” also “Doctor Haldee.” In the same windows, arms of Earl Warren, viz. Checky or and azure; likewise, Or, a lion rampant fable, under which is the word Mam in old characters.

On the right hand of what is called the sun-door, was a cavity, now filled up, where tradition says that what was called the holy water was kept.

There is in this church an antient and very curious wooden cover to the font, which font the register tells us was re-erected in 1660. Also the royal arms, placed between the body of the church and the chancel, and facing both. On account of these, there is the following entry in an old church book: “1704, “paid to John Aked, for Queen’s arms, in part, ten pounds
“fifteen

“fifteen shillings.” This John Aked was an inhabitant of Halifax, and has put his name thereon; it is said, however, that they were finished in London; be this as it will, both the arms and supporters are done in a very masterly manner.

On the roof of this church are painted, in different compartments, the following arms, (1.) Wilkinson; (2.) Archbishop Tillotson; (3.) Savile, impaled with four others, viz. 1st, Gules, three lions passant guardant; 2dly, Howard; 3dly, Warren; 4thly, Gules, a lion rampant argent. (4.) Archbishop Sharp; (5.) Lister; (6.) Farrer, a martlet for difference; (7.) Farrer, no distinction. (8.) Sable, a chevron between three escallops argent. (9.) Cockcroft, of Mayroid, but the colors, as I apprehend, mistaken; a martlet for difference; (10.) Same arms, crescent for difference; (11.) Greenwood, impaled with another coat, forgot. (12.) Prescott; (13.) Argent, a chevron gules between three elephants passant sable. (14.) Argent, a fess between three crescents gules. (15.) Savile; (16.) Argent, a lion rampant gules. (17.) Argent, on a pale gules between two three towers of the first, and in chief, gules, a crescent between two escallops (18.) Naylor; (19.) Argent, on a fess sable, between three crescents, as many mullets, gules, or something like it; for this, and two others quartered with it, I could not distinctly make out, owing to their great distance from the eye. (20.) Midgley, of Midgley. (21.) Argent, a plain cross azure. (22.) Argent, two bars gemells gules, and in chief three torteauxes. (23.) Argent, three pales sable. (24.) Same as the last. (25.) Lister, but wants the canton. (26.) Waterhouse. (27 and 28.) The Cloth-workers arms. (29.) Lindley. (30.) Drake, impaled with (31.) Or, a chevron gules between three towers argent. (32.) Argent, in chief gules, three escallops (33.) Azure, on a chevron argent, between three griffins passant or, three escallops gules. (34.) Naylor. (35.) Murgatroyd, as I take it. (36.) Sable, a fess lozengy, and in base an escallop argent, on a chief indented of the second, three escallops of the first. (37.) Same as N^o 35. (38.) Sable, a chevron between three roses argent. (39.) Midgley, of Midgley. (40.) Livesey. (41.) Argent, two bars nebule, over

all a bend gules, quartered with, Argent, a chief indented sable. (42.) Ramsden, of Crawstone. (43.) Argent, three crosses formè, five times pierced of the field. (44.) Gules, a griffin passant or.

After these follow the arms of the Vicars, which I shall insert in the list of the Vicars, each under his respective name.

LIST of the VICARS of HALIFAX Church.

1. **I**NGOLARD TURBARD, or TURBERD, or, as I have seen it wrote, TURBAT, was probably one of the Monks of St. Pancrace, at Lewis. He was the first Vicar of this church, as already related, being presented thereto by the Prior and Convent of Lewis, who, by themselves, or assigns, presented every Vicar to this church till the time of Dr. William Rokeby, inclusive. This Vicar's presentation bears date Jan. 25, 1273, and he was inducted into the Living May 3, 1274, and died May 28, 1315. Arms, Azure, a fess ermine between three turbats naiant, proper.

2. JOHN, called AARON DE GRYDINTON, instituted 11 calend. July (June 21) 1315. His institution dated at Burton, near Beverley, as by Will. de Greenhill's Register at York, vol. II. fol. 87. Arms, Gules, a fess or between two frets, argent.

3. THOMAS DE GAYTINGTON, or GETINGDON, instituted on the nones (or 5th) of June, 1321, who died Sept. 10, 1349. Arms, Argent, on a bend sable three goats passant of the first.

4. JOHN DE STANDFORD, or STAMFORD, wrote also STAINFORTH, and STAMFORTH, was instituted, according to Mr. Wright, Feb. 7, but as by other authorities, Feb. 4, 1349, and died either on the 20th or 29th of October, 1362. Arms, Barry of six argent and azure, a canton, or. It must here be observed, that a Richard de Ovenden is put down in one of the Mss. which I saw at York, marked Af 39, as Vicar of Halifax, and said to be instituted Oct. 8, 1349, but no notice is taken of him either by Mr. Wright, or on the roof of Halifax church, which might be owing to his having enjoyed this benefice so very short a time. If he was Vicar, I take him to have been the first parish man who was presented thereto.

5. RICH-

5. RICHARD (son of Henry) DE HETON, instituted, according to Mr. Wright, Nov. 3, but by a MS. at York, Nov. 10, 1362. Died March 9, 1389. He was of the Hetons of Over Shibden, in Northouram, as is evident from the copy of a deed in my possession, whereby he, by the express name of Ric. de Heton, Vicar of the church of Halifax, conveys in trust all his lands, tenements, &c. in Northouram, in a certain hamlet in the said vill, called Overshypden, 4 Ric. II. 1380. And in 1389, a grant was made, by consent of sir Ric. de Heton, Vicar of Halifax, to Will. Heton, Esq; of Schipden, son of said Richard, by certain trustees, of all the lands, tenements, &c. in Over Schipden, in the vill of Northouram, called Schipden-hall, and Hyngandrode, which they had of the feoffment of the said Richard. Arms of this Vicar, Argent, on a bend sable, three bulls heads cabossed of the first, half faced, looking to the left. This coat is born by a family in Devonshire, of this name.

6. JOHN KYNGE, inducted March 13, 1389, who died March 13th, or 14th, 1437. Arms, Sable, three escallops on a chevron argent. N. B. Here in my MS. List occurs Dominus Thomas Eland, as Vicar of Halifax, said to be instituted May 20, 1438, but he is not noticed either in Wright, or on the roof of the church. If he really was Vicar, it is probable that he was of the Eland family in this parish, as I take his predecessor John Kynge to have been of the family of that name in Skircoat, for he gave lands, &c. in Skircoat, to Henry Savile, and Elen his wife, 4 Hen. IVth or Vth.

7. THOMAS WILKYNSON, born, as tradition informs us, at Brackenbed, in Ovenden, within this parish, and instituted, says Mr. Wright, p. 40, May 16, 1439. His will bore date in 1477, as we are told by Dr. Favour, in his book intitled "Antiquity triumphing over Novelty," p. 330; and he died, says Mr. Wright, Jan. 25, 1480. I cannot but take notice here that I have the copy of a deed dated 5 Aug. 16 Hen. VI. which was in the year 1437, wherein express mention is made of Thomas Wilkinson, Vicar of the church of Halifax; what Mr. Wright says therefore of the time of his institution must be false, as must,

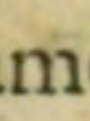
also the account of the time of the institution of Thomas Eland. It is also remarkable that amongst the testamentary burials at Halifax, inserted in Torr's MS. at York, it is said that Thomas Wilkinson, Vicar of Halifax, made his will June 1, 1481, and left his soul to God Almighty, Saint Mary, and all Saints, and ordered his body to be buried in the parish church of St. John Baptist, Halifax. Arms of this Vicar, Gules, a fess varie, in chief an unicorn courant, argent, armed . . . between two roses or, in a bordure He made, at his own expence the great window in the chancel.

8. RICHARD SIMMYS, or SIMMS, distinguished in my MS. List by the title of Magister, as all the Vicars before him had been by that of Dominus. He was instituted, says Wright, Feb. 11, 1480, (i. e. 1480-1,) and died Nov. 10, 1496. He seems to have been an Halifax parish man, from the institution deed of Willeby's Chantry already mentioned. Arms, Ermine, three crescents gules, which coat was also granted (as we are told by Guillim, p. 91,) to Edward Syms, (or Symmes,) of Daventry, in Northamptonshire, in 1592, by Robert Cook.

9. Magister THOMAS BRENT, L. D. instituted Nov. 27, 1496. He resigned this Vicarage, and it was the first instance of its having become vacant any other way than by death. Arms, Azure, a Fer de Moline argent, pierced of the field.

10. Magister WILLIAM ROKEBY, instituted 14 June, 1502. Died Nov. 29, 1521. Arms, impaled with the Archiepiscopal arms of Dublin, Argent, on a chevron sable, between three rooks closed proper, three mullets of the field. An account will be given of him in the list of the Halifax parish Worthies, as also of his successor, Dr. Taylor.

11. JOHN TAYLOR, LL. D. instituted some time in the year 1521. Mr. Wright thinks he resigned the vicarage before his death, which happened in 1534, but of this there is no proof. Arms, Gules, on a chevron between three dolphins naiant argent, a fleur de lis, and on each side of it a greyhound counter current, sable. These arms do certainly belong to the name of Taylor; but Plot, in his History of Staffordshire, p. 296. has given us
the

the following, from the chapel of Barton, in the said county, built by the Doctor himself, viz. Sable, on a chevron argent, three violets slipped, the flowers of the second (Q.?) the stalks and leaves or, between three childrens heads couped at the shoulders, also of the second haired, and vested of the third, in a chief of the same a  azure, between two roses gules, seeded of the chief. Now if these were really the Doctor's arms, by what authority are the others put up here? This gives one a suspicion about some of the rest. The reader, however, has them as I found them.

12. Dominus ROBERT HOLDESWORTH, L. D. the time of whose institution is uncertain. He was of the family of the Holdsworths, of Astey, (or Ashdale,) in Southouram, and was possessed of an estate in that township. He was murdered in the night time by thieves, in the Vicarage-house, which stood on different ground from the present one. An old M. S. says, this event happened in the great chamber of the north, and the lower part of the house, in a part thereof turning towards the east. He was buried at Halifax May 10, 1556, without any inscription, under the great tombstone in the south chapel, which he built in his life time at his own expence. Arms, Argent, on the stump of a tree raguled in bend, a crow perched near the top, proper. It is to be noted, that the inscription relating to Dr. Holdesworth, already mentioned in the description of this south chapel, makes him to be the twelfth Vicar, thereby excluding from the list, both Ric. de Ovenden, and Tho. de Eland.

13. Dominus JOHN HARRISON, instituted July 13, 1556, (not May 3, as in Wright, for that was before the death of his predecessor,) being presented thereto by the Lady Ann Cleve, as my M. S. List informs me, but other accounts say, that the benefice of Halifax was not granted to the Lady Ann when the manor there was settled upon her for life, but that the same was kept in the King's hands; besides, we are told that the Lady Ann Cleve died in 1555, which was before the date of this presentation. He was buried at Halifax, 17 Feb. 1558, as by the Register there, but Mr. Wright says, 15 Feb. 1559.
Arms,

Arms, Argent, three lions (or bears) paws erased and erected, gules.

14. CHRISTOPHER ASHBURN, instituted in the beginning of Lent, 1559. He was the first Protestant Vicar here. In his time the Vicarage of Halifax is said to have offered to Queen Elizabeth, by address, to raise three or four thousand men against the northern insurgents, but she found she had no need of them. This has been quoted as evidence of the good effects of the diligent preaching of the Gospel; particularly by Archbishop Gryn-dall, in his letter to the Queen, to dissuade her from abridging the number of Preachers; the words are these: "What bred
" the rebellion in the North? Was it not Papistry, and the
" ignorance of God's holy word, through want of preaching?
" And in the time of that rebellion, were not all men of all
" estates that made profession of the Gospel, most ready to offer
" their lives for your defence? Insomuch that one poor parish
" in Yorkshire, which, by continual preaching, had been better
" instructed than the rest, Halifax I mean, was ready to bring
" three or four thousand able men into the field, to serve you
" against the said rebels."—

As this Gentleman was so remarkable for doing good by his preaching, it is pity that he should have been guilty of letting the Vicarage-house run strangely out of repair, as Mr. Wright has expressed it, p. 49. or, as I have seen it in a MS. "of
" defacing and selling off much of the housing of the Vi-
" carage."

In Halifax Register is the following note. "Mem. That the
" yere of our Lorde 1565, John Ramsden, of Langley, Gentle-
" man, dyd recover of Xpofer Ashburn, Clerk, Vicar of Halyfax,
" by the lawe, certayn sumes of money for the dett of Sir John
" Herrison, predecessor to the sayd Xpofer, by means of certayn
" offring days, spent and endyd befor the death of the said
" Herrison, which the sayd Xpofer, at his entrye, recevyd for
" them for longe tyme after; the four offring daies were only at
" Ester payable, and neverthelesse provyd by the lawe to be dewe
" every several day, and therefore so many of the offryng days
" as

“as were expyrd before the death of the sayd Herrison, were
“provyd to be hys goods.”

“Wytnes herof, the whole multitude of people then lyvyng
“within the sayd vicarage of Halifax, per me, Xpo. Ashburn,
“tunc ibm Vicar.”

Mr. Wright, p. 49. says, he takes this to be the same person mentioned in Willis's Survey of Cathedrals, p. 170. as Rector of one of the medieties of Bishop's-hill, York, and admitted Prebendary of Tockerington, in the Cathedral there, Aug. 27, 1570, which prebend he resigned, as it seems he did also the Vicarage of Halifax, in 1573. Afterwards, as Willis again informs us, p. 155. he was made Prebendary of North Newbald, in the said Cathedral, which place he held till his death. He was buried at Halifax, Dec. 7, 1584, as by the Register there.

15. FRANCIS ASHBURN, son of the above Christopher, was M. A. and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; he was instituted June 3d, according to Mr. Wright, but my MS. sais the last day of June, 1573, having been presented by Queen Elizabeth, his father, no doubt, having resigned in his favor, whilst he had a friend at court. But this resignation was not of so much benefit to the family as was hoped for, because he died soon after his father, July 18, 1585. Arms of Ashburne, Gules, a fess between six martlets argent, born by a family of the name in Worcestershire. These Arms are repeated on Halifax church roof, on account of the father and son.

16. HENRY LEDSAM, or LEDSHAM, D. D. Fellow of Merton College, in Oxford, presented by Queen Elizabeth, and instituted Sept. 12, 1585. He resigned the vicarage, Nov. 29, 1593, and was murdered in London, in 1598, by one who afterwards was hanged at Tyburn, and confessed the fact just before his execution. Arms, Quarterly, sable and argent, four leopards heads counter-changed.

17. JOHN FAVOUR, L. D. who, according to my MS. was instituted Dec. 3, 1593, having been presented by Queen Eliz. Mr. Wright sais he was inducted Jan. 4, 1593, which should be, as we reckon now, 1594. He died March 10, 1623.

Arms,

Arms, Parted per pale, argent, three eagles with two heads displayed fable and vert, three dolphins naiant proper, two and one, each coat dimidiated. For an account of this Vicar, see my list of the most considerable persons belonging to this parish.

18. ROBERT CLAY, D. D. of the family of Clay, of Clay-house, in Greetland, in this parish, where he was born, was educated in Merton College, Oxford, where he took his Doctor's degree, July 19, 1609. He was instituted, according to my MS. to the vicarage of Halifax, March 18, but as Mr. Wright says, March 20, 1623, having been presented thereto by Sir Henry Savile, Knt. and Bart. He died April 9, 1628, leaving by will to Merton College one hundred pounds, for two sermons yearly to be preached to the University, by a Yorkshireman, if any such was Fellow or Chaplain of that College, who in his prayer was to mention Dr. Clay, sometime Vicar of Halifax, as the founder of those sermons. See Wood's Fasti, v. i. p. 184. He was buried in the library (which he is said to have built) in Halifax church, April 14, 1628, with the following inscription on his grave-stone: "Robertus Clay, S. T. P. Vicarius de Halifax, obiit Aprilis nono die, Anno Domini 1628."

The Register contains the following entry: "Robertus Clay, D. D. Oxoniensis Merton, post quadrinum apud Halifax multa cum diligentia et pastoralis cura in zodiaco animarum cursum attigisset, dulciter et quiete placida [this should be placidam] vitam transmisit in celestia. Obiit Aprilis nono, et sepultus decimo quarto ejusdem mensis, Anno Dom. 1628." This character agrees not with the articles exhibited against him by one Smith, and to be found in Godolphin's Repertorium Canonicum, p. 189. "1. That he read the holy Bible in an irreverent and undecent manner, to the scandal of the whole congregation. 2. That he did not do his duty in preaching; but, against his oath and the ecclesiastical canon, had neglected for sundry mornings to preach. 3. That he took the cups, and other vessels of the church, consecrated to holy use, and employed them in his own house, and put barm in the cups, that they

they were so polluted, that the communicants of the parish were loth to drink out of them. 4. That he did not observe the last fast (proclaimed upon the Wednesday) but on the Thursday, because it was an holiday. 5. That he retained one Stephefon in one of the chapels of ease, who was a man of ill-life and conversation, viz. an adulterer and a drunkard. 6. That he did not catechize according to the parish canon, but only bought many of Dr. Wilkinson's catechisms, for every of which he paid two-pence, and sold them to the parishioners for three-pence, without any examination or instruction for their benefit. And that he, when any commissions were directed to him to compel any person in his parish to do penance, exacted money of them, and so they were dismissed, without inflicting any penalty upon them, as their censure was. And that he and his servants used divers menaces to his parishioners, and that he abused himself, and disgraced his function, by divers base labours, viz. "he made mortar, having a leathern apron before him, and he himself took a tythe pig out of the pigsty, and afterwards he himself gelded it." And when he had divers presents sent him, as by some flesh, by some fish, and by others ale, he did not spend it in the invitation of his friends and neighbours, or give it to the poor; but sold the flesh to butchers, and the ale to ale-wives. And that he commanded his Curate to marry a couple in a private house without any licence; and that he suffered divers to preach, which peradventure had not any licence, and which were suspected persons, and of evil life.—But how far these charges were true does not appear, a prohibition having been granted in the case. Arms, Gules, on a chevron ingrailed between three trefoils flipt argent, a mullet fable.

19. HUGH RAMSDEN, B. D. educated likewise at Merton College, of which he was Fellow. He was baptized at Ealand, March 17, 1594; was inducted into the Vicarage of Halifax, Oct. 7, 1628, on the presentation of King Charles I. having been before made Rector of Methley, in Yorkshire. He died of a fever at York, July 16, and was buried in Halifax chancel,

B b b

July

July 19, 1629. See the inscription to his memory in the epitaphs belonging to Halifax church. The Register there has this. "Hugo Ramsden, filius Galfridi Ramsden, de Greetland, infra Vicariam de Hallifax, B. D. inductus est Vicarius de Hallifax, 7^o Oct. 1628, primoque anno Vicariatus nondum expleto, febris perperacuta correptus mortuus est 17^o calend. Augusti, 1629, tristi sui apud omnes bonos, pacisq; Ecclesiæ cultores, relicto desiderio." Arms, Argent, between three fleurs de lis on a chevron sable, as many rams heads of the first.

20. HENRY RAMSDEN, brother to Hugh, was instituted to this Vicarage at the presentation of King Charles I. according to my MS. August 15, but after Mr. Wright, Aug. 19, and inducted the 23d. He died March 23, and was buried March 28, 1638. As he was an Author, I reserve the farther account of him to the list of Authors, &c. Arms, same as last.

21. RICHARD MARSH, D. D. instituted at the presentation of King Charles I. April 12, 1638, and inducted April 17, following. He was obliged to fly from his living in 1642, to which he did not return till after the King's restoration. His life will be inserted in the list of Halifax parish men. Arms, Gules, a nag's head erased, argent.

After the Doctor's departure, I find that one Wayte was appointed Vicar by the Lord Fairfax, but how long he officiated there I cannot tell. Mr. Wright, p. 61, says, that Mr. Root was Minister here in 1643 and 1644. John Lake, in 1647 and 1649, (which is true, see a mem. of his at the end of vol. iii. of the Register.) Then Robert Booth, in 1650, who was buried at Halifax, July 28, 1657. Lastly, Eli Bentley, born in Sowerby, who was Assistant to Booth, and after his death continued in the place till he was turned out for refusing to comply with the Act of Uniformity, as we are told by Mr. Wright, who has taken his description from Calamy's Account of ejected Ministers, vol. ii. p. 804, 2d edit. This Writer says, that Bentley was bred at Cambridge, and was Fellow of Trinity College there; that he became Assistant to Booth in August, 1652—that he fled before the Five-mile Act, but in 1672 returned to Halifax, and

and preached in his own house; and that he died July 31, 1675, aged 49. The character he gives of him is, that he was a man of good parts, a solid, serious Preacher, of a very humble behavior, and very useful in his place; that he lived desired, and died lamented.

I have somewhere seen that after the removal of Mr. Root, Halifax was served, till the return of Dr. Marsh, by stipendiary Priests, which, from several circumstances, I believe to be true.

22. RICHARD HOOKE, D. D. instituted June 10, 1662, at the presentation of King Charles II. and inducted the 29th or 30th following. He died Jan. 1, 1688-9. Being an Author, the farther account of him is reserved for the list of Authors, &c. Arms, Gules, a fess between six fleurs de lis, argent.

23. EDMUND HOUGH, M. A. inducted June 26, 1689, on the presentation of King James II. From the first edition of Calamy's Account of ejected Ministers it appears, that this Mr. Hough was turned out of his Fellowship in Jesus College, in Cambridge, by the Act of Uniformity; after this, however, he thought fit to conform, and was made Rector of Thornton, in Craven, and Vicar of Halifax. He died April 1, 1691, and was buried in the Chancel at Halifax, with an inscription over him, which see amongst the Epitaphs. Arms, Argent, a bend sable. Mr. Thoresby had some MS. sermons of this Vicar in his museum. In Halifax Register is this entry: "Edmundus Hough, A. M. inductus erat in Vicar. de Halifax per Jacobum Roberts, Vicar. de Bingley, 26^o die Junii, 1689. Sepultus 3^o Aprilis, 1691.— Vir de tota ecclesia tam pietatis quam doctrinæ ergo optime meritus, industrius Pastor, et efficax Evangelii Concionator quondam dignus, Coll. Jesu Cant. Socius, et Ecclesiæ Thorntonenfis doctus et diligens Rector, tandem hujus Ecclesiæ sedulus per biennium Vicarius."

24. JOSEPH WILKINSON, M. A. instituted Sept. 7th, or 17th, and inducted Oct. 26, 1691, having been presented by King William III. He was first Vicar of Chapel-Izod, near Dublin, and Prebendary of Casterknock, in the Cathedral of St.

Patrick's, Dublin, afterwards Rector of Wigginton, in Yorkshire. He died Dec. 28, 1711, and was buried in the chancel at Halifax, the 31st following. For the inscription over him see the Epitaphs. Arms, Gules, a fess vair, in chief an unicorn passant or, in a bordure. . . .

25. THOMAS BURTON, M. A. Rector of Lofthouse, and Curate of Yarum, in Yorkshire, was instituted March 28, and inducted April 3d or 4th, 1712, on the presentation of Queen Ann. March 1, 1715, he was made Prebendary of the Prebend of Gevendale, in the Cathedral of York. He died July 22, 1731, and was buried in the Chancel at Halifax, without any memorial of him, July 25, 1731. Arms, Quarterly, first, a fess between three talbots heads, couped or. 2dly, Azure, a spread eagle and a chief or, first as fourth, second as third.

26. GEORGE LEGH, LL. D. inducted, as Mr. Wright says, Oct. 2, 1731, but another account says, August 2. Presented by King George II. He has since been made Prebendary of York, in the Bottevant-Stall there, and is living at this time, 1774. He is a Cheshire man, and the arms of his family (which are not yet painted on the roof of the Church) are, Argent, a lion rampant, gules, langued and armed azure, a crescent for difference.

LIST of LECTURERS at HALIFAX CHURCH.

J. Booth. — Eli Bentley. — . . . Mitchel. — Lambert, came in 1676. — . . . Hanson. — Francis Parrot, above fifty years. — John Holdsworth, in 1740. — Samuel Sandford, made Vicar of Huddersfield, and afterwards Rector of Thornhill. — . . . Charlesworth. — Meyrick.

Mr. Wright, p. 165, says, that John Lake (afterwards Bishop of Chichester) was Lecturer in 1647; but at p. 61, he had told us, that he was at that time in possession of the living.

It may not be amiss to insert here the form of a declaration enjoined in the Act of Uniformity of public prayer, 14 Cha. II. made by one of these Lecturers, and transcribed from the original.

“ I Thomas

“ I Thomas Hanson, Clerk, and Mr of Arts, now to be admitted Lecturer of the Parish Church of Halifax, in the county and diocese of York, do declare that it is not lawfull, upon any pretence whatsoever, to take armes against the King: And that I do abhorr that trayterous position of taking arms, by his authority, against his person, or against those that are commissioned by him. And that I will conform to the Liturgy of the Church of England, as it is now by law established. Tho. Hanson.” Then follows the certificate.

“ This declaration and acknowledgment was subscribed by the above named Thomas Hanson, Lecturer of Halifax, in the diocese of York, before me. Witness my hand and seale, this second day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1683.” In the margin, the small Archiepiscopal seal, and under it, “ Joh. Ebor.”

A Mr. Mitchel was hired in 1669, by the consent of the town and parish, either as Lecturer, or Curate, but probably the former; however the Vicar at present chuses both, by custom.

EPITAPHS in the CHURCH and CHURCH-YARD at HALIFAX.

THE method I shall observe herein will be to give those belonging to each respective family apart, in an alphabetical manner, that they may be sooner found by inspection.

ALLEN SON.

On a stone of blue marble in the South Chapel: “ Under this marble is interred the body of the reverend and learned JAMES ALLENSON, A. M. the Rector of Thornton, in Craven, who died the 26th and was buried the 29th day of November, 1730.”

ALDERSON.

On a tomb-stone over ANN ALDERSON, of Bull-clofe, in the Church-yard: “ She was of an admirable sweet, obliging temper, free from censure, passion, and pride, generous, charitable, and respectfull, a person worthy of imitation.”

BROAD-

BROADLEY.

In the wall of the south-side, over a door, on a brass plate:
 "Mr. Jo. BROADLEY, late Minister at Sowerby Chapp. died
 Feb. 14, 1625, and MARY, his wife also died March the 2d,
 1625, and here lie buried.

Here lies interr'd a zealous grave Divine,
 Meek, loving, lov'd, only with sin at strife;
 Who heard him, saw life in his doctrine shine,
 Who saw him, heard sound doctrine in his life;
 And in the same cold bed here rests his Wife.
 Nor are they dead, but sleep; for he ne'er dies
 That waits for his sweet Saviour's word, *Arise.*"

BATLEY.

Near the font, on a marble monument in the north wall:
 "Near this place is interred, the body of JOHN BATLEY, late
 of this town, Salter. A man just in his dealings, exemplary in
 his life and conversation, a kind and affectionate husband, a
 tender and indulgent parent, a pious and sincere Christian; he
 finished this life, hoping for a happy immortality. To his me-
 mory, Sufannah, his widow, caused this monument to be erected.
 He departed the 28th day of July, 1717, aged 66 years, and one
 day. In the same place lieth the body of THOMAS, eldest son
 of the said John Batley, who departed this life the 28th day of
 March, 1702, aged 19 years, 7 weeks, and 2 days."

BREARCLIFFE.

On a pillar on the south side of the font: An epitaph on
 ESTER, late wife of EDMOND BREARCLIFFE, of Halifax,
 who died June 16th, 1629, and on FAVOUR, their son, who
 died March 5th, 1628.

"Here rest three Saints; the one a little Brother,
 The FAVOUR of his scarce surviving Mother:
 Then she expir'd, and bore unto her tomb,
 An unborn infant coffin'd in her womb."

This

This Mr. Brearcliffe, as we are told by Mr. Wright, was, Oct. 1, 1623, made Parish Clerk by Dr. Favour, then Vicar, and having a son christened the 14th of March, following, out of gratitude, called him Favour.

BENTLEY.

On a gravestone in the South Chapel: "ELI BENTLEY, son of Richard Bentley, of Sowerby Dene, M. A. some time Fellow of Trinity College, in Cambridge, and late Minister of the Gospel at Halifax, departed this life July 30th, 1675, in the 45th year of his age."

On a stone in the Church-yard: "Here were buried three children of the Rev. Mr. Daniel Bentley, Curate of Illingworth, and of Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of John Wadsworth, late of Holdworth. — Also the Rev. Mr. DANIEL BENTLEY, who was Curate of Illingworth above 30 years, died the 15th of November, 1748."

CROWTHER.

On a tomb in the Church-yard: "Here lieth the body of HENRY CROWTHER, who was born in Norland, died at Ball-Green, in Sowerby, Dec. 21, Anno Dom. 1635." Round the border these lines:

"Eighty-four years I liv'd; woudst thou so do,
Be thou, as I, quiet, chaste, and temp'rate too.
Norland me gave, and Sowerby took my breath;
Man knows the place of birth, but not of death."

DEAN.

Round the border of a stone near the font: "Here lieth the body of ROBERT DEAN, eldest son of Robert Dean, of Exley, who died Jan. 7, 1619." Within the border: "Here resteth the body of ANN, the wife of Mr. Robert Dean of Exley, who departed this life the 19th day of September, 1661."

There is a God with whom I trust
My soul shall triumph, when my body is dust."

D O L-

DOLLIFE.

On a brass plate behind the Governor's pew : " Here resteth
the body of MARY, the wife of RICHARD DOLLIFE, of Ha-
lifax, who was buried the 12th of August, Anno Dom. 1659.

Reader, here lies intomb'd a virtuous wife,

Whose sweet deportment whilst she had a life

Procur'd her husband's love, her friends delight,

But th' grief of both since she hath bid good night.

Also RICHARD DOLLIFE, her husband, who departed this life
the 14th of September, 1681, in the 64th year of his age."

Tradition sais, that the above four lines were composed by
Archbishop Sharp, when a scholar at Bradford school, which is
probable enough, as they seem to be the composition of a
school-boy.

D U N.

On a marble monument upon the wall of the south side of
the Chancel :

M. S.

Hic juxta conditur

Quod reliquum est JOSHUÆ DUN,

Filii Joshuæ et Mariæ Dun, de Halifax,

Collegii Christi dum apud Cantabrigienses floruit Alumnus

Quin et Collegii et Academiae decoris et ornamenti,

Nunc proh dolor ! tristis iisdem desiderii ;

Juvenis erat, si ætatem ; si spectas dotes, vir eximius ;

Si quem eximium reddere valeant

Probitas, summum ingenii acumen, acre judicium,

Artium scientia, morum suavitas, urbanitas.

Sese quantumvis ad omne literarum genus aptum natum,

In Medicina presertim excolenda, seu potius ornanda,

Exercuit ;

In qua tam mirificos fecit progressus,

Ut brevi istius Facultatis peritus admodum prodierit :

Summatim,

Nisi quod tantum mortalibus fata invidissent virum,

Ad

*Upon a Pillar
on the South Side of the Quire.*

p. 377



p. 390

of Bryan Waterhouse

of Halifax

Here lyeth the Body

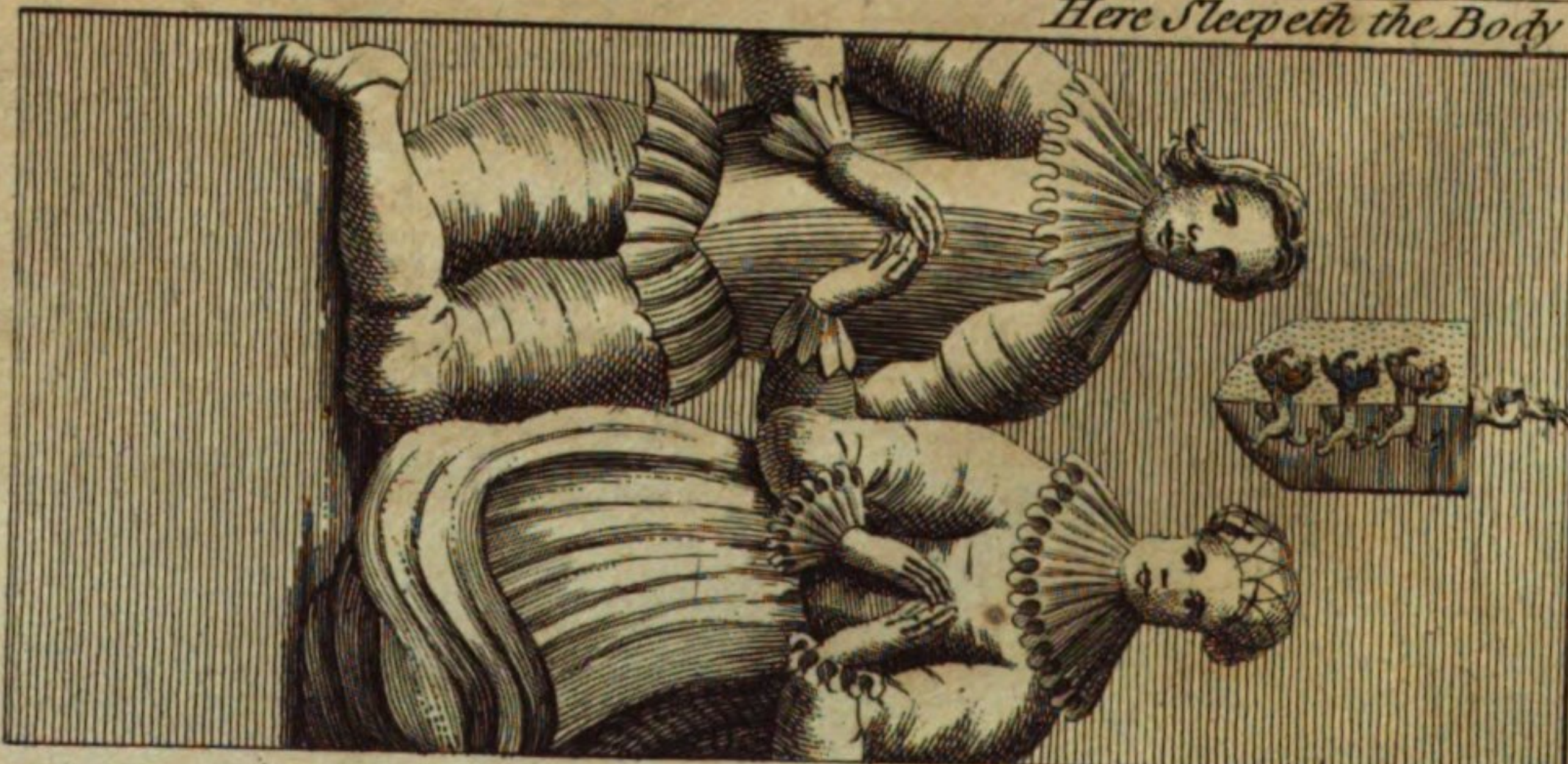


Here Sleepeth the Body

of Robert Sunderland Son

p. 389

of Richard



Ad morbos propulsandos,
 Et ad redintegrandas labefactatas hominum vires
 Plane natus videbatur:
 Ast heu! quam aliis potuit sibi-metipsi non concessum est
 Opem afferre;
 Variolis enim correptus, post duodecem dies,
 Cum spes jam eum revaliturum effulserat,
 Inter feros nepotes vix æquiparandus,
 Haud certe unquam superandus, occubuit,
 Die 13 Sept. MDCCIX, annos natus XXV.
 Nec procul ab illo recumbit
 Pater ejus JOSHUA DUN,
 Qui obiit 7^o Aug. A. D. 1715. Ætatis suæ 80.
 Et mater ejus MARIA DUN,
 Quæ obiit Apr. 5^o, A. D. 1729,
 Ætatis 87.

The above, Mr. Wright, p. 180, sais, he was told was drawn
 up by the ingenious Mr. Nicholas Sanderson, Professor of Ma-
 thematics in the University of Cambridge.

F A V O U R.

On a gravestone in the chancel: "Hic dormit JOHANNES
 FAVOUR, Doctor sanctissimus hujus Ecclesiæ. . . .

Occubuit feris, heu! quod non serius, annis;

Nec longæva magis quam bona vita fuit.

Quam sacre velavit speciosum pectore corpus,

Dignum equidem tumulo nobiliore tegi.

Qui quidem extremam fidus permanfit ad horam,

Non illi tumulus, sed diadema decus.

Theologus, Medicusq; obiit, Jurisq; peritus:

I, sequere in cœlos, qui modo salvus eris."

On a pillar on the south side of the quire is a monument,
 erected to the memory of the above Dr. Favour, who is placed
 as in a pulpit, drest in his robes, and in an attitude of preaching,
 with one hand on his breast, and the other on a skull, which
 rests on the cushion before him.

THE HISTORY

JO. FAVOUR, LL. Doct. Medici peritiff. et hujus
Ecclesiæ Pastoris vigilantissimi.

“Corpora et ægrotant animæ; fremit undiq; rixa,
Scilicet orba suo turba FAVORE jacet.
En Pastor, Medicusq; obiit, Jurisq; peritus:
I, sequere in cælos, qui modo salvus eris.”

F A U C I T.

On a brass plate near the font: “Here lieth the body of
HUGH FAUCIT, of Halifax, buried the 8th day of April,
A. D. 1641; and also HUGH FAUCIT, his son, was buried
the 19th day of August, 1668. Ut enim per Adamum omnes
moriuntur, sic per Christum omnes revivifcent.”

F O U R N I S.

On a monument, upon the north wall of the chancel: “Near
this place is interred the body of Captain JOHN FOURNIS, who
died the 10th, and was buried the 12th of November, 1717,
aged 35 years.” Several more of this family are mentioned
here, and on a tablet on one of the pillars on the north side
of the chancel, for which see Mr. Wright, p. 180, 181. Capt.
Fournis lived in Halifax.

G A U K R O G E R.

On a stone in the church-yard: “Here lieth the body of
JOHN GAUKROGER, who faithfully discharged the office of
Parish Clerk of Halifax for the space of 22 years. He departed
this life the 6th day of May, 1707, in the 62d year of his age.
He lived beloved, and died lamented of all that knew him.”

G R E A M E.

On a grave-stone in the chancel: “Here lieth the body of
HANNAH, the wife of HENRY GREAME, of Shaw-Hill, in Skir-
coate, who departed this life the 13th day of Sept. 1727, in
the 67th year of her age.

She,

She, that does take her rest within this tomb,
Had Rachael's face, and Leah's fruitful womb,
Abigail's wisdom, Lydia's faithful heart,
Martha's care, and Mary's better part."

G I B S O N.

On a monument in the north west corner of the church:
"Near this place is interred ELIZABETH GIBSON, of Slead-Hall, who died A. Æ. S. 23. A. D. 1690. And ROBERT GIBSON, of Slead-Hall, who died A. Æ. S. 63. A. D. 1691. And MICHAEL GIBSON, the son of Michael Gibson, of Slead-Hall, who died A. Æ. S. 1^o. A. D. 1711. And RHENETTA, the wife of Robert Gibson, who died A. Æ. S. 84. A. D. 1715. And ELIZABETH, the wife of Michael Gibson, who died A. Æ. S. 52. A. D. 1722. And MICHAEL GIBSON, of Slead-Hall, son of Robert, who died A. Æ. S. 72. A. D. 1738. And ROBERT GIBSON, of Slead-Hall, son of Michael, who died A. Æ. S. 43. A. D. 1746. Also WILLIAM GIBSON, M. D. Anat. Prof. Cantabrigiæ, who died Feb. 16, 1753, aged 39."

H E A L D.

On a grave-stone in the chancel: "Hic tecti jacent cineres JEREMIÆ, filii M^{ri} GULIELMI HEALD, nuper Vicarii de Donaghadee, in Hibernia, qui 22^{do} Ætatis anno animam Deo inspiranti retribuit, 5^o die Augusti, 1685. Quem tuetur ac diligit Deus, Juvenis supremum mortis intrat limitem."

On another stone in the chancel: "Quæris advena, quid hac abdita incarceration urna, reliquiæ mortales immortalis animæ terrigenas mortalitatis suæ exuvias ad Dei judicis usq; adventum hic deponentis, cælo jam triumphantis, si modo virtus pietatis patientiæ virtus cælum animis æternitati maturis aperit. Nomen humati Lector ambis, GRATIA est, Filia M^{ri} GULIELMI HEALD, Uxor FRANCISCI PRIESTLEY, quæ geminam prolem fecunditatis suæ partem hic præmittens, ipsa post plusculum dierum expiravit 16 die Novembris, Anno Dom. 1685. Ætatis 30.

H I L L.

On a tomb in the church-yard is an inscription to the memory of Mr. EDWARD HILL, late Rector of Crofton, aged 79 years, and of ANN, his wife, who having been married 53 years, died both on the same day, and were buried in that tomb, Jan. 29, 1668.

The account which Calamy, in his list of the ejected Ministers, p. 793, gives of this Clergyman, is this: "That he was M. A. of Christ's College, Cambridge; that he had been formerly a Nonconformist, but could not fall in with the new settlement in 1662; that he was a pious, grave, ancient Divine, of an excellent temper; that on the coming forth of the Five-mile Act he removed to Shibden, near Halifax; and that he and his wife had lived together forty years, and died within two hours of one another in Jan. 1668-9." Mr. Wright adds, that he had likewise been Vicar of Huddersfield, and died at Shipden-Hall.

H O O K E.

On a marble monument in the chancel: "P. M. RICHARDI HOOKE, S. T. P. Regimini tam ecclesiastico quam sæculari Anglicano fidelissimi, qui per viginti sex annos huic Ecclesiæ præfuit Vicarius, tribus Archiepiscopis Ebor^{bis} a sacris, Hospitiorum sancti Johannis beatæq. Mariæ Magdalenensis sub agro RIPPONENSI Magister, Ecclesiæ EBOR^{bis} SOUTHWELL^{bis} RIPPONENSISQ. Canonicus. Obiit 1^{mo} Jan. Ætatis suæ 66. Anno Domini 1688-9.

On a gravestone in the chancel: "MATILDA, filia RICHARDI HOOKE, D. D. Vicar. de Halifax, obiit 9 Sept. A. D. 1667. Ætatis suæ 18." And below: "SAMUEL HOOKE, filius Richardi Hooke, M. A. Socius Coll. Jesu Cantabr. vir egregie doctus, et insigniter pius, a societate Jesu in terris exaltatus est ad societatem Jesu in cœlis, Aug. 12, 1687. Ætat. suæ 24."

On a stone near the above: "ANNA HOOKE, Matildæ soror, obiit Dec. 15. An. 20. A. D. 1667. In cœlum tendentibus non est ætatis ratio, non gradus: Majorem natu præcessit minor,

minor, quam (sancte invidens) sequuta est, ah cito nimis! In-nuptæ in terra Virgines in cælo nuptæ: At semper Virgines æternum cum Sponso gaudent. ELIZ. HOOKE, filia Ri. Hooke, Virgo pia et casta terrestre tabernaculum pro domo cælesti commutavit, Aug. 30. A. D. 1687. Ætat. suæ 26."

H O U G H.

The following inscription was put over Vicar Hough, who was buried in the Chancel: "Sacrum memoriæ EDMUNDI HOUGH, A. M. e Coll. Jesu Cant. quondam Socii, Parochiæ de THORNTON postea Rectoris, tandemq; hujus Ecclesiæ Præsidis; qui concionandi perspicuus, differendo facundus, pietate catholicus, post exiguum autem Olicanæ temporis impensum morienti hanc desideratam requiem sibi dedit Deus. Obiit 1^{mo} die Aprilis, 1691. Anno ætatis 59."

There is an English one to the memory of the same, on a stone in the Chancel, taken from part of the above.

It was a great mistake in the writer of the above epitaph to call Halifax by the name of Olicana, for that was undoubtedly the Roman station at Ilkley.

H O L D S W O R T H.

On the wall in the South Chapel: "Near this place lieth the body of THO. HOLDSWORTH, of Ashday, in Southouram, Gentleman, who departed this life the 23d of June, 1709; and also the body of Mrs. PHEBE HOLDSWORTH, his wife, the daughter of James Oats, of Landshead, in Northouram, who departed this life the 12th of October, 1709: And also the body of MARY HOLDSWORTH, the daughter of William Midgley, of Halifax, Gentleman, and wife of Tho. Holdsworth, son of the above mentioned Tho. Holdsworth, who departed this life the 25th of October, 1710."

H O L D E N.

On a stone in the Church-yard, near the sun door, round the border: "Hic jacent ANNA, ARTHUR, JOHANNES, LIONEL,
TOBIAS

TOBIAS HOLDEN, universa progenies Gowaini et Annæ Holden de Halifax, Anno Domini 1642." Within the border:

"Ne doleas Genetrix, toties ad funera pregnans

Horrida ne timeas mater ad arma ferax.

Ante togam minor impietas, cita sanctior urna;

Plurimus ille parens solus ad astra parens."

HOLLINGS.

On the south wall in the Chancel: "Near this place lye the remains of JEREMIAH HOLLINGS, late of Shipley, in this county, Esq; and also of MARY, his mother, widow and relict of Mr. Isaac Hollings, late of Shipley aforesaid. She was one of the daughters and coheirs of Mr. Jeremiah Rossendale, formerly of Shaw-hill, in Skircoat.

He } dyed { August 23d, 1738, aged 26.

She } dyed { May 9th, 1744, aged 53."

The above is cut on a very neat monument, at the foot of which are the heads of three cherubims, above the writing a Sarcophagus, the marble rises in the form of a pyramid, on which are the arms of Hollings impaled with those of Rossendale.

LACY.

Dr. Johnson, in his MS. Collections for Yorkshire, sais, that in Halifax Church was the following, in antient characters: "Here lieth enclosed the body of JOHN LACYE, of Brerely, Esq; who was buried the 19th day of August, in the year of our Lord God" (This date should be 1585.) Part of this stone I saw in 1764; it had cut upon it the figure of a man in armor laid on his back, a cushion under his head, and a lion at his feet; on one side hung a large sword, and a small one on the other; his hands were joined on his breast in a praying posture; on his left arm a shield, with the following coats of arms: 1. Argent, six ogresses, three, two, one, for Lacy. 2. Gules, three crescents argent, on a chief of the second three garbs or. 3. Gules an eagle displayed argent, for Soothill, of Soothill. 4. Argent, three bendlets sable; all these quarterly impaled with Argent, a chevron between

between three crosses formée, fitchée gules, for Woodrove, of Woolley. The above Dr. Johnson fais farther, that under the arms of Lacy were in old characters, "Orate pro anima Magistri Joannis Lacye." It is not improper to mention here, that on a grave-stone in the Chancel is a large cross, on one side of which is a sword of lead laid in the stone, and on the other, in a shield, the ogresses as above. See page 1. of Plates.

L I S T E R.

In the south west corner of the Church, on a neat monument:
 "H. S. E. JACOBUS LISTER, de Shibden-hall, Gen^s. qui
 Nov. 14, A. D. 1729, Æt. 56, triste sui desiderium viduæ
 liberisq; decem reliquit.

Profiliunt lacrimæ—sed adest spes certa salutis,

Christus, qui mortis vincula rupta dedit.

Hic jubet ut memores recolamus gaudia vitæ

Venturæ, et cæli quæ bona civis habet.

In the same grave is interred the body of MARY, widow of the said JAMES LISTER. She died Jan. 5, 1756, aged 79.

Bless'd are the dead proclaims the voice above

Who die in Christ, abiding in his love.

They rest from labor in the peacefull tomb,

Shall rise to glory in the life to come.

J. L. F. N. M. P. C."

These last letters stand for Johannes Lister filius natu maximus poni curavit. He was a Clergyman, lived at Shibden-hall, and composed the above.

M A U D.

On a grave-stone in the Chancel: "Hic situm est corpus THOMÆ, filii JONATH. MAUD, de Halyfax, M. A. qui obiit Decemb. 22, A. D. 1682.

Si mea cum matris valuissent vota, dedisses

Funus idem nobis, quod tibi, nate, damus.

Sed quoniam votis nostris Deus obstitit æquus,

Ante mea et matris funera, funus habe.

M I D G-

THE HISTORY

MIDGLEY.

On the wall in the north chapel: "Near this place resteth the body of MARY, daughter of WILLIAM MIDGLEY, Master of Arts, late of Headley, now of Sowerby, who was born March 3, 1696, and departed this life November 7, 1704.

Mortal by birth, short my stay, here sleeps my dust,

My better part joins comfort with the just."

Above this: "EXUVIÆ GULIELMI MIDGLEY, A. M. Curat. de Sowerby, juxta depositæ Maii 10°, 1706. Anno Ætatis 34."

MITCHELL.

On a brass plate near the font. "Here resteth the body of JAMES MITCHELL, late of Crow-nest, in Hipperholm. He was buried the 1st day of October, A. D. 1679; and also three of his children. ANN was buried the 3d of April, 1668. ELISABETH was buried the 29th of May, 1676. SAMUEL, he was buried January the 30th, 1676.

Non abiit, sed obiit, modo rediturus."

NETTLETON.

On a stone in the chancel: "Hic requiescit ANNA, filia THOMÆ NETTLETON, M. D. nata 23 Octob. 1709. Obiit 23 Jan. 1710-11.—In eodem tumulo conditur frater ejus JOHANNES NETTLETON, nat. 25 Dec. 1715. Obiit 6 Apr. 1717.—Et eorum Amita SUSANNA NETTLETON, quæ obiit 12° Apr. A. D. 1718. Ætatis 23."

PARRAT.

On a stone in the chancel: "Here is interred the body of the Rev. Mr. FRANCIS PARRAT, who was Lecturer of Halifax above fifty years, and died the 22d of December, in the 82d year of his age, 1741.

PRESCOT.

On a grave-stone in the north chapel: "Hic jacet PHEBE, Uxor GULIELMI PRESCOT, Chirurgo-Medici. Obiit 10° die Martii, 1704-5, Ætatis suæ 36. Et cum illa dormiunt una Nepotes duo, NATHANAEL, et GULIELMUS FARRER.

In

In the south chapel, on a monument on the wall: "MARY, the daughter of Mr. JOHN PRESCOT, of Halifax, was buried near this place the 18th day of May, 1708. And in the same grave is interred the body of the above-named Mr. JOHN PRESCOT, Practitioner in Physic and Chirurgery, who died the 11th day of November, 1728, in the 53d year of his age. Also SARAH, his wife, who died June 10, 1739, in the 56th year of her age."

RAMSDEN.

On a pillar in the chancel: "Hic jacet HUGO RAMSDEN, filius Galfridi Ramsden, de Greetland, infra Vicariam de Halifax, Bacc. in S. S. Theol. olim Socius Collegii de Merton in Ac. Ox. postea Rector de Methley, in Comit. Ebor. demum Vicarius de Halifax. Vir dubium sanctior, an doctior, ingenii acris, judicii subacti, eruditionis multiplicis, qui omne tempus deperire existimabat quod non aut templo aut musæo impertiabatur; qui dum vixit toti circumjacenti Regioni doctrina sua prælucebat, et magis exemplo; atq; moriens triste sui apud omnes bonos, pacisq; Ecclesiæ cultores reliquit Desiderium. Inductus est Vicarius de Halifax Non. Octob. An. Salutis 1628, et decimo septimo Calend. Augusti sequentis vitam cum immortalitate commutavit. Hoc mœrens monumentum posuit Frater ejus natu minor, ejusq; in Vicaria de Halifax impar successor, Henricus Ramsden."

To the word "commutavit," there is the same on a tablet in Methley church, put there in 1680 by one Robert Nalson.

On a pillar opposite to the above: "Hic jacet HENRICUS RAMSDEN, filius natu secundus Galfridi Ramsden, de Greetland, infra Vicariam de Halifax, Artium Magister, necnon Collegii Lincoln. in inclyt. Oxon Academ. quondam Socius, tandemq; Vicarius de Halifax, ibidemq; fratris sui Hugonis permagni. Licet multiq; nominis decessoris haud impar successor, vir equidem multijugis eruditionis, et quod familiam ducit, spectatæ admodum probitatis, quo sane egregie vixit, quicquid est, quod in aliis aut suspicimus eruditi, aut quod veneramur

D d d

sancti,

sancti, **literarum** perinde decus pietatisq; exemplum per duo præter propter annorum lustra memor stationis munerisq; sui huic summopere invigilabat Ecclesiæ, ardens vita, verboq; lucens, quo temporis decursu fidelis erat populi pastor, causæ pauperum propugnator acerrimus, pacis Ecclesiæ strenuus assertor, Justitiæ publicæ, uti pro officio tenebatur, promptus licet cautus tamen et æquus dispensator, hujusce loci ordinis regiminisq; politici cum primis author, tandem lethali correptus victusq; febri triste sui apud omnes relinquens desiderium, gratamque memoriam non sine justitio luctuque publico spiritum in manus Domini reddidit, placideq; spe resurrectionis fultus obdormivit anno Salutis 1637. septim. calend. Martii. Hoc mærens monumentum posuit frater ejus GULIELMUS RAMSDEN natus minor, Rectorque Ecclesiæ de Edgmund, in agro Salop.

RICHARDSON.

On a gravestone near the font: "P. M. JOHANNIS RICHARDSON, obiit anno Salutis 1702^{do}, Ætatis suæ 89^{no}. SARAH, daughter of the above John Richardson, and wife of the Rev. Mr. Stephen Carr, of Honley, died Easter Eve, 1755, aged 90."

ROSSENDALE.

"Here lieth the body of JEREMIAH ROSSENDALE, of Shawhill, in Skircoat, who departed this life the 18th day of January, in the second year of his age, Anno Dom. 1694. And also the body of Mr. JEREMIAH ROSSENDALE, his father, who departed this life May 17th, and was interred May 27th, 1696."

ROBERTS.

On a stone in the Church-yard, opposite the great door: "Here lieth the body of JOHN ROBERTS, of Hipperholme, who departed this life the 10th of November, in the year of our Lord 1721, and in the hundred and fourteenth year of his age." Tradition says, that he wanted a month. He was a carrier by trade, and used to say, that he had never drank above half a pint of liquor of any kind, at one draught.

ROKEBY.

R O K E B Y.

On a monument formerly in the Chapel on the north side of the Church, but now removed: "Orate pro anima WILLIELMI ROKEBY, Jur. Can. Profess. ac etiam Episcopi Medensis et deinde Archiepisc. Dublin. Capellæ fundatoris istius, qui obiit 29 Novembris, An. Dom. 1521."

S H A R P.

On a tablet in the Chancel, an angel in clouds, blowing a trumpet, and on a cloth hanging from it, these words: "JOANNES, Dominus Archiepiscopus EBORUM, 1704." Arms of Sharp painted near the inscription, impaled with those of the See of York.

This was put up in honour to his memory, as he was born in the neighboring parish of Bradford.

S A V I L E.

In the Chancel, round the border of a stone, in antient characters: "(Pray) for the (Sa)wl of THOMAS SAVILE, of Coplay, Esquyer, the of July, (and) in the yeire of ower Lord God MCCCCCIXXX."

Dr. Johnson sais, the following was round a gravestone in the Chancel, in old characters: "(Pray) for the Sawl of THOMAS SAVILE, of Copley, Esquyre . . . (d)ay of July, the year of our Lord God MCCCCCXXXI," which must, I think, be an imperfect copy of the above. He has given a drawing of this Thomas Savile, in armour, in a praying posture, with the Savile's arms on one side of his head, and those of Beaumont on the other. See Plate 1.

S C A R B R O U G H.

On a stone near the font: "Here lieth the body of SUSAN, late wife of RICHARD SCARBROUGH, of Halifax, who was buried November 17, A. D. 1678.

Spes prolis, Sponsi fulcrum, Matrisq; SUSANNA

Solamen, tumulo hoc, hei! moribunda jacet.

Non tollitur relatio, cui est Mariti melioratio.

Tempus celerrime aufugit.

D d d 2

S T E A D.

S T E A D.

“Near this place is interred the body of Mr. VALENTINE STEAD, Merchant, who died May the 16th, 1758, aged 70. Also NAOMI, his wife, who died October the 9th, 1740, aged 47. And seven of their children. Also two children of Valentine Stead the younger, who erected this monument.”

Near the font, on a grave-stone: “Here lieth the body of MARY, the wife of SAMUEL STEAD, of Halifax, who was buried the 29th of May, 1734, aged 82 years and 6 months. She was wife of the abovesaid Samuel Stead, Salter, 58 years and 6 months.”

Also SAMUEL STEAD, husband to the abovesaid MARY, who departed this life the 4th day of December, 1736, aged 80 years, 10 months, and seven days.

Mr. Wright, p. 195, remarks, that this Gentleman lived to see of his children, grand children, and great grand children sixty-one in number.

S M I T H.

On a stone in the Church-yard: “Here lieth the body of DANIEL SMITH, the son of Matthew Smith, of Halifax, who departed this life the 28th day of February, Anno Domini 1729, in the 18th year of his age.

Under this stone here lies, as you may see,
A lovely child, who once was dear to me,
Dearer to God, who took him hence away,
With whom I leave, until the final day.
Methinks I hear my lovely child say here,
Weep not for me, but for your children dear;
Make haste to follow me, and then you'll see,
What is provided in eternity.”

S O M E R S C A L E S.

On a stone on the west wall of the Church: “Mr. RICHARD SOMERSCALES, of Halyfax, who died April the 8th, A. D. 1613, and who, by his last will, gave all his lands in Halyfax
and

and Ovenden, (after the decease of his sister,) to the poor of the said towns for ever, amongst whom he gave 40s. to his sister's husband, for the term of his life."

S U N D E R L A N D.

Dr. Johnson sais, that the following was in the south isle of the Chancel: "Here lieth the bodies of ROBERT, son of RICHARD SUNDERLAND, of Coley, Esq; and JUDITH, his daughter, who died January 19th, 1623. February 8th, 1623." This was round a stone, on which were cut, in bad proportion, the figures of a man and woman kneeling down together; over their heads, On a shield, three lions passant; and for crest, On an helmet a goat's head. See Plate 2.

T I L L O T S O N.

In the Chancel, in letters of gold, on a tablet, with the arms of the Archiepiscopal See of Canterbury impaled with his own:

JOHANNES TILLOTSON, Archiep̄s Cantuar. natus Sowerbiæ, renatus Halyfaxie, 3^{tio} 8^{bris}, 1630. Denatus Lambethæ, 22^o Novēbris, A. D. 1694. Ætatis suæ 65."

T H U R S T O N.

On a stone in the Chancel: "JOHN, the son of JOHN THURSTON, Gentleman, died the 6th of December, 1663.

Τοιῶτων ἡ βασιλεια. Orimur, morimur, oriemur.

Blest babe, who art so soon become

A man in Christ, with him at home."

W A T E R H O U S E.

In the North Chapel, on a stone with a man in armor upon it, in old characters: "Here lyeth the body of ROBERT WATERHOUSE, of Halyfax, Esquyer, which departed this life the of June (hav)ying lyved as one that should dye."

Mr. Wright has called the above John, instead of Robert, and has put Gregory instead of Bryan, in the next epitaph. The wife of the above Robert was buried in St. Michael Bel-fray's Church in York. See Drake's Ebor. p. 339. She died May 1st, 1592. See Plate 2.

Near

Near the above, but now destroyed (as supposed) was another figure of a man in armor, with this inscription round, in old characters: "Here lyeth the body of BRYAN WATERHOUSE, of Halyfax, Gentleman, which departed this life the iv day of October, in the year of our Lord God, 1589. Humanus est deridere vitam quam deplorare."

In Dr. Johnson's MS. Collections is the drawing of a tomb said to be removed out of the North Chapel when the stairs were made which lead to the north gallery there, at the head of which was a shield of arms, viz. Waterhouse, Or, a pile ingrailed fable, quartered with Savile, parted per pale quarterly, 1. Boffe-ville, of Gunthwaite. 2. Bendy of thirteen pieces, or and argent. 3. . . . A lion rampant . . . over all a bend gules; fourth as first. Under these a scroll and motto, "Virtus vincit omnia." On the top of the tomb lay the figure of a man in armor, holding on his breast a shield with the same arms as above. On one side of his head were, on a shield, the arms of Waterhouse, on the other the coats of Waterhouse and Savile, quartered; on one side of his feet, Waterhouse impaled with Boffe-ville, and on the other, Waterhouse impaled with the same quarterings as are impaled in the shield on his breast. The above stairs were made in 1700. See Plate 3.

In the middle isle of the Church, on brass plates, fixed to a seat near the pulpit, which are all torn off except the heads, a man kneeling, with a book in his hand, and opposite to him a woman kneeling, and a string of beads hanging down from her waist. On a label over the man, in old characters: "Miserere mei Deus, et salva me." On another label near the woman, in like characters: "Miserere mei Deus, secundum magnam misericordiam." On a brass plate over their heads: "I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord. He that believeth in me, though he were dead yet shall he live, and he that liveth and believeth in me shall never die." Underneath, in the above characters: "JOHN WATERHOS, of Halyfax, and AGNES, hys wyff, which John deþted from thys worlde the xxvii day of January, anno Dm̄. mccccxxx. — Something wanting both at beginning and end. See Plate 1.

On

Antiquities of Halifax Church.

Plate I.
p. 390

Upon a Plate of Brass fixed to a seat in the Body of the Church

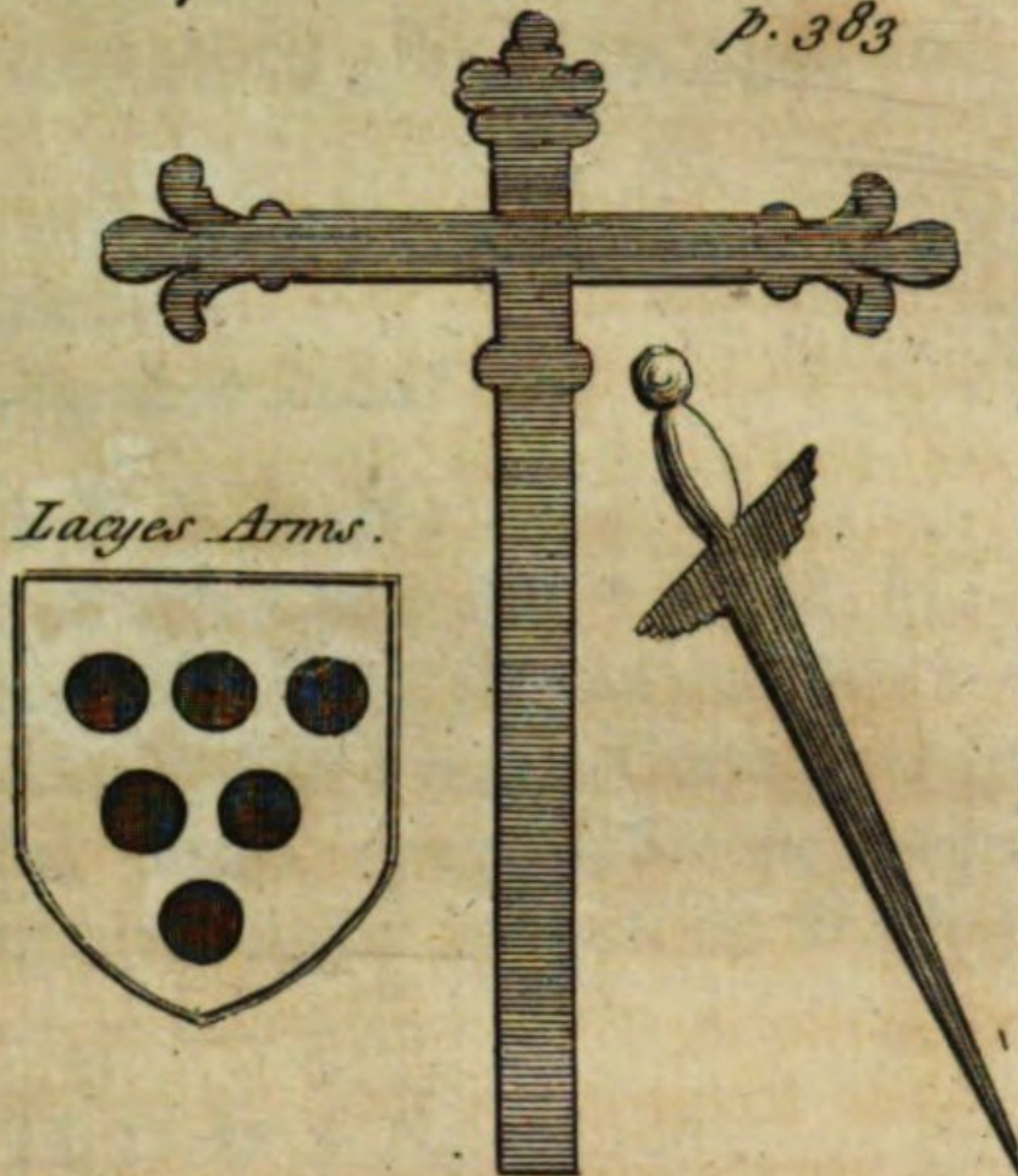
I am the Resurrection &c. &c.



On the same Pew-door in Saxon Characters.

John Waterhows of Halifax and Agnes hys wyff
which John dep'ted from thys worlde the 27 day of
January anno Dm. MCCCCCXXX.

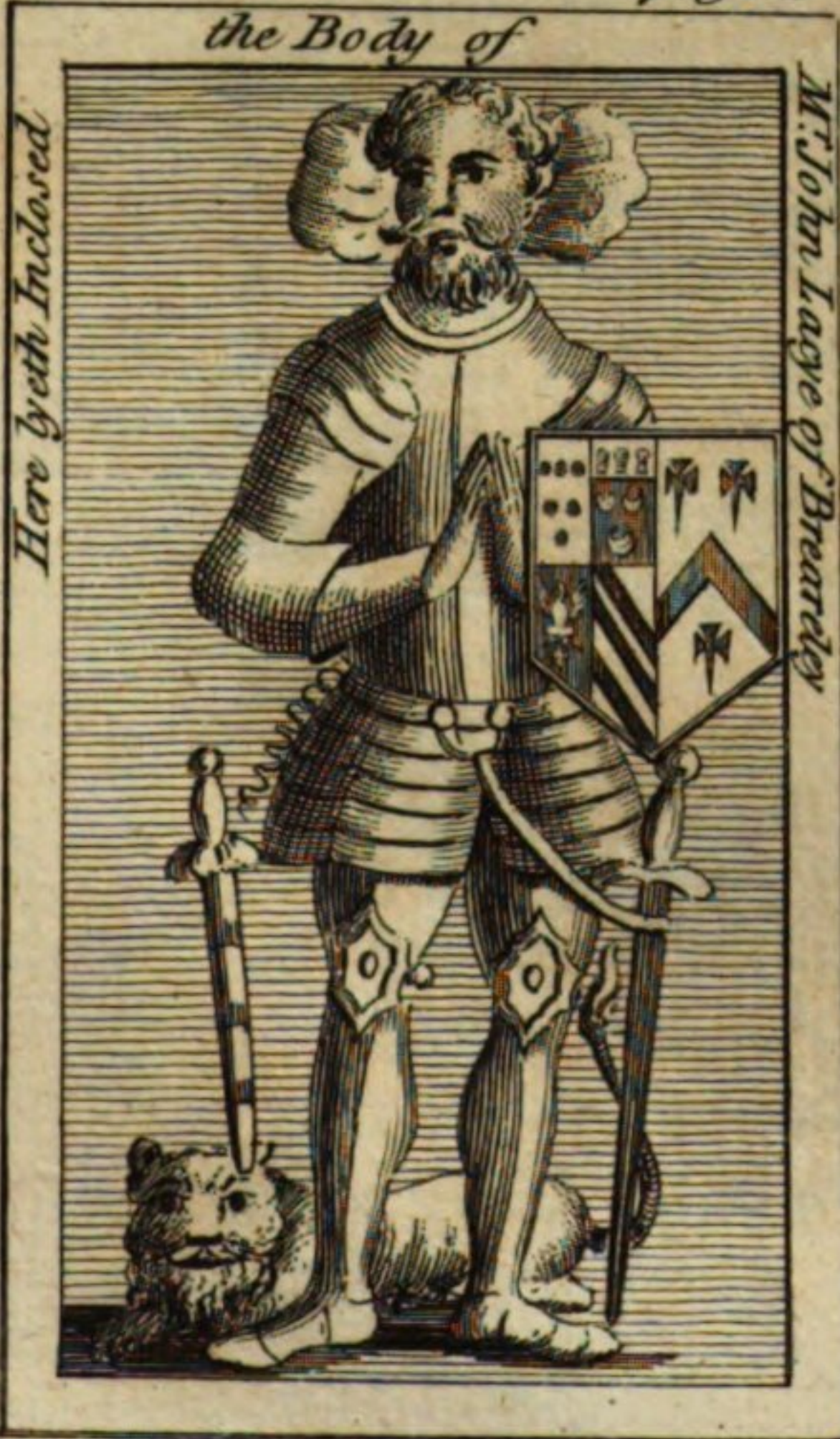
Upon a Gravestone in the Chancel
p. 383



p. 382

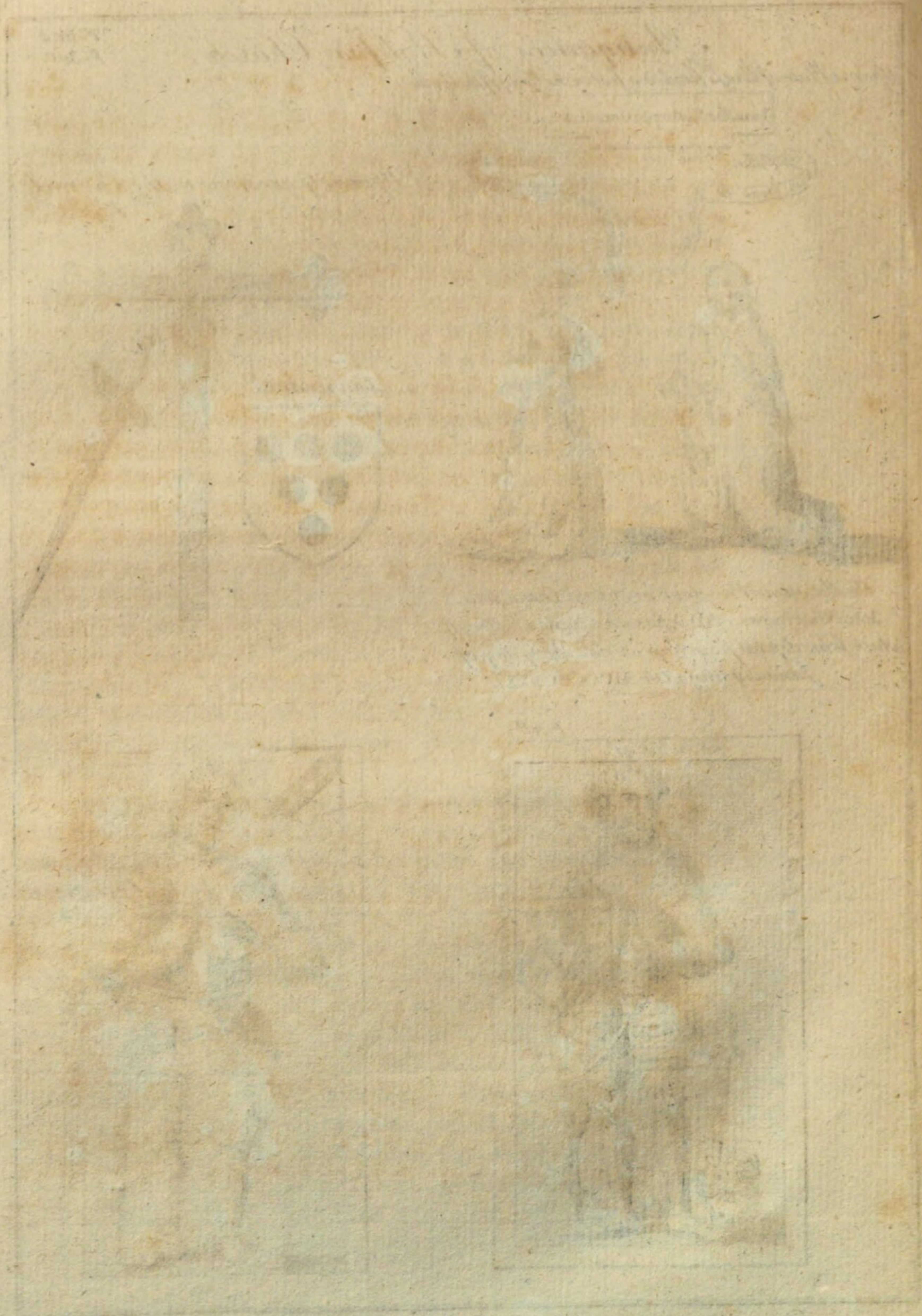
the Body of

Here lyeth Inclosed



p. 387





On the north side of the Church, where the deceased particularly desired to be buried, is a tomb, on which is wrote: "Here lieth the body of Mr. JOHN WATERHOUSE, of Lower Ranns, in Northowram, who died April 4th, 1759, aged 60." On the west end of the tomb:

Oh Christian Reader! often think
Christ will appear,
How shall I then in judgment stand!

W A T K I N S O N.

On a pillar on the south side of the Chancel: "H. M. Memoriae sacrum MARIAE, filiae unicae Rev^{di} Dnⁱ EDWARDI WATKINSON, Capellae de Luddenden in hac Vicaria Curat. Quae nata vesperi praecedente Pascha, Anno 1723, febre perquam maligna correpta occidit (heu nimium fugax et multum flebilis) Augusti 24^{to}, 1726."

W A I N H O U S E.

On a brass plate near the font: "Here lieth the body of MICHAEL WAINHOUSE, late of Binroyd, in Norland, buried the 21st day of October, A. D. 1684. Ut moriens viveret, vixit ut moriturus."

W I L K I N S O N.

On a grave-stone in the Chancel: "JOSEPH WILKINSON, A. M. quondam Vicarius de Chapel-Izod, juxta Dublin, in Hibernia, et Prebendarius de Castroknoek, Ecclesiae Cathedralis Sancti Patricii Dublin, postea Rector de Wigginton comitatu Ebor. et tandem huic Ecclesiae per viginti annos praefuit Vicarius. Obiit 28 die Decembris, Anno Dom. 1711. Aetatis suae 60."

W I L S O N.

At the bottom of the middle isle: "ANN, the daughter of Mr. JOHN WILSON, Curate of Honly, was buried the 4th day of November, 1725."

At the south end of the West Walk, in the Church, on a stone fixed to the wall: "Here lyeth the body of JOHN
WILSON,

WILSON, formerly Clark of the Parish Church of Halyfax, who was buried the 7th day of November, 1701."

This man, who was Clark of Eland, was made Clark of Halifax by Dr. Hooke; and Wilson, in the course of a dispute which happened between them, having arrested the Doctor, the latter persuaded the other to shew him his licence, and when he had got it in possession would never suffer him to officiate any more.

TESTAMENTARY BURIALS at HALIFAX.

From Mr. TORR'S MS.

July 12, 1402, John del Burgh, of Halifax, made his will, and left his soul to God Almighty, St. Mary, and All Saints, and ordered his body to be buried in the parish church of Halifax.

Nov. 21, 1437, Henry Savyle, of Halifax, Esq; Soul and body as above.

March 3, 1439, Richard Pek, of Southouram. Soul as above, body in the quire of the parish church of Halifax.

April 20, 1459, John Sayvell, of Copley, Esq; Soul as above, body in the church, or church-yard of Halifax.

June 1, 1481, Tho. Wilkinson, Vicar of Halifax, already mentioned.

April 4, 1482, William Marshall, Rector of Kirk-Sandal. Soul as above, body in Halifax church.

Feb. 3, 1484, Richard Waterhouse, of Warley. Soul as above, body in the church or church-yard of St. John Baptist, Halifax.

April 29, 1510, Henry Savile, of Copley. Soul as above, body in the New Warke of Halifax.

Feb. 15, 1530, Tho. Savile, of Bladeroyd, in Southouram.—
Jan. 5, 1533, Thomas Savile, of Copley, Esq;—1533, John Waterhouse, of Skircoat.—1535, Edward Waterhouse, buried in the church-yard at Halifax.—1538, Richard Waterhouse, of Shipden, body to be buried in the church of the holy prophet St. John Baptist, of Halifax.—1541, John Illingworth, of Illingworth.—1543, Edward Waterhouse, of Skircoat.—1543, William

liam Illingworth. — 1545, Humphry Waterhouse, of Shelf. Soul to God Almighty, hoping through Jesus Christ to be saved. “ Here Protestantism began to shew itself, and mankind “ began to act more from principles of reason, and common “ sense, than to bequeath their souls to the Virgin Mary, and “ all the Saints, who are only in the same condition that all “ living Saints will shortly be placed in, and who cannot help if “ they are applied to.”

1545, John Waterhouse, of Skircoat. — 1554, Henry Savile, of Copley. — 1556, John Waterhouse, of Thollinges, in Warley. — 1556, Richard Midgley, of Midgley. — 1569, Thomas Savile, of Copley. — 1570, Hugh Lacey, of Brearley, in Midgley, Esq; — 1570, Thomas Savile, of Southouram, Gent. — 1578, Anthony Waterhouse, of Warley, Gent. — 1586, Abraham Sunderland, of High Sunderland, Gent. — 1620, John Holdsworth, of Astey, Gent.

The fabrick of Halifax church is, by antient custom, kept in repair by the inhabitants of the township of Halifax, and nine other townships, which will be mentioned below; the Wardens or Representatives of which towns attend at Halifax on the first Wednesday of every month, to consult with the Church-wardens of Halifax about the necessary business relating to the church there. The custom in 1760, with regard to fixing the place of meeting, and perhaps for other purposes, was this: 1. Halifax. 2. Sowerby. 3. Northouram. 4. Ovenden. 5. Upper end of Warley. 6. Lower end of Warley. 7. Southouram. 8. Hipperholm. 9. Skircoat. 10. Shelf. 11. Midgley. 12. Halifax again, because they have two Church-wardens. The proportions paid by these towns, towards repairs of the church, have been variable, as may be seen in an old church book in the hands of Mr. Scolfield, Surgeon, in Halifax. In 1624 they stood thus: Halifax, 3l. 6s. 8d. Sowerby, 3l. Northouram, 2l. 13s. 4d. Ovenden, 2l. 13s. 4d. Warley, 2l. Hipperholm, 1l. 10s. Southouram, 1l. 10s. Midgley, 1l. 6s. 8d. Skircoat, 1l. 3s. 4d. Shelf, 16s. 8d. In 1655, Halifax, 2l. 5s.

E e e

Skircoat,

Skircoat, 12s. Ovenden, 1l. 8s. Southouram, 16s. Sowerby, 1l. 8s. 4d. Northouram, 1l. 5s. 11d. Upper end of Warley, 13s. Lower end, 8s. Hipperholm, 19s. 7d. Midgley, 13s. 1d. Shelf, 6s. 5d. Sowerby sometimes paid more than Halifax towards the repair of the church, and sometimes less; it began to pay equal about 1669, and continues to do so still.

The above nine towns have their chapels dependant on the mother church, but Skircoat seems not to be in any chapelry. Sowerby and Luddenden have their own Registers, the rest are sent yearly to Halifax, and from thence transmitted to York. The Vicar of the parish, as such, has, a little before Easter, two names sent in from each of the seven chapels dependant on his church, and he takes which he pleases for Warden, and publishes them, together with the Church-wardens for Halifax, at Easter, in Halifax church. All who are thus published are sworn in together at the Visitation, and act as one body. Each of the above towns has a part of a Gallery appropriated to it in Halifax church, with the name of the town to which it belongs cut upon the front of it. All the ten towns pay their fixed proportions not only to the repairs of the parish church, but to other church expences, such as sacrament wine, books, vestments, &c. on which account they all divide the poor's-box money in Halifax church, and the sacrament money collected there. All their banns of matrimony are published in the said church, and not in any of their own chapels. The Vicar is entitled to surplice dues, Easter dues, mortuaries, and small tythes, from the said towns; the inhabitants of which, it is said, might all have resorted to the mother church in Mr. Nathaniel Waterhouse's time, and long after his death.

EALAND CHAPEL.

THIS is reputed to be the oldest place of worship in the whole parish, next to Halifax church. Some of the inhabitants here would have it believed, that it is nearly as old as the time of the Conquest. This Mr. Wright, p. 35, denies, because in Earl Warren's grant of his churches in Yorkshire to the Priory of Lewes, no mention is made of any chapel then belonging to Halifax church, though in other instances, as Wakefield, Dewsbury, &c. where chapels belonged to those mother churches, they are expressly conveyed by name. Whether this argument be quite conclusive with regard to Ealand, I will not say, because it is not situated in one of Earl Warren's manors; if it can be proved that the Vicar of Halifax has always presented to it, it may be good, if not, it is defective, for the Earl would hardly convey what did not belong to him. There is, however, no mention of a church or chapel here in Domesday-book.

On the north porch of Ealand chapel are the characters JO JO, one half on one side of the door, and the rest on the other, which one Gentleman would have persuaded me was the date of the building, viz. 1010; but I have seen no proof as yet that such like numerals were at that time introduced into England. Mr. Wright says expressly, p. 70, that it was built some time before the year 1310; meaning, no doubt, that it was erected not long before that period. But he did not consider, that in the original settlement deed of the vicarage of Halifax, dated in 1273, (already given in this work,) the Prior and Convent of Lewes tell the Archbishop of York, that the mother-church of Halifax, with its chapels, &c. ("matrix Ecclesia de Hallifax, cum suis capellis et appenditiis") was granted them by Pope Alexander IV. which Pope, if I mistake not, died about the year 1260. Now what chapels are likely to have belonged to the mother-church of Halifax at this early date?

most probably the two parochial ones of Ealand and Heptonstall, for no others pretend to such antiquity.

The next proof of a place of worship here, which I have met with, is in an original deed which I saw at Okes, in Rishworth, which mentions the "great altar at Ealand." The witnesses to this deed (which is not dated) are Richard del Schay, whom I have met with in deeds from 1313 to 1331, Roger de Schay, (the son of this Richard,) in a deed dated in 1331, Adam del Rode, and Tho. de Ealand, Cler. in a deed in 1321.

There is some little difficulty in accounting for the power of the Vicar of Halifax, for the time being, to present to this chapel of Ealand, as the manor, in which it stands, never belonged to the Earls of Warren, who were the original patrons of the mother-church within this vicarage. It seems to me, that what is now called the parochial chapelry of Ealand, was looked upon as part of the parish of Halifax, before any place of religious worship was erected at Ealand, otherwise it had been a parish of itself to all intents and purposes, and totally unconnected with Halifax.

Ealand is served by a stipendiary Priest, who receives yearly the sum of four pounds from the Vicar of Halifax, which, I doubt not, took its rise at the very first endowment of that Vicarage, for in the deed for that purpose (already given) are these words: "Vicarius vero servitium matricis ecclesie et cappellarum suarum, etc. suis sumptibus sustinebit." And it ought to be noticed, that at that time of the day four pounds per ann. was a sufficient maintenance for a Clergyman in such a station. Heptonstall receives the same pension.

Under the account of Halifax church I endeavored to shew, that it was the second Earl of Warren and Surry, who died in 1138, by whom that, and other churches in Yorkshire, were given to the Priory of Lewes; it appears also, that no chapels belonging to that church are mentioned in the donation deed, so that in all probability none were then built; Halifax church itself being but, as it were, in his infancy; but there is express mention of such, a little before the year 1260; they were therefore

therefore set up between those two dates, and, in my own opinion, not long after this parish came into the hands of the Monks of Lewes, who might have good reasons for this regulation, perhaps at the request of the Rector himself, who might think his parish too large to be taken care of from one common center. And whoever will carefully consider this original division of the parish into three parts, will find, that it was made with judgment; even townships themselves being divided, for the greater ease of the inhabitants; thus Soyland, a part of Sowerby, was allotted to Ealand, and Eringden, another part of the same, was given to Heptonstall. The reason why a parochial chapel was fixed at Ealand, so near the mother-church of Halifax, was probably by the interest of the family of Ealand, of Ealand, who would naturally desire to have such a convenience on their manor, where they constantly resided; it appears also to have been the most considerable settlement in all this division.

There have been several attempts to prove Ealand and Heptonstall divisions to be distinct parishes of themselves; but the fact, as it appears to me, is this: That originally the whole of what is now called the Vicarage of Halifax was one parish or rectory; that on some account or other this parish was divided into three parts, and two of these divisions, having places of worship erected therein, were allowed, most probably, for the convenience of the inhabitants, to have parochial rights, i. e. they were allowed to marry, baptise, and bury there; and the same regulation was continued when the Rectory was converted into a Vicarage; the Vicars, for the time being, (as the Rectors had done before,) paying yearly to the respective Ministers of these places of worship (called then capellæ, or chapels) the sum of four pounds for their maintenance; and doubtless for that reason presenting to the same, as often as any vacancies happened, but reserving to themselves all the profits and advantages thence arising, except what was paid to the Prior and Convent of Lewes, as will appear from the first endowment of the Vicarage in 1273, wherein the Vicar had given him for his portion,

portion, inter alia, “omnes obventiones, et proventus, spectantes
 “ad alteragium, excepta decima lanæ, et agnorum, et hedorum,”
 which was kept by the Impropriators for their own use; and
 the above allowance to the said Vicar, with what is farther
 mentioned in the said endowment, was deemed so very sufficient
 for him and his successors, that they were bound by the same
 instrument to pay the salaries of the officiating Ministers at the
 chapels within their Vicarage, which is done to this very day,
 without alteration of the original sum. Afterwards, on a dis-
 pute between the Convent of Lewes and the Vicar of Halifax,
 a composition real was made between them, in 1275, by Walter
 Gifford, Archbishop of York, who ordered, that the Vicar and
 his successors for ever should enjoy the tythes of mills and
 calves, and should likewise take the mortuaries within the Vi-
 carage, paying yearly to the Prior and Convent aforesaid four
 pounds thirteen shillings, which the Impropriator still receives.

In the separate divisions of Ealand and Heptonstall, the Clergy
 had then no original allowance but the stipends, already men-
 tioned, from the Vicars of Halifax; they were nothing there-
 fore but stipendiary Priests, allowed, on account of the amazing
 size of the vicarage, to exercise parochial rights at their respec-
 tive chapels. I call them chapels, both because they were called
 so from the beginning, and because I cannot conceive how there
 should be a church, where there is neither Rectory, Impropri-
 ation, nor Vicarial Right to any sort of tithes. It is no material
 objection against this opinion, that the incumbents appropriate
 the surplice fees to their own use, for this arose merely from
 the indulgence of one of the Vicars of Halifax, as is evident
 from the following instrument, entered in Halifax Register, and
 dated in 1633. “Memorandum, that I John Thompson, M.A.
 was elected and appointed Curate at Eland by Hen. Ramsden,
 Vicar of Halifax, by whom I was allowed and authorized to
 receive the surplice fees at buryals, marriages, christenings, &c.
 growing and arising within the said chapelry, upon condition
 that the rest of the inhabitants that usually resorted to divine
 service to Eland, would make up the aforesaid sum forty pounds
 by

by year, or thereabouts, so as there might be a convenient maintenance for an able and ingenuous Minister. Signed J. Thompson. Hen. Ramsden." Such another paper, verbatim, was signed by Leonard Burton, Curate of Heptonstall.

So late as 3d Charles I. the Ministers of Ealand and Heptonstall were called Chaplains, as is evident from the following passage in Godolphin's Repertorium Canonicum, p. 198, taken from Hetley's Reports: "A Chaplain that was under the Vicar of Hallifax, libells against him in the Ecclesiasticall Court for his salary. And he prescribes, that the Vicar ought to pay the Chaplain four pounds a year; and the Vicar prays a prohibition, 1. For that he alledges, that the Chaplains were eligible by himself; and because that Chaplain was not elected by him, he is not Chaplain, but he is in of his own wrong, &c. 2. That prescription for salary was triable at the common law. Yelverton, The salary is spiritual, as the Cure itself is spiritual, for which it is to be paid. As the case in Dyer, 58 Pl. 4. But a prohibition was granted until it was determined to whom the election appertained; and that now depends by prohibition in this Court." This was Edward Sunderland, Curate of Ealand, against Dr. Clay.

The inhabitants of Ealand and Heptonstall have pleaded prescription for the chusing of their respective Ministers; in particular, the latter had a great contest at law about this with the Vicar of Halifax, when the Judge was of opinion, that Heptonstall was originally parcel of the parish of Halifax; but what weighed chiefly with him was, that the people of Heptonstall had made no settled provision for the maintenance of their Curate, that chiefly consisting in voluntary contributions; therefore the election of a Curate by them was only an indulgence of the Vicar of Halifax, and it was hard that such an indulgence should turn to a matter of right against him from whom it proceeded. And what was the case of Heptonstall in this respect, was exactly also that of Ealand.

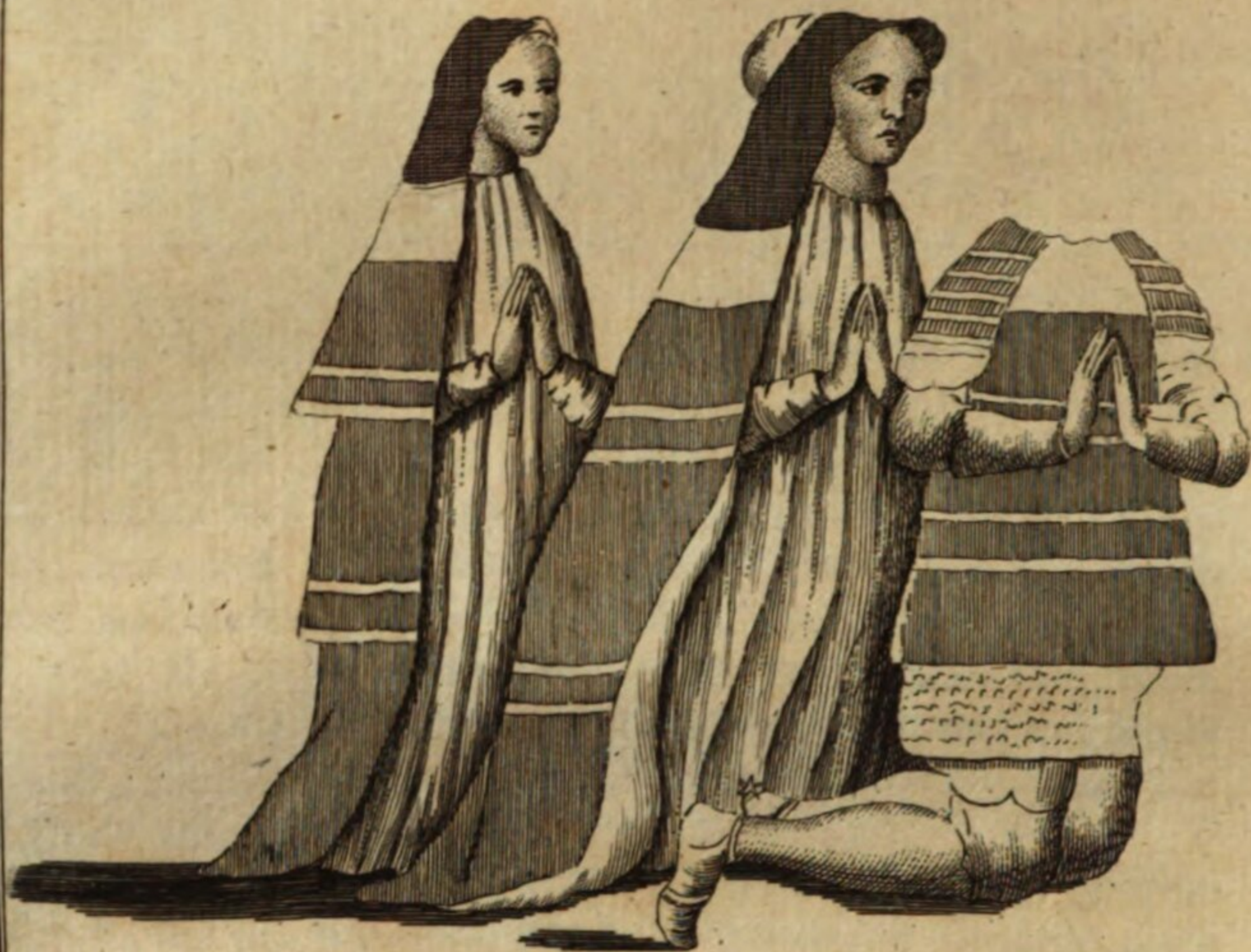
These two chapelries have also contended for the mortuaries within their respective divisions; but the right to these is clearly with

with the Vicar of Halifax; first from the composition above-mentioned to have been made in 1275, for he was thereby bound to pay for these (inter alia) the yearly sum of four pounds thirteen shillings to the Convent of Lewes, as impro-priators of this benefice. And the case was not altered at the dissolution of the monasteries, for this living being vested by statute in the Crown, the King, when he presents to the Vica-rage, grants these to the Vicar, as appears from his endowment.

In a book of accounts kept at Ealand, beginning March 12, 1561, it is said, that the order for chusing Churchwardens yearly within the parish or chapelry of Ealand, by the Gen-tlemen and chief parishioners is thus. The Churchwarden in Ealand two years, and Greetland one. Rishworth cum Nor-land year for year. Barkisland every year. Stainland three years, and Old Linley one. Rastrick two years, and Brighouse one. Soyland three years, and Fixby one. Soyland has the presenter every year.

The most remarkable things in or about the fabric here are these. In the east window, quarterly France and England, with a label of three points, uncertain what color; within the garter, Hony soit, &c. Above, a ducal crown or, turned up ermine, and lions supporting. These were the arms of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, who died in 1399, and had Ealand as part of his Honor of Pontefract. The same are repeated, with falcons argent supporting, only the ducal crown on this is or, turned up argent, and the label ermine. In the same window were also the arms of France and England, within garter, with Hony soit, &c. but no crown or supporters. There were also some coats of private families painted in a window in this Quire, which Dr. Johnson, who surveyed this place July 23, 1669, could not well make out, they were so defaced. One of these coats con-tained, 1. Savile. 2. Gules, a plain cross argent. 3. Thornhill, of Fixby. 4. Ealand, viz. Gules, two barrulets between eight martlets argent, three, two, and three. 5. Argent, on a bend gules, three escallops or, for 6. Sable, an escutcheon within eight martlets in orle argent, for Rachdale, of Rachdale,
parted

In the Chancel belonging to Savile of Methley & Thornhill of Fixby.



parted per pale, argent, on a fess sable, three mullets of the field. On another shield, three chevronels braced in base, and in another part of the quarterings, six billets, three, two, one; two others imperfect; but in my Collection of Arms, I have made the following entry, uncertain from whence: Quarterly, 1. Argent, three chevronels sable, braced in base, on a chief of the second, three mullets of the field, which belongs to the name of Danby. 2. Gules, three woolpacks, or. 3. Gules, six billets, or, three, two, one. 4. Argent, a saltire crenellè. With these in old characters: "Pray for the gud prosperite, mercy of JOHN SAVYLE, of Holly-ngezeth, Esquire, and ELIZABET his wyffe, dowzter of Robert Hopton, and all their c. . . lder, qwyche causyt thys wyndow to be mayde."

In a part belonging to Savile and Thornhill, a man kneeling at prayer, and in armor, his upper garment alternately white and red, behind him, in the same posture, his wife, her garment the same, only in two places thereof appear two bars gemells, argent; behind her, another woman, in the same posture and dress. Under these figures, in old characters: "Orate pro prosperitate WILLIELMI THORNHILL, et ELIZABET. uxoris ejus, et JOHANNES THORNHILL, filii et heredis eorundem, et JHNÆ uxoris suæ, et prosperitate NICH . . . et AGNETIS confortis suæ, filiorum et filiarum eorundem, ac omnium Benefactorum suorum." This from Dr. Johnson's MS. Over the above a shield of arms, Quarterly, 1. Thornhill. 2. . . . A saltire . . . 3. Toothill, of Toothill. 4th as 1st, parted per pale, argent, two bars sable, perhaps for Kay, of Woodsome; but if so, these arms are not coeval with the figures; at least not with the above inscription, for they agree not with the names. With the above were also the figures of a man in armor, kneeling, behind him his wife and three children. Arms of Savile on the garments of the two first; no shield of Arms. See Plate 4.

There were also the following inscriptions in the north quire: "Pray for the gude prosperity, mercy, and grace of Sir JOHN SAVILE, Knt. daughter and one of the heirs childere, and for the saul of his abovesaid wief, daughter of Sir William

Vernon, the which Sir John causyd this window to be made the yere"

In the north window there; Savile impaled with Scargil: "Pray ye for the souls of GEORGE SAYVELL, son of John Sayvell, Esq; and of MARGARET, his wife, daughter of Thomas Scargill, Esq; which caused this window to be made."

At the beginning of Ealand Register (the first date of which is April 1, 1559) is this entry: "The window over the quier or chañell dore was made in the yere of our Lord 1310, as it was written in the same window where the glafs was broken, An. Dom. 1618."

The Chancel at Ealand is called St. Mary's Quire; the North Quire, St. Nicholas's Quire; and that on the South, St. John's Quire.

The principal EPITAPHS at EALAND are these:

A S H E T O N.

On a gravestone in the Chancel: "Hic in spe christianæ requiescit PETRUS ASHETON, A. M. Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Presbyter, et Parochiæ de Ealand in sacris Administer: Orthodoxæ Fidei et Doctrinæ sanæ Theologus: Pietatis Exemplar: Pacis Cultor! Qui per decursum annorum triginta et unius fideliter pastoralis functus munere, et reciproco omnium amore remuneratus, placide gregem simul cum anima Deo vocanti resignavit 30^{mo} Octobris, A. D. 1698. Ætatis 55^{to}."

Fil.		Die	Menfis	A. D.	
THOMAS,	} obiit	22 ^{do}	Decbris	1684	13 ^{tio}
JOHANNES,		9 ^{no}	Maii	1674	1 ^{mo}
PETRUS,		9 ^{no}	Junii	1675	1 ^{mo}

"Hic etiam (cum Infante) jacet SAMUEL filius RICH. PETTY, Curati de Ealand, qui unicam P. Asheton filiam uxorem sibi adjunxit. Obiit Aug. 22, A. D. 1709. Ætatis suæ 2^{do}."

"Hic etiam jacet SUSANNA ejusdem R^{di}. PETTY filia. Sepulta fuit 11^{mo} Aprilis, A. D. 1711. Ætatis suæ 8^{vo}."

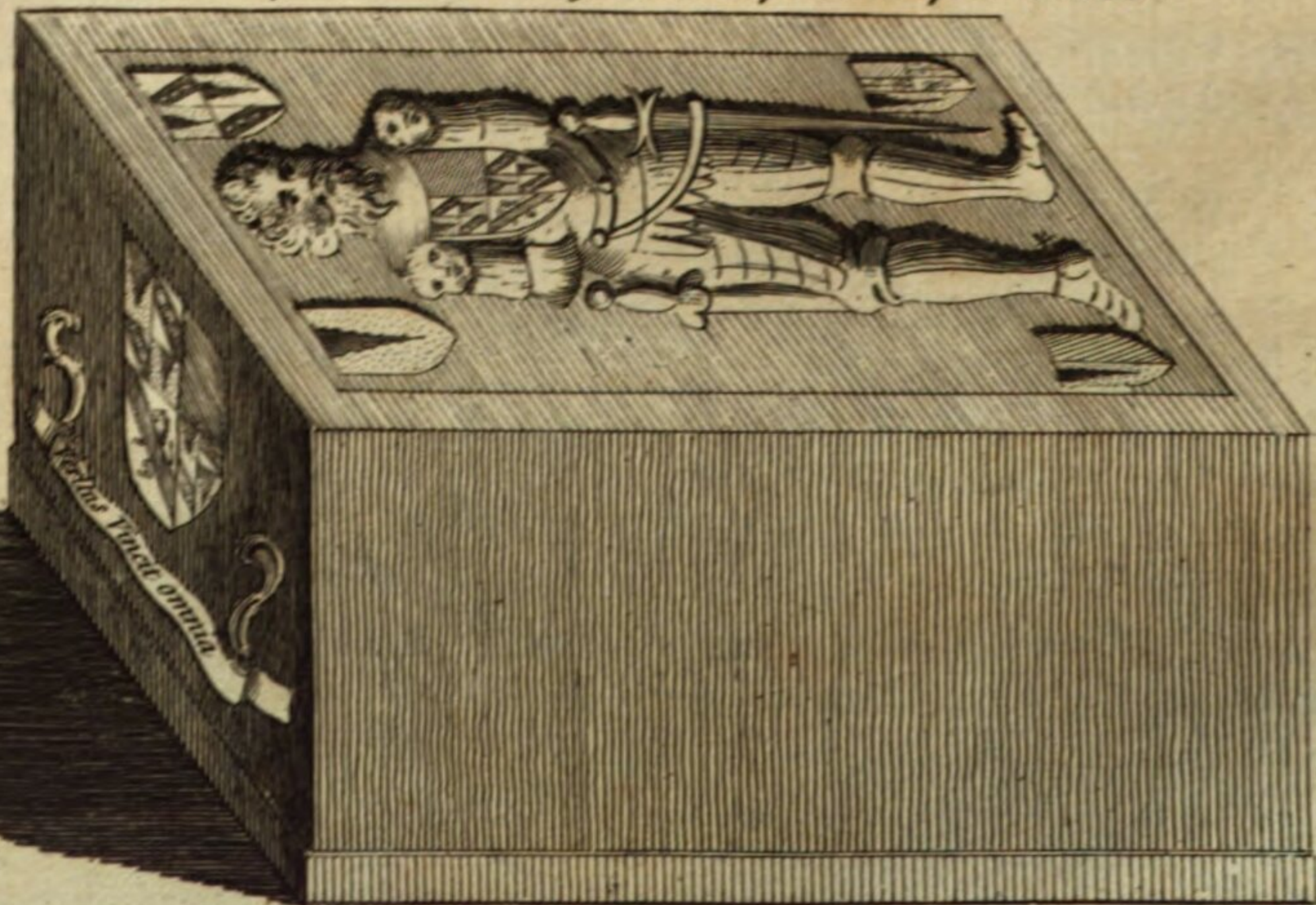
On a gravestone in the Chancel: "Reliquiæ hic repositæ PETRI ASHETON, Curati de Mildraw, in com. Lancastri, (filii

Chapels. p. 403

Antiquities of Elands



The Monument of Waterhouse lately removed from Halifax Church.



(filii Petri Asheton propinq; tumulati) qui animam Deo resignavit 5^{to} die Aug. 1718. Ætatis 42.

“Atque RICH^d PETTY, Curati de Ealand, qui animam efflavit vivacem 7^{mo} die Martii, 1723. Ætatis suæ 49.”

B O S W E L L.

In the North Quire, the figure of the greatest part of a woman, in a praying posture, and four children below, also praying; over the childrens heads the names ELEZABETH, MARY, JANE, DORITHY. On the right side of the woman's head the arms of Savile; on the left, those of Boswell impaled with a saltire ingrailed in a chief three roses Inscription round the stone: “Here the slepeth the body of FRANCIS, daughter of GODFREY BOSWELL, Esq; wife of JOHN SAVILE, of Newhall, Esquire, whose soul returned to God that gave it, February 26, 1609. Ætatis suæ 60.” See Plate 3.

B A I R S T O W.

In the Chapel-yard: “Reliquiæ hic reponuntur JEREMIAE BAIRSTOW, Viri, si quid venerationis sibi vendicant, Literarum scientia, rerum sacrarum peritia, morum probitas, vitæ sanctitas, revera reverendi. Qui postquam per annos triginta et amplius, gregi quodam christiano Pastor fidelis invigilasset, officii rationem, animamq; Deo reddidit 27 Julii, 1731.” This was composed by the Rev. Mr. Elston. See below.

C L A Y.

From Dr. Johnson's MS. “Hic jacet sepultus JOHANNES CLAY, de Clayhouse, qui obiit decimo octavo die Junii, 1616.” On the same stone: “Here lieth Captain JOHN CLAY, deceased Sept. 13, 1643.”

E L S T O N.

In the Chapel-yard: “M. S. HANANIAE ELSTON, A. M. qui ingenio acri, limato, subacto, morum probitate, et aperto illo animi recte sibi conscii candore, veram pietatem, fidem, humanitatem, cælitusq; demissam Christianis libertatem, excole-

bat, tuebatur, promovebat: Qui magnas opes, famamve mortaleis inter neque quæritans, neque affecutus, suorum tamen amorem bonorum omnium, quotquot illum norant, benevolentiam conciliaret, sibi summi certe Judicis favorem adeptus est. Quis enim Viator meliore jure beatam speret immortalitem? Obiit 22 Junii, 1738."

This was composed by the Rev. Mr. Crowther, late Vicar of Otley.

ELLISTONES.

In the Chapel-yard, over HENRY ELLISTONES, who died at Howroyd, 1697: "Ullamne in rebus humanis, Lector, certitudinem esse reris, cum ipsum hominem una dissolvat hora?"

GRANTHAM.

On a marble monument: "Heare lyes the body of THO^s. GRANTHAM, of Muxe, in the county of Yorke, Esq; sonne of Thomas Grantham, late of Goltho, in the county of Lincolne, Esq; He married Frances, the second daughter of Sir George Wentworth, of Wooley, and departed this life the first day of April, at Fixby, in the 35th year of his age, Anno Dom. 1668."

"JOHN GRANTHAM, the youngest sonne of the faide Thomas Grantham, of Goltho, departed this life the seventh day of March, at Fixby, in the 17th year of his age, Anno Dom. 1667, and lyes in this Queare."

"Heer lyes the body of FRANCES GRANTHAM, wife to Tho. Grantham, Esq; who died March 12, 1692, and lyes interred in her husband's grave. Beside them lyes VINCENT GRANTHAM, their only son, who died when he was 12 years of age, whose bodyes now rest in peace, waiting the resurrection of the just."

HORTON.

On a marble monument near the communion table: "Near this place below lies interred the body of WILLIAM HORTON, of Howroyde, Esq; who died in the 64th year of his age, 1715-16. He married Mary, the youngest daughter of Sir

Richard

Richard Musgrave, of Heaton-Castle, in the county of Cumberland, Bar. by whom he left two sons, William and Richard; the eldest, William Horton, of Coley, Esq; died in the 38th year of his age, in 1739, and Richard Horton, the younger son of Howroyde, Esq; who died a bachelor, in the 35th year of his age, in the year 1742. In memory of whom this monument was erected by the relict and mother of the deceased, and present possessor of Howroyde, Mrs. Mary Horton, who designedly omitted many deserved praises, lest some honour should thereby redound to herself." Arms, Horton impaling Musgrave.

On a white marble monument near the Communion Table: "In memory of THOMAS HORTON, of Barkisland-hall, and EVERILDE, his wife, daughter of John Thornhill, Esq; of Fekisby, by whom he had six sons and five daughters, of which the only survivors were, Elisabeth, married to Richard Bold, Esq; of Bold, in Lancashire. Susanna, married to Richard Beaumont, Esq; of Whitley-hall, and ANNE HORTON, here interred, April the 22d, 1750. By whose order this monument was erected."

Arms, Horton quartered with Gledhill, Barkisland, and Thornhill.

There is a mistake made on the above monument, by misplacing the names of Elizabeth, and Susanna, but it is here corrected.

H O I L E.

In the Chapel-yard over one JOHN HOILE: "Deo, ac conjugii pius, justus ac propositi tenax, amicis certus, omnibus affabilis, ac si quid ultra est, sit tota vita pro epitaphio. Vade, et tu fac similiter."

H A N S O N.

From Dr. Johnson's MS. "Here sleepeth the body of NICHOLAS HANSON, one of the Attornies of the Com. Pl. Servant to Sir John Savile, Baron of the Ch'. a favourer of religion, whose soul returned to his Saviour Nov. 7, 1613."

The

The oldest date upon the grave-stones at Ealand is this:
 "JOHN HANSON DE WOODHOUSE, 1599. Æt. 82."

There are also above twenty pieces of poetry in this Chapel-yard, but the composition is not worth recording; I shall, therefore, only take notice of a singularity on one of the grave-stones, which is an anagram upon one MARIA TAILOUR, which it seems will make A mari alto rui, and then follows this observation, by way of allusion:

"From seas of woes, which were due to my crimes

"Death snatcht me hence, to go to rest betimes."

There is also a couplet over one ELIZABETH BROOKE, which has been a little admired:

"She was — but room forbids to tell you what,

"Think what a wife should be, for she was that.

CURATES of EALAND.

It is impossible to give a perfect list of these; the following is the best which I can make out: Tho. Strenger, Chaplain of the Parochial Chapel of Eland, 1459. — James Butterfield, 1544, married to Elizabeth Gill. See Halifax Register. — Michael Savile, July, 1561. — Robert Milner, Curat. de Eland, sepult. Dec. 22, 1565. — Richard Worral, entered to the Curacy, 1588. — Costanus Maud, was buried Nov. 17, 1600. — Edward Sunderland, A. M. of Clare-hall, Camb. entered to the Curacy in 1601, was buried Feb. 1, 1632. — John Thompson, entered in 1633. — Robert Houldsworth, 1651. — Abbot, in 1650, and 1652. — Robert Towne, 1652, for whom see Calamy's Account of ejected Ministers, p. 809. — R. Walker, 1656, and to March, 1661. — Josiah Brodeheade, March 2, 1663 and 1664. — Peter Atheton, A. M. March 4, 1667. Buried at Ealand, Nov. 3, 1698. — Richard Petty, March 5, 1699, and 1703. — Jeremiah Bairstow, 1721, died July 28, 1731. — George Smith, died Dec. 4, 1733. — Tho. Alderson, March, 1734. — Samuel Ogden, D. D. March, 1747. — George Burnet.

There was also one Hugh Gledhill, Curate here, but at what time uncertain.

CHANTRY

CHANTRY PRIESTS at EALAND.

Names	Time of Institution	Patrons	Vacant by
Dom. Johannes de Broughton, Preb.	April 13, 1402	{ Isabel, relict of Sir John Sayvell, Kt. }	Resignation
Dom. Radulphus Pillay	- - -	- - -	
Dom. Tho. Bogher, or Bower, Preb.	Feb. 5, 1418	{ Tho. Sayvell, Lord of Thornhill }	Death
Dom. Johannes Litteftre, (Lifter,) Capel.	July 18, 1450	{ Assign of John Saywell, Esq; }	Death
Dom. Rich. Stoke Capell.	May 4, 1483	Sir John Sayvell, Kt.	Resignation
Dom. Rob. Gledhill	Sept. 20, 1489	The fame	Death
Dom. Johannes Hallywell Capell.	Nov. 10, 1520	{ Assigns of Henry Sayvell, Esq; }	

The above is from Mr. Torr's MS. at York, to which should be added, John Syffons, or Scyffon, as will appear below.

I do not find that there was more than one Chantry at Ealand, the history of which is this. By an inquisition taken at Pontefract, 19 Ric. II. the Jurors say, that it is not to the damage of the Lord the King, if the King grant to John Neele, Parson of Tankersley, John Wath, Vicar of the church of Huddresfeld, John de Dishford, Chaplain, and Will. de Heton, that they may of new make, establish, and found, a certain Chantry of one Chaplain in the chapel of Elande, annexed to the parish church of Halifax; and may give and assign to a Chaplain of the Chantry aforefaid, one messuage with appurtenances in Elande, and a certain yearly rent of eight marks, to be perceived out of the manor of Wyke, near Okenshaw, and of one messuage, 200 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, and six acres of wood, with the appurtenances, in Himsworth. In consequence of this, the above-named persons founded the said Chantry for one Chaplain, presentable by Sir John Savill, Knt. and Isabel his wife, and their heirs, within fifteen days from the time of any vacation, for the said Chaplain to celebrate therein, at the altar of St. John Baptist, for the good estate of John Duke of Aquitaine and Lancaster, of John Sayvill, Knt. and Isabel his wife, and the children of the said John and Isabel, and

and for the souls of the said Duke, and said John and Isabel, and the souls of their children after death; and for the souls of Henry late Earl of Lancaster, John Sayvill, and Margery his wife, parents of said John Sayvill, Knt. also of Thomas de Eland, and Joan his wife, parents of the said Isabel, of John Rylay, Thomas Cross, Chaplain, and Richard Schepard, of Eland, and the friends and benefactors of said John Sayvill, Knt. and Isabel, and for the souls of all the faithful deceased.

The deed by which the above was founded was as follows :

“ Universis Xpi fidelibus presentes literas inspecturis, Johannes Herle, Rector Ecclesie de Tankeressay, Johannes de Wath, Vicarius Ecclesie de Hoderesfeld, Johannes de Disford, Capellanus, et Willielmus de Heton, salutem et sinceram in Domino caritatem. Noveritis nos pensantes secundum evangelicam veritatem et sancte Matris Ecclesie disciplinam, quod Dominus et Redemptor noster Jesus Xps, Deus totius consolacionis nostre, in memoriam mortis sue, instituit summum et magnificum corporis et sanguinis sui sacramentum, ea presertim ratione, quia nostra infirmitate cotidie labimur in peccata. Idem Dominus noster Jesus Xps in sacramento cotidie mystice immolatur, ut qui semel moriendo mortem vicerat cotidianorum delictorum nostrorum residua per hec sui corporis et sanguinis sacramenta miserecorder relaxentur, et donec ipse Xps veniat vivos et mortuos judicare, mors ejus per hujus Sacramenti iteracionem presentis seculi vita est posteris nuncianda, ut discamus, et discant, qua caritate nos dilexit, qui pro salute nostra preposito sibi gaudio cruce sustinuit, confusione contempta, et mortem subiit temporalem, nobis hec relinquens exempla caritatis. Hic est quod inter cetera caritatis opera fulgere credimus in laudibus Salvatoris in ipsius ecclesia Cantarias fundare et dotare, et in illis dignos ministros disponere, qui necessariis provisi alimentis, in unitate spiritus ad ea que Dei sunt, se quicomvis huius seculi caduci studiis pretermisissis accingere valeant, et dignum Deo reddere famulatum in passionisq; dominice memoriam pro multorum salute hoc preciosum et super omnia dulcissimum conficere sacramentum. In laudem igitur Domini nostri Jesu Xpi, et de licentia excellentissimi

tissimi in Xpo Principis et Domini nostri, Domini Richardi, Dei gracia, Regis Anglie et Francie illustris, ac de consensu et auctoritate Reverendi in Xpo Patris et Domini nostri, Domini Richardi, permissione divina, Ebor. Archiepisc. Anglie Primatis et Apostolice sedis Legati, omniumq; aliorum quorum interest in hac parte, fundasse et ordinasse quamdam Cantariam unius Capellani in Capella de Eland, Ecclesie parochiali de Halifax annexa, pro salubri statu Johannis Ducis Aquitanie et Lancastrie, Johannis Sayvill, et Isabelle uxoris eius, et liberorum predictorum Johannis Sayvill et Isabelle, et pro animabus predictorum Johannis Ducis, Johannis Sayvill, et Isabelle, et liberorum predictorum, cum ab luce migraverint, ac animabus Henrici nuper Comitis Lancastrie, Johannis Sayvill, et Margerie uxoris eius, parentum predicti Johannis Sayvill, Militis, Thome de Eland, et Johanne uxoris eius, parentum predictae Isabelle, Johannis Rylay, Thome Crosse, Capellani, et Richardi Schepard de Eland, ac amicorum et benefactorum dictorum Johannis Sayvill, Militis, et Isabelle, ac animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum, juxta et secundum presentem ordinacionem nostram in hac parte facta celebraturi imperpetuum. Volumusq; et ordinamus, quod pro dote dicte Cantarie, quilibet Capellanus dicte Cantarie, qui pro tempore fuerit, perpetuis temporibus duraturis, pro eius sustentacione annuali, de nobis, heredibus et assignatis nostris, octo marcas sterlingorum, legalis et monete usualis Anglicane, ad duos anni terminos, viz. ad festa Sancti Martini in Yeme, et Pentecostes, per equales porciones, exeuntes de manerio nostro de Wyke iuxta Okeneschawe, uno messuagio, ducentis acris terre, viginti acris prati, sex acris bosci, cum pertinentiis, in Himmesworth, et unum messuagium in villa de Eland, pro mora et habitacione sua, percipiat et habeat imperpetuum. Et si contingat quod absit quod salarium annuale octo marcarum dicti Capellani aretro fuerit ad aliquem terminum predictum quo solvi debeat per 40 dies, volumus, et concedimus, et ordinamus, per hanc presentem ordinacionem, quod bene liceat Capellano Cantarie qui pro tempore fuerit, totum dominium in licencia regia, nobis in hac parte concessa infra scripta, contentum, nominatum, et descriptum, in-

gredi, et distringere, et districciones abducere, et penes se retinere, quousq; de summa predicta nomine salarii sui, et de arreragiis eiusdem si que fuerint, plenarie sibi fuerit satisfactum. Volumus et ordinamus, quod singulis dicte Cantarie vacationibus futuris temporibus successivis, unus Capellanus perpetuus, vite et conversacionis honeste, per prefatos Johannem Sayvill, Militem, et Isabellam uxorem suam, quo advixerint, et cum ipsos, Domino disponente, migrare contigerit ab hac luce, per ipsorum Johannis Sayvill et Isabelle heredes, infra 15 dies a tempore note vacationis, eiusdem Cantarie continue numerandos loci ordinario, qui pro tempore fuerit, ad dictam Cantariam presentandus ac instituendus et inducendus in eandem, cum suis iuribus et pertinentiis universis legitime presentetur. Et si forsan dictos heredes, vel eorum aliquem, ad presentandum Capellanium ydoneum ad Cantariam predictam si tunc vacantem fore contigerit negligentes per 15 dierum spacium predictum, tunc volumus et ordinamus, quod per Vicarios de Halyfax et Hoderesfeld, qui pro tempore fuerint, coniunctim infra alios 15 dies dictos 15 dies immediate sequentes. Aut si iidem Vicarii presentacionem predicti Capellani per dictos 15 dies sibi statutos, ut prefertur, ad presentandum Capellanium ydoneum predictae Cantarie omiserint negligenter, ex tunc per Priorem et Conventum Monasterii Sancti Oswaldi de Nostell, Ebor. Diocesanos qui pro tempore fuerint, infra alios 15 dies predictos triginta dies proxime immediate sequentes. Quod si iidem Prior et Conventus in presentando Capellanium ydoneum dicte Cantarie sic vacanti negligentes fuerint, vel remissi, et predictos 15 dies sibi ad presentacionem huius statutos et prefixos negligenter permiserint preterire, tunc per venerabilem Capitulum Ecclesie Cathedralis Eboracensis ad dictam Cantariam sic vacantem, Capellanus ydoneus presentetur ad loci Ordinarium, ut canonice admittatur, instituatur, et inducatur in eandem, cum suis iuribus et pertinentiis universis; reservata tamen prefatis heredibus dictorum Johannis Sayvill, Militis, et Isabelle uxoris sue, libera et plena potestate personam ydoneam ad dictam Cantariam, cum ea vacare alio tempore contigerit, presentandis. Qui quidem Capellani omnes et singuli in admissione sua ad Cantariam huius, coram loci Ordinario, ad

ad sancta Dei evangelia prestabunt iuramentum corporale, quod in dicta Cantaria personaliter et corporaliter residebunt, et quilibet eorum pro tempore suo, ut prefertur, residebit, ac divinorum officiorum in dicta capella celebrandorum celebratione, in quantum humana fragilitas permittit, cessante impedimento legitimo intererint, et quilibet eorum intererit personaliter ac in premissis per ipsos Capellanos, et eorum quemlibet ibidem, cum dispositi fuerint et fuerit celebrandis et aliis oracionibus Deus qui caritatis dona pro salubri statu dictorum Johannis Sayvil, Militis, et Isabelle, et aliorum prenominatorum, quo advixerint, et post ipsorum Johannis Sayvill et Isabelle obitum ab hac luce collecta, Inclina Domine aurem tuam, pro animabus dictorum Johannis Sayvill et Isabelle uxoris sue, & aliorum supra nominatorum, dicentibus debita cum divocione; ac post eorundem Johannis et Isabelle transitum de hoc mundo, ipsorum Johannis et Isabelle anniversarium, cum plenis officiis mortuorum solempniter celebrabunt, et quilibet eorum pro tempore suo celebrabit annuatim. Et insuper volumus et ordinamus, quod quilibet Capellanus dicte Cantarie qui pro tempore fuerit, singuli post eorum admissionem ad ipsam Cantariam, omnia et singula ornamenta ad eandem pertinentia, per unam indenturam inter patronem eiusdem et ipsum Capellanum faciendam, aliquo sigillo autentico, aut signo et subscriptione alicuius Notarii Publici, recipiet, et ea omnia et singula in bono honesto et competenti statu, sive a dicta Cantaria cedat vel discedat patrono eiusdem liberabit. Tenor vero Licencie de qua superius memoratur sequitur in hec verba: "Ricardus Dei gracia, Rex Anglie et Francie, et Dominus Hibernie, omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint, salutem. Licet de communi consilio regni nostri Anglie statutum sit, quod non liceat viris religiosis seu aliis ingredi feodum alicuius, ita quod ad manum mortuam deveniat sine licencia nostra, et capitalis Domini de quo res illa immediate tenetur, de gracia nostra tamen speciali, et pro viginti libris, quas Johannes Sayvill, Chivaler, nobis solvit in Hanapio nostro, concessimus, et licenciam dedimus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, Johanni Herle, Parfone Ecclesie de Tankeressay, Johanni de Wath,

Vicario Ecclesie de Hoderesfeld, Johanni de Disshesford, Capellano, et Willielmo de Heton, unum messuagium, cum pertinentiis, in Eland, et quemdam annualem redditum octo marcarum percipiendarum de manerio de Wyke, juxta Okynschaghe, uno messuagio, ducentis acris terre, viginti acris prati, et sex acris bosci, cum pertinentiis, in Hemmysworth, que de nobis non tenetur, et quod quidem messuagium cum pertinentiis in Eland valet per annum in omnibus exitibus juxta verum valorem ejusdem duos solidos, sicut per inquisitionem inde coram Petro de Bukton, Escaetore meo, in com. Ebor. de mandato meo captam, et in Cancellaria nostra retornatam est compertum, dare possint et assignare cuidam Capellano divina in capella de Eland, Ecclesie parochiali de Halifax annexa, pro salubri statu Johannis Ducis Aquitanie et Lancastrie, Johannis Sayvill, Militis, et Isabelle uxoris eius, et liberorum predictorum Johannis Sayvill, et Isabelle, et animabus predictorum Ducis, Johannis Sayvill, et Isabelle, et liberorum predictorum, cum ab hac luce migraverint, ac animabus Henrici de Lancastria, nuper Comitis Lancastrie, Johannis Sayvill, et Margerie uxoris, parentum predicti Johannis Sayvill, Militis, Thome de Eland, et Johanne uxoris eius, parentum predictae Isabelle, et Johannis Rylay, ac amicorum et benefactorum dictorum Johannis Sayvill, Militis, et Isabelle, et animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum, iuxta ordinationem predictorum Johannis Herle, Johannis de Wath, Johannis de Disshesford, et Willielmi de Heton, in hac parte faciendam, celebraturo imperpetuum. Habendum et tenendum eidem Capellano, et successoribus suis, divina in capella predicta pro statu et animabus predictis, iuxta ordinationem predictam in hac parte faciendam, celebraturis imperpetuum. Et eidem Capellano, quod ipse messuagium et redditum predictum, cum pertinentiis, a prefatis Johanne Herle, Johanne de Wath, Johanne de Disshesford, et Willielmo, in forma predicta recipere possit, et tenere sibi et successoribus imperpetuum, sicut predictum tenore presentium. Similiter licenciam dedimus specialem, statuto predicto non obstante, nolentes, quod predicti Johannes Herle, Johannes Wath, Johannes de Disshesford, et Willielmus vel heredes sui,

fui, aut prefatus Capellanus, seu successores fui, ratione statuti predicti, per nos vel heredes nostros, Justiciarios, Escaetores, Vicecomites, aut alios Ballivos seu Ministros nostros, vel heredum nostrorum quoscunq; inde molestantur in aliquo, seu graventur. Salvis semper capitalibus Dominis feodi illius serviciis inde debitis et consuetis. In cuius rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso apud Westm. 10^o die Julii, anno regni nostri vicesimo. In quorum omnium et singulorum fidem et testimonium Sigilla nostra presenti ordinacioni meo sunt appensa. Hiis testibus Johanne Scot, Thoma Flemyns, et Johanne Warde, Militibus, Ricardo Elvet, Rectore de Almanburi, Henrico de Dransfeld, Rectore de Heton, Johanne de Thornhill, Rectore de Thornhill, Ricardo de Lyversege, Vicario de Burstall, Henrico Sayvill, Domino de Thornhill, Johanne de Heton, Ada de Mirfield, Armigeris, et aliis. Datum apud Eland, decimo die mensis Septembris, A. D. 1398."

All this was confirmed by Richard Scroope, Archbishop of York, by the following Deed:

"Nos Ricardus, Archiepiscopus, antedicta considerantes et intime perpendentes, quod per ordinacionem seu compositionem huius Cantarie, nedum divinus cultus non modicum augmentatur, sed etiam animarum salus, que omnia summo desiderio appetimus, procuratur, devocionem sinceram dilectorum filiorum fundatorum predictorum ipsius cantarie in Domino commendantes, ad laudem et honorem Domini nostri Jesu Xpi, Sanctissime Virginis Marie, genetricis eiusdem, omniumq; Sanctorum, premissa omnia et singula in ordinacione seu compositione prescripta observatis iuris solemnitatibus in hac parte requisitis, cum assensu et consensu omnium quorum interest, et deliberacione sufficienti, approbamus, ratificamus, ac auctoritate nostra pontificali tenore presentium confirmamus, salvis nobis iure et iurisdiccione in presbitero Cantarie supradicte, sicut in ceteris presbyteris, divina infra eandem nostram Dioecesin celebrantibus, ac Ecclesie nostre Ebor. per omnia dignitate. In quorum omnium et singulorum testimonium atq; fidem Sigillum nostrum apponi fecimus ad presentes. Datum in Castro nostro de Cawod, die penultimo

penultimo mensis Octobris, A. D. 1398, et nostre translacionis primo."

All the above may be found in Scroope's Register at York, fol. 17.

It does not appear who was first appointed to this office, as the first person in the above table is one Broughton, nominated by Isabel, relict of Sir John Sayvill, between five and six years after the foundation of the Chantry. This Broughton is said to have resigned to one Ralph Pillay, but at what time is uncertain. I have copies of two deeds, dated Feb. 16, 1411, in both which he is called "Radulphus de Pillay, Capellanus Cantorie de Elande;" and the same stile is given in another deed, dated 37 Hen. VI. 1459, to John Lister.

The manner of the institution to this Chantry may be seen in Woolsey's Register at York, fol. 51. from which I took the following:

"Decimo die mensis Novembris, Anno Dom. 1520, Johannes Halywell, Capellanus ad Cantariam perpetuam S. Johannis Baptiste, in Capella de Eland, Ebor. Dioces. per mortem Domi. Rob. Gledehill, ultimi Capellani eiusdem vacantem, ad presentationem Tho. Sayvill, Gen. dicte Cantarie hac vice patroni ratione cuiusdam donationis, sive concessionis, advocacionis, sive iuris patronatus dicte Cantarie, sibi et Rob^o. Waterhous, cum clausula illa coniunctim et divisim per Hen. Sayvill, Arm. verum ipsius Cantarie patronum fact. admissus fuit, et canonice institutus in eadem, etc. et prestito obedientie iuramento mandatum erat directum Archidiacono Ebor. aut eius Officiali, ad inducendum eundem Dominum Johannem Halywell, aut eius Procuratorem, quemcunq; nomine suo in corporalem possessionem dicte Cantarie, etc."

In the Certificate of the Archbishop of York, and others, concerning Colleges, Chantries, &c. in the order and survey of the King's court of the augmentations, and revenue of the crown, dated Feb. 14, in the 2d year (as I take it) of Edw. the VIth, this Chantry is thus described:

"The

“ The Chūntrie in the Chapell of Heland, in the Pōch of
 “ Hallifaxe. John Sysson, incumbent of the foundacōn of John
 “ Savyle, Knt. to the entent to pray for the sowle of the
 “ Founder, and all Xpēn sowles, and to do dyvyne service in
 “ the said chapell, and to mynystre Sacrements in the same,
 “ havynge thereunto belonginge 1800 people.” (N. B. This
 1800 is wrote in a later hand, and something put out where it
 stands, in the attested copy on stampd paper, from whence this is
 taken.)

“ The same is in the Pōch abovesaid, distunte from the Pōch
 “ Church two myles. The necitie is to have divyne service
 “ and sacrements and sacramentalls done and mynystred ther.
 “ Ther is no land alienate or sold sithence the 4th day of Fe-
 “ bruarye, Anno R. R. Hen. 8^{vi}. 28^o.”

“ Goods, ornaments and plate perteynyng to the same, as
 “ apperyth by the inventorye, viz. Goodes valued at 13s. 8d.
 “ Plate at 52s. First, the Mancōn-house of the said Incumbent,
 “ rented at 2s. 6d. and one annuall rente, goynge furth of the
 “ lands of Sir Henrie Savell, Knt. lienge in Wyke, of 106s. 8d.
 “ Sum of the said Chuntrie 109s. 2d. wherof payable to the
 “ King's Matie. for the tenths 10s. 11d. And so remanyth
 “ 41. 18s. 3d.” In the list of pensions and annuities paid in
 1553, to Incumbents of Chantries, published in Willis's
 History of Abbies, v. ii. p. 291. the pension to John Scisson, at
 Eland, is only called 5l. but, from other authorities, I judge
 this to be a mistake.

It is worth remarking, that from what has been said it evi-
 dently appears, that Eland chapel was not erected purely as a
 chantry chapel, since it was more than a century after its being
 first built that we hear of a chantry Priest there. The argu-
 ment, therefore, made use of, to exclude the Vicar of Halifax
 from presenting to this, because it has been a chantry chapel,
 and privately endowed, is ill founded, both because it was set up
 merely as a chapel of ease to Halifax; and supposing it had been
 otherwise, yet we find, that the Priory of Lewis first granted it
 to the Vicar of Halifax, and afterwards the King himself did
 the

the same, when, after the dissolution, he was impowered by statute to present to this living.

There was a Light kept up here in former times, as I find by deed, but when founded I cannot say. The original deed I saw at Okes, in Rishworth, importing that Walter de Frith granted to John his son a moyety of his land in Arnaldelyes, and a moyety of the land which he bought of Tho. de Thornton, lying within Boynley (Bottomley) and Barkeflond, and a moyety of the land which he bought of Hugh, son of Julian, and others, paying yearly to Hugh de Eland a farthing and half farthing (quadrant. et dim. quadrant.) to Tho. Thornton two pence of silver and one halfpenny, to John de Barkisflond one arrow feathered with a goose feather; and also paying yearly to the said Walter three-pence and one halfpenny of silver at Martinmas, and after the death of the said Walter the same to go to the Light of the Blessed Virgin Mary of the church of Eland (de-bent reverti ad Lumen beate Marie Virginis ecclesie de Eland.) There is no date to this deed, but amongst the witnesses are Hugh de Eland, Hen. de Risseworth, and Tho. de Coppeley, all whom I find about the year 1287.

TESTAMENTARY BURIALS at ELAND,
from T O R R's MS.

1399, John Sayvill, of Eland Chevalier.—1529, John Thornhill, of Fixby, to be buried within the chapel of our blessed Lady St. Mary, of Eland, in St. Nicholas Quire, or in the Chancel thcreto adjoining. — 1545, John Sayvill, of Newhall, Gen. — 1566, Henry Sayvill, of Bradley. --- 1567, John Thornhill, of Fixby. --- 1580, Tho. Savile, of Eland. --- 1583, Eliz. widow of John Thornhill, of Fixby, esq. --- 1598, Bryan Thornhill, of Fixby. --- 1607, John Thornhill, of Fixby, esq. --- 1669, John Thornhill, of Fixby, esq.

HEPTONSTALL CHAPEL.

THIS chapel, which is dedicated to St. Thomas of Becket, has exactly the same parochial rights as Ealand, so that what was said of that chapel and chapelry, with regard to the mother-church at Halifax, is true of these. There have been several disputes here between the Curates, and the Vicars of Halifax, about the right of presentation, mortuaries, &c. but the said Vicars continue to present both to Heptonstall and Ealand, as chapels within their vicarage, and to receive thence mortuaries, Easter-offerings, and every thing usually belonging to Vicars, excepting surplice dues, which were given (as mentioned under Ealand) to both these curacies in the time of Henry Ramsden, and continued to them by all his successors.

Wright, p. 70, says, this chapel was built about the year 1340; but for my own part, I think it to be coeval with Ealand, and to have been erected before the year 1260, for the reason already mentioned. It may not be amiss to take notice here, that Joseph Wilkinson, Vicar of Halifax, in the Chancery-suit about Heptonstall, swore, that he had heard, and believed it to be true, that the family of Saviles did formerly build and endow the chantry chapels of Heptonstall and Ealand, and did build and repair part of the parish church of Halifax; and that there was some agreement between the inhabitants of Ealand and Heptonstall chapelries, and the rest of the inhabitants of Halifax parish, and the Saviles, that the said inhabitants should repair their several chapels, and that the other inhabitants in the parish of Halifax, who were nearer to the parish church, should repair the same at their own charge.

How far this may be true in other respects, I will not say, but it is not likely that the Saviles built Ealand chapel, for it was erected long before they had any estate there; and I take the same to be true also of Heptonstall. Another assertion, made use of in the same dispute by the Vicar of Halifax, was equally false, that Heptonstall was originally a chantry chapel, but after-

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wards

wards became parochial; for there is reason to believe, that it had parochial rights before a chantry was ever founded in it. The chantries which were founded therein were these, as inserted in the Archbishop's certificate mentioned under Ealand: 1. A chantry there (no Founder's name mentioned) worth yearly five pounds. 2. The service of our Lady there, worth four pounds yearly. From this there is a variation in Willis's History of Abbies, v. ii. p. 292; for under the title of Heptonstall is this: "Virgin Mary's Chantry. To Richard Michell, Incumbent, 3l. 12s." But I have an old MS. wherein the sums to both agree with the Archbishop's certificate, as does Stevens's Supplement to the Monasticon, vol. i. p. 68. In a list of the tythes paid in the vicarage of Halifax, in the reign of Hen. VIII. is the following entry: "For the lands in Stansfeld belonging to the Chauntry of the blessed Virgin Mary in the church of Heptonstall, 12d."

LIST of CURATES at HEPTONSTALL,
from different authorities.

21 Hen. VI. Tho. Marshall, of Hep. Capellanus. — 1572, William Mitchell. — 1579, William Ireland. — 1586, John Hanley. — 1647, Richard Coore. — 1652, James Crouchley. — 1655, Daniel Towne. — 1656, Eagland. — 1660, Diglin. — July, 1662, Ferret. — July, 1663, and to 1665, Jeremy Hey. — 1668, and to 1703, Daniel Towne. — 1713, Tho. Greenwood.

The List from Heptonstall Register is this: 1609, Booth. — 1615, Scholfeilde. — 1630 and 1631, William Smith. — 1632 and 1633, Leonard Burton. — 1636 and 1641, Robert Gilbodie. — 1644, Ma. Boothe. — 1645 and 1649, Rich. Coore. — 1654, James Chrichley. — 1661, Will. Aiglin. — 1662, Joseph Ferret. He was buried at Halifax. — 1663 and 1667, Jeremy Hey. — 1669 and 1712, Daniel Towne, who died May 3, 1712. — 1712 and 1744, Thomas Greenwood, who had in this last year for his successor, Toby Sutcliffe, the present Curate. All the above I have found to be Curates in the years specified.

TESTA-

TESTAMENTARY BURIALS at HEPTONSTALL.

Robert Shagh, buried in the church-yard of the chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr, of Heptonstall, 1467, 7 Edw. IV. This from a MS in the British Museum, Harleian Collection, N^o 797; and from hence may be seen, among numberless other instances which might be produced, what little distinction was formerly made in this parish, between the words church and chapel; they sometimes were certainly meant to convey the same idea, as where Richard Waterhouse, of Shelf, ordered by will, in 1617, some legacies to be paid in the chapel church of Coley.

Laurence Stansfeld, of Stansfeld's, Will, proved March 10, 1534, his body to be buried in the church or chapel of Heptonstall.

George Wheatley, of Heptonstall's, Will, proved August 25, 1586, his body to be buried in the chancel at Heptonstall, amongst the bodies of other faithful people. Registers at York.

In the chancel, near the communion table, is the following epitaph in capitals: "1712. The Rev. Mr. Daniel Towne, who supplied the cure of souls in this church of Heptonstall 44 years, died May 3, and was here buried the 8th, aged 81. His last Text was, Buye the truth and sell it not. Prov. xxiii. 23."

In one of the isles is an antient grave-stone, the inscription round which is worn out, but a Calvary Cross is still visible thereon.

On one of the windows are the arms of Stansfield, of Stansfield; date in old numerals, 1508. Also sufficient remains to shew, that the twelve Apostles have been painted there, and with each of them, in antique characters, the part of the Creed inscribed to him. On a pillar towards the north is the antient mark for Jesus.

There once was an organ here, as appears from the following entry in the Register book: "Mem. The 21 day of April, An^o Domⁱ 1572, in the parish church of Heptonstall there were laid up in the coffer, with the Register book, 120 organ pipes; and 16 great pipes, 5 wood pipes, and 15 lead pipes, were laid up with Richard Bentley, in Heptonstall, for the use of the parish, in the presence of, &c."

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The chapel of Heptonstall was made uniform in 1634, and every man's particular form or seat appropriated to him.

This chapel, it seems, was once polluted by effusion of blood, on which account, at the petition of the inhabitants, the following licence, inserted in Archbishop Scot's Register, at York, fol. 29, was granted by the Ordinary, in 1482, for the celebration of masses, and other divine offices, without the chapel, till it should be restored. "*Orator. incolarum pro tempore Ville de Heptonstall — Vicesimo die mensis Decembris, An. Dom. Millesimo quadringentesimo octogesimo secundo, concessa fuit licentia incolis et inhabitantibus ville de Heptonstall, Parochie de Hallyfax, ut per viginti quatuor dies a dato predicto continue numerandas, in quibuscunq; Orator. et locis honestis divino cultui duntaxat dispositis, missas, et alia divina officia, per Capellandum idoneum, seu Capellanos idoneos, extra Capellam de Heptonstall predictam, nuper violenta sanguinis effusione pollutam, licite celebrari valeant, dummodo Ecclesie sue parochiali nullum exinde prejudicium generetur, &c.*"

And in the following month this commission was issued out to restore it: "*Will. Poteman, etc. Reverendo in Xpo Patri et Domino, Domino Willielmo, Dei gracia Dromoren. Episcopo, dicti Reverendi Patris Suffraganeo, salutem in omnium Salvatore. Quia, ut accepimus, Capella de Heptonstall, Parochie de Hallyfax, Ebor. Dioces. cum cimiterio ejusdem, nuper fuerunt et sunt violenta sanguinis effusione notorie polluta, ad reconciliandam igitur dictam Capellam, cum cimiterio ejusdem, ut prefertur, violenta sanguinis effusione polluta, ceteraq; omnia et singula facienda, exercenda et expedienda, que in hujusmodi solempnitate necessaria fuerint et fieri consueta, vestre Paternitati Reverende tenore presentium concedimus facultatem, et plenam in Domino potestatem. Dat. Ebor. decimo die Mensis Januarii, Anno Dom. millesimo quatercentissimo octogesimo secundo.*" From the same Register, fol. 30.

RASTRICK

RASTRICK CHAPEL.

I Have an old MS. relating to this Chapel, the most material parts of which I shall here copy verbatim.

“ M^{dom}. that in the thirtye neyne yeare of Queene Elizabeth
 “ a Parlyamente was begon at Westminster the 24 of October,
 “ A^o. Domⁱ. 1597, and divers statuts there enacted and agreid
 “ upon, amongeste which was a godlye statute made, intituled,
 “ An Acte to reforme deceits and breaches of truste, touching
 “ lands gyven to charitable uses, &c. by virtue of which Acte
 “ a Commission was awarded forthe of hir Maties heighe Cowrte
 “ of Chauncerye to the Righte Reverend Father the Lord
 “ Archbishophe of Yorke, and divers other Noblemen and
 “ Gentilmen in Yorckeshier, to enquire of the breaches afor-
 “ said, &c.

“ By vertue of whiche Com^{ission}, Sir John Savile, of Bradley,
 “ Knt. one of the Barons of Theschequer, Sir John Savile, of
 “ Holoye, Knt. John Favor, Doctor of Lawe, Vicar of Halifax,
 “ Roberte Kaye, and Will. Ramesden, Esquier, two Justices of
 “ Peace, &c. sate in Eland, and impanelled a Jurye, to enquire of
 “ the breaches aforesaid, which Jurye amongeste other things
 “ presented as followeth.

“ Item, we presente, that in the towne of Rastricke there is
 “ one awncyente chappell, buyldid as is thoughte above two
 “ hundreth yeares since by the inhabitants of Rastricke, whiche
 “ was dedicated to St. Mathewe, and wherein devine service
 “ hath bene used within the memorye of man, whiche is con-
 “ verted to a lathe or barne, to the great hurte of the inhabitants
 “ there, and late solde unto Roberte Ramesden, late of Rastricke,
 “ by Will. Tuffer, Clercke of the Duchye, under color of a
 “ com^{ission} made unto hym, in the two and twenty yeare of his
 “ Heighnes reigne, for sale of some improvements. Theye do
 “ not knowe of anye lands or ten^{ts} gyven to the maintenance of
 “ the service ther, save one chappel-yeard, and one howfesteede,
 “ now in ruyne, wherein somtyme (as reporte is) dwellyd a
 “ Hermit,

“ Hermit, who was a principal founder of that Chappell. But
 “ the inhabitants be desyerous, in regard theye be two miles
 “ from the Church, that it be to them agayne restored, and
 “ theye meane, by a voluntarie stipend, to mainteyne divine
 “ service there againe, as was in former tymes used.”

“ This presentement was, amongst other things, returned by
 “ force of the said comission unto the heighe Courte of
 “ Chauncerye.

“ M^{dum}. that it was the good of the said Mr. Baron
 “ Savile, upon suite to hym made by yong Mr. Thornehill and
 “ John Hanson, upon the laste daye of Julye, A^o 43 Eliz.
 “ to call before hym Henrye Ramesden, sonn and heire of the
 “ said Roberte, being his coosen, sheweing unto hym that nether
 “ his late father nor he had anye right in that Chappell, (but as
 “ other inhabitants hade,) nor Mr. Tuffer had anye right to
 “ graunte it, being a Chappell of such antiquitye as it was; and
 “ he orderyd, by assent of the said Mr. Thornehill, John
 “ Hanson, and Henrye Ramesden, that the inhabitants of Rastricke
 “ shold peye unto hym forty shillings, in regard his father had
 “ disbursed som charge to Mr. Tuffer, and that he shold surrender
 “ his right in the Chappell, and a parcell of land lickeind for a
 “ garth to it, to the use of the inhabitants of the towne. This
 “ order was made in wrytinge, and thereunto the said Baron sett
 “ his hand, and the said Henrye Ramesden also. The moneye
 “ was peid unto Henrye, and he surrendrid accordinglye, as
 “ appeareth by the order and by the cowtringe of this sur-
 “ render.”

Then follows an account of the charges of repairing this Chapel; under which it appears that a common day work was made by most of the inhabitants of Rastrick, March 28, 1602, when the old wall about the garth was pulled down, and a new one begun. In April following Rastrick Chapel was fescyd to be walled to the square, after the rate of 3s. 4d. a roode, to be begun the day after Palm Sunday, and to be finished before the 20th day of August. August 2d, another common day work was made, and one end of the Chapel pulled down, and enlarged

larged in length six yards, the breadth being the same as the old Chapel. It then proceeds thus:

“ M^{dum}, that the olde Chappell in Rastricke was buyldid of
 “ two heights, to witt, the Chappell of one rate, and the Queere
 “ of another. The breadthe of the olde Chappell was the
 “ same the nowe is ; yt conteynid in lenthe yards, and in
 “ heighte two yeards and a half besyde the Queere. The Queere
 “ of the olde Chappell before it was pulled downe, conteynid
 “ in lenght fower yeards and a foote, and in heighte to the
 “ square two yeards and half a foote.”

“ Theer was placed in this Chapell the image of owre Ladye,
 “ graven in wood, the image of St. Mathewe, unto whome it
 “ was dedicated, and the image of one other Sancte. And theer
 “ stood in the street, nye to the Chappell-doore, one Cross of
 “ stone, verye finelye graven with frettid worck.” N.B. This
 yet remains, with the top broken off.

Then follow more accounts, amongst which are these remarks:
 “ The 17th daye of Auguste, 1602, the resydue of the Chappell
 “ was pulled downe, and the old Queer. John Thornhill,
 “ yonger, and John Hanson, fescid the Queere to wall at 3s. 4d.
 “ a roode, and they bare the charge of a great stone windowe.
 “ Henrye Ramefden made another windowe, and walled about
 “ the same.”

Whole charges of the Chappell to the square 48s. 4d. Of the
 gavell end, above the square, 4s. 6d. Walling the Queere (besides
 the two windows) 23s. 4d. For stones getting and laborers
 wages, 5s. 6d. Total, 4l. 1s. 8d. The roof cost in work-
 manship 30s. Sufficient timber was given to the old to make it
 with. The 14th day of November, 1602, the Chapel was
 fescid to theake for 20s. Some slate was given. The whole
 charge of this was 35s. 11d. Charge of plastering, at 1½d. a
 yard, 39s. 4d. The seating of the Chapel, besides timber,
 (which was mostly given) cost 3l. 13s. 4d. Amongst the rest a
 good ash tree was at that time forced down the river by a flood,
 from Copley-hall to Rastrick, which Mr. William Savile, the
 owner of Copley, thought fit to give towards seating the Chapel.

Paving

Paving in the Chapel cost 9s. 10d. For pulpit making 5s. 4d. viz. 2s. 8d. for workmanship, and the same for diet; the wood was given. Glasse for windows, 14s. 10d. A bell was borrowed of Mr. Will. Ramsden for a time.

“ M^{dum}, that Gilberte Tomson, of Mirfeilde, aged threescore
“ and yeares, who had servid as a Clercke in for
“ manye yeares, was toleratid by Mr. Doctor Faver, Vicar of
“ Halifax, to reed devine service theere, durante bene placito of
“ hym and the inhabitants, and he did the first service
“ 1^o. Jan. A^o. 1603.

“ M^{dum}, that the stales were twentye besyd the Queere, and
“ the tax of the townshippe 13s. 4d. being twentye tymes 8d.
“ And the wear thus intendid :

“ Mr. Thornehill, for all his landes in Rastricke, 3s. 4d. being
“ one fourth part of the towne, fyve stales.—Henrye Ramesden
“ and his tenants, 20d. two stales and an half; and in the like
“ proportion for all the rest.

“ M^{dum}, that theree was ordinarye service so distincklye done
“ and redd, and psalmes so well tuned and songe in that Chappell,
“ that pleasyd Mr. Doctor Favor (to encorage the people in
“ weldoinge) to preache there in May, 1606, and Mr. More,
“ parson of Giseleye, and divers other, had preached theer before.
“ Note, that before his comynge the great windowe next the
“ pulpitt, which was the Queere windowe in the olde Chappelle,
“ beeing of wodd, was taken downe, and a newe windowe of stone
“ theree made and glassed at the charges of Johann, the wieff
“ of John Hanson; that window cost 30s. besyde the carryage
“ from Greetland.

“ M^{dum}, that theree was suche resorte of people to this
“ Chappell, that the twenty seates made wold not place them,
“ and the inhabitants thought good to stale the nether end of
“ the Chappell. John Hanson bore the charges of an outshott
“ on the north side of the Queere.”

In Feb. 1606, Mr. Ramsden calling for his bell which he had lent, the inhabitants bought a new one, which cost 3l. 13s. and with the whole expence attending it 4l. 12s. The above is the
only

only account I can give of the antiquity of this Chapel, except that in two Deeds, dated in 1411, I have seen mention of the Chapel-yard, and in another of the same date, of the Chapel-croft here.

CURATES of RASTRICK.

1411, Dom. Johannes Pip. as by deed.—1630, or thereabouts, Roger Attey.—1650 Waterhouse.—Feb. 26, 1652, and to 1655, John Kaye, Pastor of Rastrick.—1655 . . . Mitchel.—1656 to 1658 Jones.—Feb. 1661 Robinson.—Feb. 1664, Matthew Shirt.—Feb. 1666, John Baskerville.—Feb. 1674, Peter Bell.—Feb. 1676, Dennis Hayford.—June, 1688 Hanson.—March 5, 1689 Walker.—1694 and 1703, Robert Laycock.—Feb. 1713, Edward Waring.—Feb. 1719, John Metcalf.—Feb. 1748, George Braithwaite.

N. B. Mr. Robinson abovementioned was one of the ejected Ministers. See Calamy, vol. ii. p. 818, where also a Mr. Ashley is said to have been a Preacher at Rastrick, though not a fixed one. For him see Calamy, vol. ii. p. 183, 184. 818.

RIPPONDEN CHAPEL,

DEDICATED to St. Bartholomew, stands in the township of Barkisland. There is no account in what year this Chapel was first founded, but I met with the following licence in the Register of Archbishop Nevil, at York, fol. 51. by which that Prelate gave leave to have masses and other divine offices celebrated in a chapel situated in Riburneden, in the parish of Halifax, with a low voice, by fitting Chaplains:

“Georgius, etc. dilectis in Xpo filiis incolis et inhabitantibus villarum de Sowland, Risheworth, Bothomley, et Barisland, de parochia de Halifax, nostre Dioceſeos, salutem, gratiam, benedictionem. Ut in Capella situata in Riburneden, de parochia de Halifax predicta, missas et alia divina officia, voce submissa, per quoscunq; Capellanos idoneos in vestra aut alicujus vestrum et aliorum quorumcunq; ibidem advenientium presentia licite valeatis facere celebrari, duntamen locus ad hoc decens fuerit et

I i i

honestus,

honestus, ac Ecclesie parochiali de Halifax predictæ, et Capelle de Elandæ, ejusdem parochie, in decimis, oblationibus, et aliis obventionibus et emolumentis, debitis, et consuetis, prejudicium nullum inde generetur, si aliud canonicum non obstat, licentiam tam vobis audiend. quam Capellanis hujusmodi quibuscunq; divina ut prefertur celebrand. concedimus specialem per presentes quousq; duxerimus revocandam duraturam. Dat. nostro sub Sigillo, in Castro nostro de Cawode, 8^{vo}. die mensis Janⁱⁱ. An. Dom. 1465."

The old Chapel extended itself from the old Bridge end, along by the present Chapel-yard wall towards the south east, and the rivulet called the Cob-Clough run under it, and in the great flood in May 1722, was the cause of its being demolished. It had been rebuilt in 1610; and soon after the rebuilding of it, an old man then living in Barkisland, whose name was John Waterhouse, being childless, and bearing a charitable mind, (as said in a paper at Howroyd,) gave the sum of ten pounds to be bestowed in erecting and setting up a chamber in the lower end of the said Chapel, which was accordingly performed, and used for that purpose for several years.

It is impossible to say what the present fabric cost, the accounts having not been regularly closed, and a great deal of work being given upon the occasion. There was collected by brief 83l. 6s. This Chapel was consecrated, Sept. 9th, 1737, by Dr. Martin Benson, Bishop of Gloucester. At Sacrament a sum was collected, to be laid out in the purchase of a piece of plate for the use of the Chapel. After Sacrament the Chapel-yard was consecrated.

On the first bell here, "The gift of Elkanah Hoyle, Gent. A. R. 1715." On the second, "Venite, exultemus Domino, 1708." On the third, "Gloria Pax Hominibus, 1708." On the fourth, "O may their souls in heaven dwell, who made the least a tenor bell. 1701."

There is no one allowed to be buried within this Chapel; in the Chapel-yard these are the most remarkable inscriptions:

A I N S-

AINSWORTH.

The oldest stone in this Chapel-yard is over one HENRY AINSWORTH, and is dated March 29th, 1657.

H I L L.

On an handsome well cut tomb-stone erected over a vault:
 "Here lies interred the body of SARAH, daughter of SAMUEL and ELISABETH HILL, of Soyland, who departed this life the 23^d of July, 1729, aged 15 years.

"Also the body of ANN, their daughter, who died the 3^d of April, 1730, aged 5.

"Also of JOSEPH their son, who died the 14th of Jan^y, aged 3.

"Also of SAMUEL, their son, who died the 11th of June, 1732, aged 12.

"Also the body of DEBORAH, the wife of JAMES HILL, of Soyland, who died the 9th of October, 1741, aged 84.

"Also of JAMES, son of the aforesaid Samuel and Eliz. Hill, who died the 16th of Jan^y, 1753, aged 30.

"Also of BETTY, wife of RICHARD HILL, (daughter of Roger Kay, near Bury, in Lancashire,) who lived unblameable thro' life, and died lamented, the 25th of Oct^r, 1747, aged 19.

"Also the body of ELIZABETH, wife of SAMUEL HILL, of Soyland. She died the 1st of July, 1756, aged 65 years.

"Also of SAMUEL, son of RICHARD (and grandson of SAMUEL HILL,) who died 22^d of Oct^r. 1756, aged 10 years 8 months."

L I V E S A Y.

"Here was interred the body of JOHN LIVESAY, A. B. of Brazen Nose College, Oxford, who died the 5th day of April, Anno Dom. 1730, in the 31st year of his age. Also the body of HANNAH, his wife, relict of Mr. John Hoyle, late of Royde, in Soyland, who died the 13th day of March, 1729, aged 40 years."

S U N D E R L A N D.

"Here was interred the body of JOHN SUNDERLAND, sen^r. Curate of Ripponden, who departed this life the 21st day of April, Anno Dom. 1720."

N. B. The stone on which this is cut, was laid down since the old Chapel was destroyed. There was a stone fixed in the wall of the old Chapel, with this inscription: "Juxta, JOHANNIS SUNDERLAND, hujus Sacelli nuper Pastoris, depositæ sunt exuviae, die Junii 23, Anno Dom. 1720."

On another stone: "Here was interred the body of JOHN SUNDERLAND, junr, Curate of Sowerby Bridge, Sep^r 15th, 1715." And on the same: "Here was interred the body of the Rev^d. Mr. WILLIAM SUNDERLAND, A. B. Curate of Ripponden above 29 years, who died the 1st day of March, 1749, aged 73 years."

WRIGHT.

"Here lieth interred the body of the Rev^d. Mr. THO^s. WRIGHT, A. B. who was Curate of Halifax near 18 years, and of Ripponden 4. He died the 8th day of June, 1754, in the 47th year of his age."

CURATES of RIPPONDEN.

1588 and 1593, Henry Sharrock—April 6, 1650 and 1655, Isaac Allen—1656, and to August 1663, Roger Kenion—April 6, 1664, Ralph Wood, who was buried at Ripponden, Feb. 16, 1696-7—1699, John Sunderland—August, 1720, William Sunderland, who died March 1, 1749-50—May 17, 1750, Thomas Wright took possession—At Martinmas, 1754, John Watson, (the Writer of this Book,) took possession, and after fifteen years residence there, removed to the Rectory of Stockport.

The above Roger Kenion was turned out, (as Calamy, p. 837, informs us,) by the Bartholomew Act, but afterwards conformed. I have copies of his two last sermons preached at Ripponden, August 17, 1663, wherein he advises his hearers "not to neglect the first opportunity of closing with another, for he was persuaded that true spiritual bread would be more scarce and precious than it had been." In all probability they would not easily find one so curious at a simile as he; for in the latter sermon he says, "We are like unto a man that is in a pinacle of a church, and seeth out at a hoale, where he can see no-
" thing

“ thing but what is before the hoale, but God is lik unto a
 “ man on the top of the pinakle, that seeth round about.”

L U D D E N D E N C H A P E L,

WHICH stands in Midgley, was built about the year 1496, as appears by the following Licence for the celebration of Masses, and other divine offices, obtained from Thomas Rotheram, alias Scot, Archbishop of York, dated in that year, and inserted in his Register at York, fol. 93.

“ Universis sancte Matris Ecclesie filiis ad quos presentes litere pervenerint, Thomas, permissione divina, Ebor. Archiepiscopus, Anglie Primas, et Apostolice sedis Legatus, salutem in amplexibus Salvatoris. Cum nobis nuper intimatum fuerit ex parte dilectorum in Xpo filiorum incolarum et inhabitantium villarum five hamelectorum de Midgley, Sowerby, et Warley, parochie ecclesie parochialis de Hallifax, nostre Ebor. Dioceseos, quod dicta ecclesia sua parochialis de Hallifax per non modicum spatium a locis, five hamelectis predictis, ita quod incole et inhabitantes hujusmodi senio confracti, ac variis languoribus detenti, nec non mulieres pregnantis ac alii pleriq; occasione longe distantie, in dominicis et aliis festivitibus missarum celebrationi et horis canonicis in dicta sua ecclesia parochiali de Hallifax minime interesse queant. Et etiam frequenter cum ad eandem suam ecclesiam parochialem de Hallifax diebus festivitibus, ex causa predicta, advenerint, infra eandem ecclesiam suam parochialem quamvis tempus fuerit pluviosum, vel aliis procellarum turbibus intemperatum, pro multitudine populi et parochianorum hiis diebus augmentatis, intrare vix valeant, unde quandam capellam in valle de Luddingden, infra dictam suam parochiam suis propriis sumptibus et expensis noviter erexerunt et edificaverunt, humiliter et cum instantia nobis supplicantes quatenus infra eandem capellam nostra auctoritate ordinaria absq; tamen prejudicio sue ecclesie parochialis predicti, per quemcunq; Capellanum idoneum, missas, et alia divina officia celebrari, ac sacramentalia, et tempore necessitatis sacramenta eucharistie et extreme

treme unctionis sibi ministrari facere valeant. Nos vero, premissa pie considerationis intuitu debite considerantes, ex causis premissis, et aliis justis et rationalibus nos ad id moventibus, et evidentem prefate ecclesie parochialis de Hallifax utilitatem, Vicarii; ejusdem relevamen, et parochianorum predictorum urgentem necessitatem concernentibus, de consensu, assensu, et voluntate expressis Magistri Richardi Symmys, prefate ecclesie parochialis de Hallifax Vicarii moderni, et omnium aliorum quorum interest in hac parte, prefatis incolis et inhabitantibus villarum, sive hamellectarum, de Midgley, Sowerby, et Warley, parochianis ecclesie parochialis de Hallifax predicti, ut in capella in valle de Luddingden predicto, infra limites parochie de Hallifax predicto, notorie situata, et de novo constructa, per quemcunq; capellanum idoneum, sumptibus et expensis in omnibus et per omnia ipsorum incolarum sive inhabitantium exhibend. et inveniend. missas et alia divina officia, ac sacramentalia, sibi, et in tempore necessitatis, de consensu et assensu, ac expressa licentia Vicarii dicte ecclesie parochialis de Hallifax pro tempore existentis, seu in ejus absentia capellani sui parochialis prius petita et obtenta, sacramenta dumtaxat Eucharistie et extreme unctionis, sibi scilicet jure ecclesie parochialis de Hallifax predictae, et Vicarii ibidem, in omnibus semper salvo celebrari et ministrari facere libite et licite valeant auctoritate ordinaria, et quantum in nobis est, de consensu, ut prefertur, Vicarii predicti, et aliorum quorum interest licentiam, tenore presentium, concedimus specialem dictisq; incolis et inhabitantibus hujusmodi, missas et divina officia in capella predicta audiendis, et capellano predicto celebrandas et ministrandas constitutionibus, Legatorum aut aliis Synodalibus, seu provincialibus quibuscunq; in contrarium editis, non obstantibus, licentiam specialem impertimur. Proviso omnino, quod in eventu, quo incole et inhabitantes villarum predictarum, seu locorum aliorum quorumcunq; ratione hujusmodi capelle parochiani dicte ecclesie parochialis de Hallifax, decimas suas, mortuaria, oblationes matri ecclesie parochiali debiti, seu de jure vel de consuetudine solvi consueti, sive infra eandem capellam ex devotione, sive quacunq; alia ex causa factam,

factam, vel aliquam partem earundem subtraxerint, aut per aliquem, sive aliquos subtrahi permiserint, vel ad id consenserint, aut opem, consilium, vel auxilium in hac parte prebuerint, aut ad contribuendos fabrice et reparationi sue ecclesie parochialis parochie predictae ornamentorum, luminariorum, supportationem, et refectionem cimiterii, clausuram, et ad omnia alia onera parochiana cum parochianis subeunda et supportanda; ac si hujusmodi capella erecta et confirmata non fuisset, denegaverint, vel indebite distulerint, aut aliquis eorum negaverit vel sic distulerit, quod extunc monitione Vicarii predictae ecclesie parochie de Hallifax pro tempore existentis, publice in ecclesia parochiali de Hallifax predicta aliquo die solemni infra missarum solemnia in hac parte fact. absq; aliqua alia solemnitate aut juris processu septem diebus immediate post hujusmodi monitionem sequentibus elapsis, dicta capella a celebratione divinorum ipso facto penitus sit interdicta, et interdictio subiaceat donec et quousq; prefati incole et inhabitantes premissa fecerint, solverint, et subierint cum effectu. Quodq; unusquisq; Presbyter in eadem capella divina celebrans infra quindecim dies post moram suam ibidem ad ecclesiam suam parochialem de Hallifax accedens, publice coram Vicario ibidem, aut eo absente, coram Capellano suo parochiali, tactis sacro sanctis Dei evangeliiis, juramentum prestat et prestabit corporale, quod ecclesie parochiali de Hallifax, ac proprietariis, seu Vicario ejusdem, aut ejus vicem gerentibus, ibidem nullum omnino inferent prejudicium, sive dampnum, circa decimas, oblationes, mortuaria, portiones annual. denarios pro requestis, vel legatis mortuorum, aut alia jura quocunq; nomine censeantur, immo quatenus in eo est eosdem Proprietarios et Vicarium, et eorum loca tenentes, servabit indemnes in premissis et singulis premissorum. Et etiam, quod odia, rixas, scandala, contumelias, vel contentiones inter dictos Proprietarios et Vicarium, ac eorum parochianos, nullo modo sustineat, foveat, vel sustentet, sed quatenus in eo erit concordiam nutriet et fovet inter eos. Et si hujusmodi capellanus lapso quindecim dierum spatio tale juramentum, ut prefertur, prestare neglexerit, vel per eum steterit, quo minus
presti-

PETITION for PAROCHIAL RIGHTS at LUDDENDEN.

“To the King’s most excellent Majesty, the humble Petition of the Inhabitants of Midgley, Roylleshedd, Luddington-hill, and Longbothom, parcell of the village of Warley, in the parish of Halifax, &c. most humbly shewing, that in 1535, the then Lord Archbishop Cranmer did grant his dispensative letters to the inhabitants of the said places to have a Chapel, by the name of St. Maries Chapel, and to ordayne the same, and the Church-yard lands about the same, to be consecrated with all sacramental and divine rights, as by the said letters more at large appeareth. And whereas King Hen. VIII. having had inspection of the said letters, did by his letters patents, dated the 27th year of his reign, for the reasons therein specified, confirm the same, wherein mention is made of an Act of Parliament for the settling thereof, as by the said letters patents likewise appeareth. And whereas the said King Henry the VIIIth, in the 31st year of his reign, did also by his like letters patents under his great seal, dated 31^o regni predicti, grant licence to the then Lord Archbishop of Yorke, to consecrate and sanctify the same, by the name of the Church or Chapel of St. Mary, &c. as by the same more at large appeareth. And whereas the then Archbishop died before the effecting thereof, and that the said inhabitants ever since, by reason of their poverty, would not agree to bear the charges of the sollicitation and confirming of the said good Act untill of late, &c. Now forasmuch as part of this parish of Halifax, being a very large parish, is above five miles off the said Parish Church, and that the number of the inhabitants (being in former ages but few) are now much increased, and by reason of foul weather, floods, and craggy ways, the feeble old men, and women with child, are hindered to come to divine service and sacraments, to their great discouragement, and that also oftentimes some (especially of the poorer sort) in those remote places so far from the Parish Church, lie most lamentably three or four days unburied. The Petitioners, therefore, do most humbly beseech (in regard there is already a fair Chapel,

K k k

antient,

antient Church-yard, font, and books, and other necessities, with ornaments fit for a parochial Church, and that they will maintain both service and preaching upon their own costs) that your Majesty would be pleased, of your most pious zeal and princely clemency, in confirmation of that religious intent and grant of your most royal predecessor, King Hen. VIII. which was frustrated by the untimely decease of the then Bishop, to authorize the Archbishop of York, for the time being, to consecrate and sanctify the said desolate Church, by the name of the Church or Chapel of St. Mary, in as large and ample manner as Heptonstall and Eland, and which formerly were parcel of the said parish. And, as in duty bound, they shall daily pray for your Majesties eternal joy and happiness."

"At the Court at Greenwich, the 21st of May, 1624, his Majesty, well approving the religious intention of these Petitioners, is graciously pleased to grant their request, and requireth his Advocate General to make ready for his signature a warrant to the Archbishop of York, for the time being (according to the precedent of King Hen. VIII.) here annexed:

"Tobias, providentia divina Ebor. Archiepiscopus, Anglie Primas et Metropolitanus, Reverendis in Xpo confratribus nostris Johanni, eadem providentia Cestriensis Episcopo, vel Johanni, eadem providentia Sodor. sive Insule de Man, Episcopo, nec non dilectis in nobis Xpo Carolo Greenwood, Clerico, Rectori Ecclesie parochialis de Thornehill, Hugoni Ramsden, Sacre Theologie Baccalaureo, Capellano nostro, Rectori Ecclesie parochialis de Methley, et Nathanieli Walsh, Clerico, Artium Magistro, Verbi Dei Predicatori, salutem, gratiam, et benedictionem. Recepimus literas regias patentes sub sigillo magno Anglie nobis directas in hec verba: **Jacobus**, Dei gratia, Anglie, Scotie, Francie, et Hibernie Rex, Fidei Defensor, &c. omnibus ad quos presentes hec litere nostre pervenerint, salutem. Sciatis quod nos de gratia nostra speciali, ex certa scientia, et mero motu, nostris, nec non auctoritate nostra regia ecclesiastica et suprema qua fungimur in hoc regno nostro Anglie, concessimus, et licentiam dedimus, ac per presentes pro nobis, heredibus, et successoribus suis, concedimus,

dimus, et licentiam damus, quantum in nobis est, reverendissimo in Xpō Patri Tobie, Archiepiscopo Ebor. vel alio cuicunq; Archiepiscopo Ebor. pro tempore existenti, quod ipse ecclesiam, five capellam, beate Marie, infra villulam five hamlettam de Midgley, infra parochiam de Halifax, diœcesi Ebor. olim extructam, et cæmiterium, five terram inclusam circa vel prope eandem ecclesiam, five capellam, per nomen ecclesie five capelle beate Marie, sanctificare et consecrare poterit, tam ad omnia sacramenta et sacramentalia in eadem ecclesia, five capella, imperpetuum ministranda et recipienda, quam in usum mortuorum sepulture infra eandem ecclesiam, five capellam et cæmiterium predictum committendorum, in tam amplis modo et forma quam ecclesia five capella de Heptonstall et Elland eidem vicine vel contigue consecrate fuisse dignoscuntur, absq; impetitione, seu impedimento nostri, vel heredum nostrorum, justiciariorum, vicecomitum, escheatorum, ballivorum, seu aliquorum aliorum ministrorum nostrorum quorumcunq; aliquo statuto, actu, ordinatione, vel restrictione, aut alia re, causa, vel materia quacunq; in contrarium aliquo non obstantibus. In cuius rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes; teste meipso apud Westmonast. decimo die Junii, anno regni nostri Anglie, Francie, et Hibernie vicesimo secundo, et Scotie, 57°.—Nos igitur Tobias, Ebor. Archiepiscopus, prout decet, et tenemur in omnibus regie Majestati obedire volentes, et ut dicte litere patentes debitum suum sortiantur effectum, et preterea pro eo, et ex eo, quod incole et inhabitantes ejusdem ville de Midgley, propter magnam loci distantiam et intercapedinem ab eorum ecclesie matrice de Hal-lyfax, hyemali presertim tempore, ad divina ibidem audienda tempore congruo, et mortuorum cadavera inhumanda, propter hujusmodi distantiam, aquarum inundationes, tempestatum impetus, et turbines violentos, sine summa difficultate et vite discrimine accedere minime possunt et valeant. Vobis conjunctim et divisim mandamus, quatenus dictam ecclesiam, five capellam, cum cæmiterio de Midgley predicto, retroactis temporibus beate Marie Virgini dedicatam, pro divinis celebrandis, et sacramentis et sacramentalibus ministrandis, consecretis et sanctificetis, seu

unus vestrum consecret seu sanctificet, cum benedictione solita et consueta, adeo ut eadem ecclesia sive capella de Midgley predicta, eisdem privilegiis, libertatibus, immunitatibus, et juribus utatur et fruatur, quibus capelle sive ecclesie de Heptonstall et Ealand use sunt, et a tempore in tempus gavise fuerunt. Mandantes vobis, aut alicui vestrum, ad diem certum, per vos vel vestrum aliquem assignandum, quatenus circa premissa sitis intendentes pariter et obedientes in omnibus prout decet, et hoc nullatenus omittatis sub pena juris. Vobis insuper, de quorum fidelitatibus et circumspeditionum industriis plenam in Domino fiduciam gerimus vices et auctoritatem nostras conjunctim et divisim committimus et impertimur per presentes, et quid in premissis feceritis, nos, seu vicarium nostrum in spiritualibus generalem debite certificetis, seu sic certificet, ille vestrum qui presens hoc nostrum mandatum fuerit executus una cum presentibus. Dat. apud manerium nostrum de Bishopthorpe, sub Sigillo nostro Archiepiscopali, decimo die mensis Julii, Anno Dom. millesimo sexcentesimo vicesimo quarto, annoq; regni dicti Domini nostri Jacobi, Dei gratia Anglie, Francie, et Hibernie Regis, Fidei Defensoris, &c. vicesimo secundo, et Scotie quinquagesimo septimo, et nostre translationis ab Episcopatu Dunelm. ad Archiepiscopatum Ebor. anno decimo octavo."

"Mandatum vestrum fuit executum secundum presentium tenorem, quinto die Augusti, 1624, per nos, Car. Greenwood et Nat. Welsh."

"This Chapel, thus consecrated, conteyneth in length 28 yards, and in breadth within walls 8 yards and a foot. The circumference of the Church-yard is 240 yards about. The breadth east and west 63 yards, and north and south 58 yards. These being witnesses both of the consecration, and also of the admeasurement. James Murgatroyd, William Midgley, Thomas Lacy, Gregory Patchett, Jasper Lacy, Gilbert Deane." See the last mentioned Register, fol. 226.

By the above, the Chapel of Luddenden was invested with the same privileges as Heptonstall and Ealand, and accordingly banns of matrimony were there published, and the parties there married,

married, which never was done but where the Church or Chapel was parochial; on some account or other, however, it became disused as such, and continues so to this day. In 1662, an arbitration was agreed upon between Halifax and the inhabitants of Midgley and Warley, because the latter refused to pay their proportion towards the repairs of the Mother Church, alledging, that they were freed from Halifax by a grant made to S. Mary's Chapel in Midgley; and it seems as if it was given against Midgley and Warley, because it is said in an old Church-book at Halifax, that "they could not make it out." After this, however, in a Faculty (now kept in Luddenden Chapel) for erecting a loft there, dated in 1703, it is called a Parochial Chapel.

CURATES of LUDDENDEN.

1526, John Robinson.—1606, Marmaduke Farrar, buried in that year; see Halifax Register.—1634, Nathaniel Welsh.—1652 and 1662, Jonathan Fairbank.—June 1664 and 1665, Edward Doughty.—June 1666, Robert Dewhirst.—June 7, 1671, Gregson.—June 1672, Hall.—March 3, 1674, Robert Sutcliffe.—Jan^y 1676, Edward Dean.—June 1678, James Roberts.—June 1682, Sunderland.—June 1698 and 1702, David Hartley.—June 1706, Thomas Greenwood.—1710 and 1713, Robert Laycock.—June 1720, John Earnshaw.—June 1722, George Smith.—June 6th, 1724, came to be Curate, Edward Watkinson, M. D. who staid there three years and seven months.—June 1728, Jos. Brooksbank, buried May 9, 1740.—June 1740, Robert Brereton.—June 1743, John Grimshaw.—June 1749, John Welsh.—1750, Benjamin Travis.—1761, Thomas West.

I found the following entries in the Register at Luddenden, wrote by Dr. Watkinson above named: "Creverat ante fores capellæ de Luddenden ingens et annosa Ornus, cœmiterii laus et gloria, cujus exitium abhorruit vicinia, nec facile admiserit, nisi ipsa ædium sacrarum exitium jamdiu voverat.

Nefastus

Nefastus certe fuisset ille dies,
 Qua tu triste lignum
 (Honos, decusq; Pagi)
 Caducum in mœnia
 Sacelli immerentis."

See Horace, Book ii. Ode 13.

"Oct. 12^o, 1726. Vendicat Reverendus Vicarius de Halifax sibi proprium denarium omni funere in nostra capella. Quisq; in nostra capella baptizatus, antiquus mos sic obtinet, dat sex denarios, ex qua summula quinq; pertinet Vicario. Singulis annis transmittitur ad Ebor. exemplar hujus Regist^r. ab ea scilicet die qua prænuncius mittitur Gabriel Sanctæ Mariæ Virgini."

N. B. A little plate, for the communion table, was bought with the profits of the above Ash, and this inscription put on it: "Contulit ornus hanc patinem et calicem." Dr. Watkinson gave several pieces of plate to this Chapel, as appears from inscriptions thereon.

COLEY CHAPEL

STANDS in the township of Hipperholme, and was built about the year 1500, by the joint contributions of Northouram, Shelf, and Hipperholm. In a rental of the Lord's rents in the Graveship of Hipperholm, dated 22 Hen. VIII. 1530, it is called the New Chapel.

Feb. 9, 28 Hen. VIII. (1536) was a deed of feoffment made relating to this Chapel, which I saw at Coley-hall, as also the following deed to declare the uses thereof:

"Thentent of the makynge of the feoffament and deid herunto annexid is this, that is to sey, Wher William Thorpe, sone of Robt Thorpe, by his deid and feoffament gaiff and grantid all his mēes, land, tēts, medowes, pasturs, and wodds, with thaptenēcs in the town and felds of Shelff, in the countie of York, to John Ryschworth, Esquier, decessid, John Stancliff, and John Coup, and me, the within namyd Ric. Waterhous, and our heirs and assignes, for ever, to thuse of Issabel, wyff of thaforesaid William Thorpe, for terme of her lyff, excepte parcel of the within namyd lands and tēts, to the yerly value of
 vi^s.

vi^s. viij^d. the rent wherof yerly for ever shuld be bystowid by the discrecion of thaforsaid John Rischworth and Ric. Waterhous, to and for the amending and repyng of height wais, or helpyng of poore madyns toward mariege, or oder thyngs necessary, at the discrecion of the said John Rischworth and Ric. Waterhous, and after the deceffe of the said Isabell, as well the said rent of vi^s. viij^d. as the hoill residue of the saide lands gyffyn in feoffment by the said Will. Thorpe, to be disposid at and by the discrecion of the above namyd John Rischworth and Ric. Waterhous, to thuse of a Pryst to syng within the townshipe of Hypome, and ther to p̄y for the faull of the said Will. Thorpe, and oder. And for because the said John Ryschworth, John Stanclyff, and John Coup ar now deid, and that thafforsaid Ric. Waterhous is soill seissid of the within namyd messes, lands, and tents, to thuse as in the said intent annexid to thafforsaid deid more at large doith app̄e: And also for because that I the said Ric. Waterhous do well knowe that it was the mynd and will of thafforsaid Willm Thorpe, at the tyme of his deth, that the premishez shuld be bystowid for the helth of his faull as is befor said, and forther do p̄ceif and thynk in my concians that it can nott be better bestowid for his said faull helth, then to haif a Preste to p̄y for the sam, and specially in such place as he then thought most convenient, and that was in the said town of Hypome, and rather for because the enhitannes within the same ar far frome the parish Chirch, and therfor her is nott mees ne servin of God as they wold and will do when ther is a Prest wich syngs mees daily within the said town of Hypome; and for so moch that ther is a Chappel nowe newly maid within the said town of Hypome, and that dyvers Gentilmen and oders haiff gyffyn yerly rents toward the fyndyng of a Prest within the said town; and because I the said Ric. Waterhous knowith the mynd and will of the said Willm Thorpe, and am myndid to followe the sam, therfor, I the said Ric. Waterhous haif enfeoffed thaforsaid persons, to thuse and entent that they, and all oder wich hereafter shal be ceassid of the sam, shall taik all and every thiffues, rents, fermes, and profetts of
all

all and every the premisses, and shall gyff the sam to such a Prest as shall be put in to the said Chappel to syng or mes and oder divyne servie within the abovenamed Chappel, by the said John Ryfchworth, and his heirs, accordyng as by the enhitannes and freholders of the sam town is agreid, or ells suffer the said Prest for the tym beyng to taik thissues, rents, and fermes of the sam toward his said liffyng, accordyng to the will and mynd of thaforesaid Willm Thorpe."

This, no doubt, was seized in the time of K. Henry VIII. as it was given to a superstitious use, viz. praying for the souls of the dead, but whom it was conveyed to afterwards I have not seen.

Coley Chapel is about twenty - eight yards long, and about thirteen and a half broad. Over the west porch is this: "This place of God's worship was repaired when these were Coley Chapel-wardens, Joshua Knight, Jun^r of Shelf, John Barke, of North^m and Will. Man, of Lightcliffe Chapel, Anno Dom. 1711." The east end was repaired the same year. On the steeple: "This end rebuilt 1711."

E P I T A P H S at C O L E Y.

B R A M F I T.

In the Chapel-yard: "Here lieth interred the body of JOSEPH BRAMFIT, who departed this life July 10, 1733, in the 33^d year of his age; and also SUSANNA his daughter, who died the same day, in the 7th year of her age; also PHEBE his daughter, who died the same day, in the 5th year of her age:

Behold a loving husband, and his two daughters lay;
They smother'd were by smoke all on one day."

H U D S O N.

Between the body of the Chapel and the Chancel, on a plain stone monument: "Near the door of this seat lie the remains of JOHN HUDSON, son of the Rev^d Mr. Thomas Hudson, and of Martha his wife, late of Hipperholm, who died July 21, 1739, aged 4 years:

——— Spectabilis ille

Corporis et forma atq; animi probitate beatus."

S H A R P.

S H A R P.

Within the Chapel, at the west end, on a stone monument :
 “Near this place lie interred the body of ANN, late wife of
 NATHAN SHARP, of Hipperholm, Clerk, who departed this
 life the 20th, and was buried here the 22^d of March, 1727,
 aged 52 years and 7 months.

“As also the body of her husband, NATHAN SHARP, who
 departed this life the 9th, and was buried the 12th of May, 1733,
 aged 58 years, and 10 months.”

Arms below, Sharpe, which, to the best of my remembrance,
 were, Azure a pheon argent, within a bordure of the second,
 charged with eight torteauxes; impaling, Priestley, viz. Gules
 on a chevron argent, three grappling irons sable, between
 three towers of the second, issuant out of each a demi lion ram-
 pant, or.

This Mr. Sharpe was School-master at Hipperholme near
 thirty years.

There are some other epitaphs, and a few of them in the
 poetic strain, but the composition is too low for the press.

C U R A T E S of C O L E Y.

1530, Richard Northend, Capellanus in capella de Coolay. —
 1613, Gibson. — 1631, Richard Denton. — August, 1649,
 Nicholas Cudworth. — 1652, Oliver Heywood, ejected from
 thence in 1662, (See Calamy, vol. ii. p. 804, &c.) He was
 succeeded by John Hool, who was also Curate here in 1670. —
 Nov. 1671, Moore. — Nov. 1672, Ichabod Fournes. —
 Nov. 4, 1674, Andrew Louthian. — Dec. 1676, George Hovie.
 1682, and 1689, Timothy Ellison. — 1703, Nathan Sharpe. —
 Nov. 1733, John Holdsworth. — Nov. 1741, Samuel Ogden.
 — Nov. 1747, Henry Whitworth, who died July 15, 1768.

A Mr. Marsden was Curate here before Oliver Heywood.
 See Calamy, vol. ii. p. 810.

ILLINGWORTH CHAPEL,

SITUATED in the township of Ovenden, was built about the year 1525; for Henry Savile, Lord of Ovenden, gave one acre of waste land there, by deed, bearing date Jan. 26, 17 Hen. VIII. to certain feoffees, in trust, that they should stand seised thereof to the use of a Chapel there, to be built in honor of the Virgin Mary, paying yearly to the Lord one red rose.

CURATES of ILLINGWORTH.

1578, John Best, buried at Halifax, Feb. 22, 1578. — 1650, Richard Clarkson. — 1652 to 1655, Nathaniel Heywood. (See Calamy, vol. ii. p. 394). — 1656, Bradshaw. — 1658 and 1664, Paul Greenwood. — Oct. 1668, Edward Wilkinon, who died Jan. 4, 1704. — Oct. 1706, David Hartley. — Oct. 1717, Daniel Bentley. — Jan. 1748-9, J. Grimshaw.

SOWERBY BRIDGE CHAPEL

WAS built about the 18th of Henry VIII, or 1526; for I find, that on the 15th of June, in that year, there were surrendered for this purpose into the hands of the Lord, at a Court held at Wakefield, twenty-six yards in length, and eight yards in breadth, within the township of Warley, between a fulling-mill on the east, and Sowerby Brigg on the west.

In 1632, this chapel was pulled down, and raised higher for lofting, which cost 67l. 7s. 7d. the townsmen of Skircoat bearing a sixth part of the charge, and the rest being equally divided between Norland and Warley; seats being allotted ratable to their particular disbursements. I have a list of the seats thus allotted, and under it is wrote,

“ These things of note, with other more of marke,
Shall be recorded by your Under Clarke. H. MAUD.”

CURATES

CURATES of SOWERBY BRIDGE CHAPEL.

1635 and 1646, Robert Booth.—1651 and 1652, Ainsworth.—1652 and 1653, Thompson.—1655 and 1658, Daniel Bentley.—Sept. 4, 1661, and Sept. 3, 1662, Timothy Root. He was turned out by the Bartholomew Act, (sais Calamy, v. ii. p. 837,) and afterwards conformed.—Sept. 1663 and 1664, Elnathan Bains.—1665, John Brotherton.—Sept. 1670 and 1701, Berron.—1703, John Sunderland, who died Sept. 15, 1717.—1717, Tho. Dunn, (Q. if licensed?)—Sept. 1718, John Lupton, buried March 25, 1730.—Sept. 1730, Abraham Sharpe, who died April 17, 1732.—Sept. 1732, William Stackhouse.—Richard Fisher, who entered, July 1746.

LIGHTCLIFFE CHAPEL,

AS well as Coley, is situated in the township of Hipperholme, and is dedicated to St. Matthew. In the Harleian MS. N^o 797, under the title of Lightcliffe, is this entry: “In the chapel of Lightcliffe was this inscription in red characters, “This chapell was builded A. D. 1529.”

In Halifax Register, at the year 1668, is the following licence to Lightcliffe chapel to baptize and bury there, from Richard Sterne, Archbishop of York.

“Richardus, providentia divina Ebor. Archiep. Anglie Primas et Metropolit. dilectis nobis in Christo incolis et inhabitantibus de Hipperholme cum Brighouse, infra et juxta capellaneam de Lightcliffe, parochie de Hallifax, nostre Ebor. dioceseos, salutem in Domino sempiternam. Cum ex parte vestra nobis monstratum sit, quod incole et inhabitantes de Hipperholme cum Brighouse predicto, procul distant, scilicet per spatium quatuor aut trium milliarum ab ecclesia de Hallifax predict. ubi infantes vestri baptizari, et corpora mortuorum sepeliri olim consueverunt, et quod propter loci distantiam et viarum discrimen et proclivitatem, infantes vestri, et corpora mortuorum vestrorum, sine maximo periculo et labore convehi et asportari

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nequeant,

nequeant, et quod capella de Lightcliffe, infra parochiam de Hallifax, cum sustentatione congrua pro capellano inibi servituro fuerit, et sit induta, et quod cimiterium conveniens, cum parietibus et sepibus a prophanis inclusum, adjacens capelle predictæ sumptibus propriis vestris fuerit, et sit provisum, et pro sepultura corporum mortuorum suppositum: Nos igitur petitionibus vestris nobis ex parte vestra presentatis, favorabiliter inclinantes, et vos, et successores vestri, incole et inhabitantes de Hipperholme cum Brighouse predicto, infantes vestros in dicta capella de Lightcliffe predicta baptizare, et corpora mortuorum vestrorum, de tempore in tempus, in dicta capella de Lightcliffe, et cimiterio predicto, sic (ut prefertur) incluso, sepelire possitis et valeatis, absq; tamen prejudicio matricis ecclesie vestre de Hallifax, et ejusdem Vicarii (quibus omnia, et singula vadia, feoda, proficua, et emolumenta, debita consueta, et debenda, respectively reservari volumus et reservamus,) licentiam et facultatem nostram concedimus et impertimur per presentes, ac vobiscum in ea parte, quantum in nobis est, dispensamus, mediante ad id decreto hoc nostro in ea parte, de et cum consensu dilecti nostri in Christo, Richardi Hooke, S. T. P. Vicarii moderni ecclesie parochialis de Hallifax, coram nobis judicialiter et personaliter adhibito interposito. In cujus rei testimonium, Sigillum nostrum Archiepiscopale presentibus apponi fecimus. Datum apud manerium nostrum, de Bishopthorpe, 8^{vo} die Decembris, A. D. 1680, nostreq; translationis 17^o."

EPITAPHS at LIGHTCLIFFE CHAPEL.

In the Chapel-yard: "Here is interred the body of MARY, the mother of Colonel GUEST, of Lidgate, in Lightcliffe, who departed this life Sep^r 10, 1729, aged 88."

At the east end within the Chapel: "Here lies interred the Rev^d. Mr. JOSHUA HILL, Curate of this Chapel near thirty-two years, who was buried June the 11th, in the 79th year of his age, A. D. 1739, of whom it has often been said, that he was neither poor, proud, nor covetous."

With some others, not worth publishing.

CURATES of LIGHTCLIFFE.

1630, John Peebles, Preacher at Lightclive, (Halifax Register.) --- 1634, John Burtomood. --- 1647, 1649, and 1650, William Ainsworth. --- 1650, Heald. --- Dec. 1, 1652, John Bell. --- 1655, Hopkins. --- 1656, and 1661, Seddon. --- Dec. 1663, and 1673, Alexander Bate. --- 1673, Paul Bairflow. --- Dec. 1677, Walker, late Minister of Lightcliffe. --- 1678, and 1700, William Clifford. --- 1703, Thomas Greenwood. --- Dec. 1706, Joshua Hill. (He was blind for some time.) --- Jonathan Wright, Curate at Lightcliffe, died June 25, 1727. --- Oct. 1739, Richard Fisher took possession. --- Dec. 1746, George Braithwaite. --- Dec. 1749, Benjamin Travis. --- March, 1752, Richard Sutcliffe.

In Mr. Dickenson's MS. Register at Northouram, it is said that the above William Clifford died in Northouram, April 18, 1732-3, and was buried at Halifax; that he was many years Curate at Lightcliffe, afterwards at Haworth, and was very old, having not preached of many years.

ST. ANN'S CHAPEL,

IN the township of Southouram, so called from the name of the Saint to which it is dedicated. It is also distinguished by the appellations of the Chapel in the Groves, and the Chapel in the Briers, or Breers. The last Editor of Camden's Britannia, vol. ii. p. 852, has made a mistake, where in a marginal note he says, that "some think Halifax was formerly called The Chapel in the Grove;" for this is a distinct place from Halifax, and at a considerable distance from it.

In the second volume of Halifax Register is an extract from an inquisition, by which it was found, from a deed, bearing date the 21st of February, 21 Hen. VIII. that John Lacy, of Cromwelbothom, Esq; then living, and his neighbors, did build this chapel of St. Ann's; if so, it must have been erected before the year

year 1530. There is a tradition, that this is a place of great antiquity; probably, therefore, the chapel was only at that time rebuilt. There is, however, no evidence of this. The building is very inconveniently situated for the neighborhood, being at a mile's distance from the village of Southouram, and near no considerable number of houses; but no doubt this was done by the owners of Cromwelbothom, who consulted in some measure their own ease and emolument.

At Howroyd, in this parish, is a deed, by which John Lacy, of Cromwelbothom, mortgaged to Robert Lawe, of Halifax, for five marks, all that house or building commonly called the Chapel, and used for a chapel in the township of Southouram, 2 James I.

This was the grandson of that John Lacy who built it, and the same who, about seven years after, sold Cromwelbothom itself, and several other estates. It seems from this mortgage, that the chapel had not been consecrated, nor have I ever seen when it was.

CURATES of ST. ANN'S.

1650, Core. — Feb. 1652, Christopher Taylor. — 1653, Waterhouse. — 1656, Smethurst. — Jan. 1661, Gamaliel Marsden, ejected by the Act of Uniformity. See Calamy, vol. ii. p. 810. — 1663, Richard Boy. — Jan. 1665, Christopher Fisher. — 1666, Richard Boyes again. — Jan. 1668, Brooke. — Jan. 1670, Clegg. — Jan. 1675 and 1689, Tho. Walker. — But 1676, in Jan. Nehemiah Ferne occurs as Curate. N. B. There is no certainty who was the licensed Minister about this time, for the above Mr. Clegg received part of Mr. Waterhouse's annual legacy to the Curate of St. Ann's, in 1679 and 1680, and afterwards when Thomas Walker is mentioned as Curate there. — Jan. 1698 and 1703, Joshua Hill. — 1708, Stephen Carr. — Jan. 1714, John Sheffield. — Jan. 1716, John Godley, who signed, "no Graduate." — 1718, Thomas Lister. — Jan. 1731, Thomas Haldsworth. — Sept. 1746, entered Richard Sutcliffe. — Martinmas, 1750, entered Thomas Meyrick.

SOWERBY

SOWERBY CHAPEL.

WRIGHT, p. 74, says, this Chapel is of no older date than the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, but I suspect this to be a mistake. It is certain that it was in being before Dec. 30, 1592, 35 Eliz. for one Robert Wade, of Sowerby, whose will bears that date, had surrendered four pounds yearly, out of his lands, to feoffees, in trust, that the same should be distributed to the poor of Sowerby, by the Minister for the time being; and it is more than probable that it was not a new erection then, for at Whitewindows, in Sowerby, is an original agreement, dated May 25, 1622, to tax Blackwood, Sowerby, and Westfield Quarters, forty pounds each, towards enlarging, *re-edifying*, and beautifying the Chapel at Sowerby town; but if it was only built about 1592, it could hardly want all this so soon. One Adam Morris is also said to have been Curate there in 1572.

At the same place is another agreement, dated May 25, 1622, between some of the chief persons in Sowerby, and one Anthony Shepherd, of Warley, Carpenter, concerning the wood-work in Sowerby Chapel; and there is also a third original paper there, dated Jan. 1626, wherein is recited, that the Chapel of Sowerby was lately *re-edified* and enlarged, but situated in a mountainous country, above three miles distant from its Parish-church at Halifax, by reason whereof some of the inhabitants of the same Chapelry, dwelling five or six miles off (through foul and craggy ways) from the said Church, were, upon occasions of christenings, weddings, and burials, put to great and extraordinary pains in travelling to and from the said Church; which labor they thought might well be eased, and much expence saved, if the said Chapel could be procured to be a distinct Parish-church of itself, and endowed with parochial rights, viz. with all fees due for christenings, churching of women, marrying, burials, mortuaries, oblations, obventions, and such other monies and rights, as by the inhabitants of and within the said Chapelry, and their prede-

predecessors, have been due and payable to the Vicars of Halifax, for the time being; all which divers of the said inhabitants were in great hope to obtain either in possession, by composition, or else after the death, cession, resignation, or deprivation of Robert Clay, D. D. then Vicar of Halifax, if a competent sum of money could be raised for effecting thereof. Nothing however was effected till the year 1678, when another attempt was made, upon a different plan, as appears from the copy of a letter at Chaderton, wrote by Dr. Hooke, Vicar of Halifax, to clear himself from being a traditor of the Church's rights; wherein he saies, that the inhabitants of Sowerby shall have liberty to bury their dead in the Chapel, or Chapel-yard there, reserving for every burial the accustomed due of one penny to the Vicar of Halifax, and to the Clerk of Halifax twopence; and also to baptise their infants, reserving to the said Vicar for each infant, five pennies, and to the Clerk of Halifax one penny;---that no publication of marriage be but in Halifax Church, nor any marriage of any inhabitant of Sowerby but in the said Church;---that the dues arising from Sowerby, should be paid to the Vicar quarterly; and that the Churchwarden of Sowerby should attend, as formerly, the monthly meetings at Halifax, and contribute, as before, to all Church dues.

At Chaderton is also the following original consent of the said Dr. Hooke, relating to the above, dated Oct. 8, 1678:

“Whereas the inhabitants of Sowerby, in the parish of Halifax, have represented unto the Most Reverend Father in God, Richard, Lord Archbishop of York, the great inconvenience and danger of bringing their dead to be buried, and their infants to be baptised, unto Halifax; the Chapel of Sowerby being three miles distant, and the greater part of the people living four or five miles from Halifax, and the way mountainous, and very uneasy, and therefore have humbly besought and obtained liberty from his Grace to bury their dead, and baptize their children at Sowerby Chapel, if the Vicar of Halifax shall thereunto consent: I therefore, Richard Hooke, D. D. Vicar of Halifax, upon the earnest request of the inhabitants

“ bitants of Sowerby, being fatisfied of the reasonableness of
 “ their desire, and of the Lord Archbishop of York his Grace’s
 “ condescension towards them, and having made known this
 “ their request unto the people of Halifax, by the Church-
 “ wardens, and they not opposing it, do give my consent and
 “ allowance that the said inhabitants of Sowerby may bury their
 “ dead, and baptize their children, at the Chapel of Sowerby,
 “ provided that the said inhabitants of Sowerby do and shall
 “ from henceforth satisfy and pay, as formerly they have done, all
 “ rights, dues, and customs, to the Vicar and Church of Halifax,
 “ without diminution. Provided also, that whensoever the Chapel
 “ of Sowerby shall happen to be void, and without a settled Mi-
 “ nister, none shall preach any funeral sermon there without leave
 “ obtained from the Vicar. Richard Hooke, Vicar of Halifax.”

In consideration of the above consent, the people of Sowerby gave towards the purchasing of a Close for ever, annexed to the Vicarage, the sum of seven pounds ten shillings, which close had been purchased of one Nicholas Elberke, of Halifax, in 1668, for thirty one pounds. It lies behind the Vicarage house.

After the above consent was obtained, the Archbishop granted the like licence to Sowerby as he had done before to Lightcliffe. It is at Chaderton, and is dated at Bishopthorpe, Nov. 1, 1678. See also Halifax Register at that year. This grant was also registered in the Archbishop’s own book, and in the Registry of the Court at York.

June 4th, 1761, I had the honor to sign a Certificate along with Sir George Armytage, Bart. Richard Richardson, of North Bierley, Esq; Joshua Horton, of Howroyd, Esq; and Musgrave Brisco, of Height, Esq; that this Chapel was in bad repair, and placed in an inconvenient situation; on which account the inhabitants had a Faculty granted them by the Archbishop to pull down the same, which they did, and built another upon a more commodious piece of ground, at their own expence, which is, on the inside, one of the most elegant Chapels in the North of England. The first duty done therein was January 3, 1763. It is not yet consecrated a-new. The old one was dedicated to St. Peter.

THE HISTORY
CURATES of SOWERBY.

1572 and 1583, Adam Morris, who went Chaplain to a regiment in Ireland, and was buried at Halifax, Sept. 24, 1591.--- John Broadley, who, during the building of the last Chapel, preached thirteen Sundays on the dial-stone in the Chapel-yard, without so much as a shower of rain to disturb him. He was buried at Halifax, Feb. 14, 1625, and called in the Register there, Pastor dignissimus.---1635, Nathaniel Rathband, M. A. also March 16, 1645.---1646, Henry Roote, also May 8, 1662. Mr. Calamy, vol. ii. p. 809. saies, that in 1645 (which must be soon after the death of Mr. Rathband,) he gathered a congregational Church, and was Pastor to them till 1662; that he preached in his Chapel for half a year after Bartholomew-day, but was, at length, dragged out of his Chapel, and sent to York Castle, where he continued three months. He died Oct. 20, 1669, aged about 80, and was buried at Sowerby. He was educated at Magdalen Coll. Camb. and was a considerable traveller in his younger days.---May 1664, Edward Wilkinson.---May 1665, Christopher Jackson.---May 6, 1668 to 1670, Bovile.---May 1672, James Bowker, who was banished for criminal conversation with a daughter of Mr. Farrer, of Gate-lands.---May 1676, Christopher Etherington, who died suddenly, Jan. 4, 1678-9, and was buried at Sowerby.---May 1679 and 1682, John Witter, who was buried at Sowerby, Dec. 27, 1697, aged 66.---Benjamin Baron, or Berron, and son, held Sowerby and Sowerby Bridge, in what years I know not, except what is said under Sowerby Bridge. The elder was afterwards Vicar of Bradford.---May 7, 1701, William Midgley, who died of a palsy, May 7, 1706, and was buried in Halifax Church, aged about 30.---1708, Archibald Young, who was thrown out at York by the inhabitants of Sowerby, and was afterwards Curate of Haslingden, in Lancashire.---1710, Richard Marsden, who left Sowerby that year.---1711, Nicholas Jackson, who was buried at Sowerby, Feb. 11, 1729.---May 1730, John Sheffield, who died Nov. 23, 1735, and was buried at Sowerby.---May 1736, Christopher Gunby, who was buried at Sowerby.---1750, John Welsh, M. A.

CROSTONE

CROSTONE CHAPEL,

SITUATED in the township of Stansfield. Wright, p. 74. says he cannot tell whether this is as old as Sowerby Chapel or not; however, it is certain that there was a Chapel here in 1616. To this I must add, that one tradition of the neighborhood is, that it was built by a Stansfeld, of Stansfeld-hall; if so, it must have been in being before the year 1536, for at that time James Stansfeld, of Stansfeld, (the last of that name who resided here,) removed to Harthead. Others say, that on account of the great distance from the mother Church, the inhabitants of Stansfeld and Langfeld obtained leave to build this Chapel, and that, in order to raise a provision for a Curate there, they did, at the founding and consecrating of it, endow it with a yearly salary of twenty pounds, which salary, in a pamphlet published at London, by Archdeacon Hayter, in 1741, being an account of a dispute with the Body of Quakers concerning their payment of tythes, church rates, &c. is said to have been paid in 1572, as appeared by a Chapel rental of that date.

Nov. 1, 1678, (the same day on which the like favor was granted to the inhabitants of Sowerby,) a licence was obtained from the Archbishop of York to the inhabitants of Stansfeld and Langfeld, for the allowance of baptisms and burials at Crostone, couched in the same form as that given under the article of Lightcliffe, and entered in Halifax Register.

In the Register at Heptonstall is an Injunction, dated June 28, 1682, from the Archbishop of York, to the Curate and Chapel-wardens of the Chapel of Crostone, reciting, that information had been given, that under color of the above licence, the Curate of Crostone had presumed to join persons together in holy matrimony in the said Chapel, and that several persons dying in the said Chapelry, had been carried to an adjacent Church or Chapel, called Todmorden, in Lancashire, and there interred, without a certificate from the Curate of Heptonstall, or his being any way acquainted therewith; and that the inhabitants of the said Chapelry of Crostone had refused to pay the Parish Clerk his

usual fee for such burials at Crostone and Todmorden as afore-
said; and that the said Curate or Chapel-wardens of Crostone
had neglected to return the names of such persons so married,
baptised, and buried, to the Curate or Clerk of Heptonstall, by
reason whereof the said Curate and Clerk were likely to be de-
frauded of their ancient and accustomed dues; and commanding
them to redress those grievances for the future.

CURATES of CROSTONE.

1650, Smethurst.---1652 and 1662, George Stott.---
August 1663 and 1665, Robert Dewhurst.---August 1670,
Gregson.---August 1671, John Sunderland.---August 1682
and 1689, Richard Robinson, who died April 28, 1690.---
1703, Thomas Ferrand.---Sept. 1706, Archibald Young.---
1708, and 1711, and 1714, and 1716, Edward Metham.---
August 1728, Michael Godley.---August 1732, Joshua Brooke.
---Dec. 1734, entered John Grimshaw.---August 1743, Tobit
Sutcliffe.---August 1745, John Welsh.---1750, John Law,
who died Sept. 6, 1768.

Other PLACES of WORSHIP in HALIFAX Parish in 1758.

Licenced under the Act of Toleration. A Chapel in Stain-
land, where a Layman reads the service of the Church, and, as
I am informed, baptizes children.

Presbyterian Meeting Houses. North Gate.---Hill End in
Mixenden.---Warley town.---Sowerby town.---Northouram
town.---Eland town.---Eastwood Chapel in Stansfeild.

Quakers. Meeting House in the township of Rastrick.---
Clay-fields in Barkisland.---Shoebroad in Langfield.---Ward's
End in Halifax.

Methodists. Church-lane in Halifax. Four-lane-ends in
Sowerby.

Anabaptists (as they are called.) Rodhill End in Stansfeild.---
Slack in Heptonstall.---Wainfgate in Wadsworth.

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY of HALIFAX PARISH.

THE design of the following chapter is to give some account, in alphabetical order, of such authors, and persons of note, as have been born, or have lived, in the parish of Halifax.

AINSWORTH, WILLIAM,

Curate of Lightcliffe, in this parish, published "Triplex memoriale, or the substance of three commemoration sermons, whereof the titles are these, viz. 1. The memory of the Just. 2. A pattern for pious uses. 3. The fifth beatitude, or the merciful man's blessing. Preached at Halifax in remembrance of Mr. Nathaneel Waterhouse, deceased. Whereunto is added, an extract out of the last Will and Testament of the said Mr. Nathaneel Waterhouse, containing his several gifts and donations for pious and charitable uses. By William Ainsworth, late Lecturer at St. Peter's, Chester. York, Printed by Thomas Broad, 1650."

This book, which contains ninety-six pages in octavo, begins with an epistle dedicatory to the Right worshipful Sir John Savile, Knt. High Sheriff of the county of York. Next follows the Author's Apologie to the reverend Dodecasty of Ministers within the vicaridge of Halifax, especially to Mr. Robert Booth, then Minister there. In this he mentions his being related to Mr. Waterhouse. The first of these sermons was preached Dec. 1, 1647, from Psalm cxii. 6. The second, Dec. 6, 1648, from Nehemiah, xiii. 14; and the third, Dec. 5, 1649. The two last dedicated to the Right worshipful Langdale Sunderland, and William Rookes, junior, Esqrs. to whom the Author saith "he was bound in those days of his under-hand fortune, wherein (as every bird will have a peck at an owl) he had suffered very foul things from all sorts of hands." This work contains several strong
com-

complaints of the poverty of the Clergy in those days; particularly at p. 78, where he says, "The Ministry in this Church of England is, for the most part, the poorest trade that any man drives, the inferior sort of Ministers having neither a competency while they live, nor provision made for their families after their death, contrary to the practice of other reformed churches. Every man thinks he is at liberty to pay to the Minister or forbear, though he be content to be bound in every thing else. Men would have Ministers to burn like lamps, but will afford them no oyle to keep in the light; like Pharaoh's hard task-masters, they think we should make brick without straw." And a little farther, "The poorest Ballad-singer and Piper in the country live better of their trades than Ministers do." I shall only observe, that if this was the case in the succeeding reign, it is not to be wondered at that so many Curates suffered themselves to be ejected from the Chapels in this neighborhood. It is said, that Mr. Ainsworth taught school, notwithstanding which he declares, that by reason of the late civil storms he was as poorly provided of accommodations for study, as Cleanthes was for writing his philosophical notes, when having wrought all day long in the vineyards, he wrote at night on bare bones instead of paper.

BREARCLIFFE, JOHN,

An Apothecary in Halifax, where he was born, and where he died of a fever, Dec. 4, 1682, aged 63. He wrote collections relating to the antiquities of Halifax, in Yorkshire, a manuscript, which the late Mr. Wilson, of Leedes (Author of the manuscript collections of the lives and writings of English, Scotch, and Irish Historians, their several editions, and where their manuscripts are deposited, now lodged at the Free-school in Leedes) says, Mr. Thoresby, the Antiquary, saw in the library at Halifax Church, but to my own knowledge, there has been no such thing there for more than twenty years. The title of one of these papers was, "A particular survey of all the houseinge and lands within the townshippe of Halifax, accordinge to the best information that could be had, taken the 22d day of Nov. 1648."

This

This Mr. Brearcliffe seems to have been fond of collecting together every thing which fell in his way, relating to the affairs of his native town and parish. Amongst the rest, I have twenty pages in folio in his own hand writing, intitled "Halifax inquiries for the findeinge out of severall giftes given to pious uses by divers persons deceased. Written Dec. 22, 1651."

Thoresby, in his *Vicaria Leodiensis*, p. 68, mentions Mr. Briercliffe's MS. catalogue of the Vicars of Halifax, and inscriptions under their arms painted on tables in the library of that church, by the care of that industrious and (which is infinitely better) religious Antiquary.

BENTLEY, WILLIAM,

Born in Halifax, and the reputed Author of a book, called "Halifax and its Gibbet Law placed in a true light. Together with a description of the town, the nature of the soil, the temper and disposition of the people; the antiquity of its customary law, and the reasonableness thereof; with an account of the Gentry, and other eminent persons, born and inhabiting within the said town, and the liberties thereof. — To which are added, the unparalleled tragedies committed by Sir John Eland, of Eland, and his grand antagonists. London, printed by J. How, for William Bentley, at Halifax, 1708." It contains 174 pages in 8vo. The son of the above William Bentley caused another to be printed at Halifax, by P. Darby, in 1761. The first edition is that which Wright, in his *History of Halifax*, quotes by the name of the *Old Gibbet-law Book*. It leads off with a short dedication to the Duke of Leeds, signed by William Bentley, from whence many have concluded, that he was the author of it; but there is reason to believe, that it was wrote by one Dr. Samuel Midgley, of Halifax. Next follows a preface. Chapter I. contains a short description of Halifax, and the origin of its name; encomiums on its air, and the church, and how, and when the rectory became impropriate, with the number of chapels under the said church, and an account of the Free Grammar-school near the town, and some observations on the

the trade of Halifax. Chapter II. treats of the Gibbet-law. Chapter III. contains a narrative of the manner of trying felons at Halifax, and executing of them at the Gibbet. In Chapter IV. is an account of eminent persons within the precincts of Halifax, concluding with a catalogue of the Vicars of Halifax church. To all which is added a piece, called Revenge upon Revenge, or an historical narrative of the tragical practices of Sir John Eland, of Eland, High Sheriff of the county of York, committed upon the persons of Sir Robert Beamont, and his alliances, in the reign of Edward III. together with an account of the revenge which Adam, the son of Sir Robert Beamont, and his accomplices, took upon the persons of Sir John Eland, and his posterity.

This William Bentley was Clerk of the parish church of Halifax.

BENTLEY, ELI,

Was born in the township of Sowerby, in this parish, at an house called Bentley Hollins. Calamy, vol. ii. p. 804, sais, that he was Fellow of Trinity College, in Cambridge; that in August, 1652, he became Assistant to Mr. Booth, at Halifax, and after his death continued alone till August, 1662. He fled before the Five Mile Act, but in 1672 returned to Halifax, and preached in his own house. He died July 31, 1675, aged 49. The character which this Author gives of Mr. Bentley, is, that he was a man of good parts, a solid, serious Preacher, of a very humble behavior, and very usefull in his place; that he lived desired, and died lamented. On his death bed he thus expressed himself to a particular friend: "God will take a course with these unreasonable men, that require such terms of communion as a man cannot with a safe conscience subscribe to."

Wright, p. 170, tells us, "that he was Author of an explanation of one of St. Paul's Epistles which was printed, but is now very scarce." It is so scarce, that I have some suspicion he has mistaken this name for that of J. Booth, mentioned below.

For the inscription over Mr. Bentley's remains see the epitaphs belonging to Halifax Church.

BENTLEY,

BENTLEY, BRIAN,

Was buried at Halifax June 9, 1679, where he had lived with the character of being a good Poet; but for my own part, I can say little to this, having never seen any composition of his, either in print, or manuscript.

BRERETON, ROBERT,

Published a Sermon from Ecclesiastes xii. 13. entitled, "The great duty of fearing God, and keeping his commandments, with their advantage (if duly observed) to mankind, while on earth, preached in the Chapel of Luddenden, May 24, 1741. Leeds, printed by James Lister." Mr. Brereton (who is now, in 1773, one of the joint Rectors in Liverpool) was at that time Curate of Luddenden, and Chaplain to Colonel Houghton's Regiment. Before the Sermon, is a short Address to the inhabitants of Midgley, Luddenden and Warley, in which he tells them, that his sincere desire to promote virtue, and holiness, was the reason of its being sent amongst them.

BRIGG, HENRY,

Was born at an house called Daisy Bank, adjoining to Warley Wood, in the township of Warley, (not, as A. Wood has expressed it, in an obscure hamlet, called Warley Wood.) His life has been wrote in Latin by the Rev. Dr. Tho. Smith, and the piece entitled, "Commentariolus de vita et studiis clarissimi et docti viri D. Henrici Briggii, olim Geometriæ in Academia Oxoniensi Professoris Saviliani." Also by the late Dr. Ward, in his lives of the Gresham Professors, p. 120, who sets off with saying, that the time of his birth is uncertain. In Halifax Register is the following entry, which I think will determine the dispute: "Henricus, filius Thome Bridge, de Warley, bapt. 23, Feb. 1560." The different spelling of the name will make no alteration, if it be considered how little care was used to be taken in this respect, and also that Bridge is generally here pronounced Brigg, or Briggs. As for other particulars relating to this very learned, and useful man, I refer the

Reader to the Authors abovementioned, and to the Biographia Britannica, where he will receive ample satisfaction.

BROWN, SIR THOMAS,

Is said, in Bentley's History, p. 89, to have fixed himself in this parish, in his juvenile years, as a Physician, and to have wrote here his *Religio Medici*. Wright, p. 152, asserts the same, adding, that he composed this Piece at Shipden-hall, near Halifax, where he lived about the year 1630. Whence these Anecdotes were obtained I cannot say, for little or no tradition of this sort remains there now. I have an edition of his Works in folio, printed at London, in 1686, and Wright quotes another at London, in 1736. The first of these has an engraved head prefixed to it, done by Rob. White, and underneath these arms: Argent, two bendlets sable, between as many ogresses. For crest, on a Knight's helmet, with open beaver, a wreath, above all, a lion sedant. I have also another head of him by M. Vander Gucht, seemingly copied from the above; and a third by P. Vandrebanc; likewise an engraved copy of his monument, by J. Sturt, who has dedicated the same to the Rev. Edw. Tenison, LL.B. Archdeacon of Carmarthen, nephew to Lady Browne. On this plate are the above arms, but no crest, and the following inscription:

“ M. S. Hic situs est THOMAS BROWNE, M. D. et Miles,
 “ A°. 1605, Londini natus, generosa familia apud Upton in
 “ agro Cestriensi oriundus. Schola primum Wintoniensi, postea
 “ in Coll. Pembr. apud Oxonienses bonis literis haud leviter
 “ imbutus, in urbe hac Nordovicensi Medicinam arte egregia et
 “ foelici successu professus. Scriptis quibus tituli *Religio Medici*
 “ et *Pseudodoxia Epidemica*, aliisq; per orbem notissimus.
 “ Vir prudentissimus, integerrimus, doctissimus, obiit Octob.
 “ 19, 1682. Pie posuit mœstissima conjux D^a. Dorothea Br.”

Also, “ Near the foot of this pillar lies Sir THOMAS BROWNE,
 “ Knt. and Doctor in Physick, Author of *Religio Medici*, and
 “ other learned books, who practised physick in this city
 “ forty-six years, and died Oct. 19, 1682, in the 77th year of
 “ his

“his age. In memory of whom Dame Dorothy Browne, who
 “had been his affectionate wife forty-one years, caused this
 “monument to be erected.”

Here is nothing in all this, nor in Anthony Wood's account of him, in his *Athenæ*, vol. ii. p. 713, nor in any other Author but the above, which, as far as I have seen, take notice of his having been resident in Halifax parish, and yet the silence of Authors proves nothing against positive assertions of this kind.

Amidst such uncertainties as these, concerning the residence of this celebrated person in the parish of Halifax, it would not be right to enlarge too much, I will therefore only add, that notwithstanding, in the edition of his Works in 1686, we are called upon to expect no farther additions, because it was compleat and perfect, yet in 1721 was printed at London, an octavo, intitled, “*Posthumous Works of the learned Sir Thomas Brown, Knt. M.D. late of Norwich, printed from his original Manuscripts.*” This contains his *Repertorium*, or an Account of the tombs and monuments in the Cathedral Church of Norwich, with cuts, and other miscellaneous tracts, and the Author's life prefixed to the whole.

BOSCO, JOHANNES DE SACRO,

Bentley, p. 88. and Wright, p. 137. have both mentioned this great Mathematician, &c. as a native of this parish. The first of these, I believe, depended upon report, and the second on what he read in Leland's *Commentary de Scriptoribus Britannicis*, p. 353. But the conjecture there is certainly built on a wrong foundation, that Sacroboscus is the same as Halifax; for this may signify holy face, or holy hair, but cannot mean holy wood, nor did I ever see this name in any deed relating to Halifax parish. I should be glad to shew, that Halifax was really the birth place of this valuable man, for, as ten cities are said to have laid claim to Homer, the writers even of three kingdoms have contended for this extraordinary genius. Leland, as above, that he was an Englishman, and Thoresby, in his *Topography*, p. 194. affirming, that he lay on his back on the

hill at Halifax, to observe the motion of the stars, when he wrote his celebrated book, *De Sphæra*. Dempster asserting that he was a Scotchman; and Stanihurst, and others, that he was born at Dublin. If Halifax parish has any right to him, the most likely place for him to be born at, is, I think, in Southouram, where is now the Chapel in the Groves, for I take that to have been used as a place for the exercise of Religion in very early times, perhaps as far back as that of the Druids. If Ireland gave him birth, he came from Holywood, in the county of Dublin; and if he had his name from any part of Scotland, it was from the Monastery called Sacer Boscus, or Halywod, mentioned in the *Monasticon*, vol. ii. p. 1057; for it is there observed, “*Ibidem professionem (viz. ordinis Cisterciensium) emisisse ferunt Johannem de Sacro-Bosco, qui librum de Sphæra astronomica et aliqua alia opera scripsit.*”

The Corporation Seal at Halifax had a virgin hung in a tree by her hair, and a man holding up a globe in his hand, the first alluding to the common story of the young woman being put to death by the Monk; and the second, to the above John's treatise on the Sphere; it was a little unfortunate that the first of these is a disputed fact, and that the latter lays claim to a man, who probably was never in Halifax parish in his life.

BOYSE, JOHN,

Was Preacher at Halifax Church in the time of Dr. Favour, the Vicar there. He was born in or near Halifax, and left a legacy to the poor there. It does not appear that any thing he wrote was printed, but in Thoresby's *Museum* (see *Topography*, p. 539.) was a MS. Catechism of his, wherein he catechized the congregation at Halifax; and his *Principles* for the poor people there.

BOIS, WILLIAM,

Born in Halifax, and (as we are told in Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*, lib. viii. p. 38.) according to the custom of the time and place, instructed in music and singing, wherein he afterwards attained to great proficiency. His education was at Cambridge,

bridge, and having a dislike to Popery, he was obliged to retire to some place of safety in the reign of Queen Mary, and he seems to have pitched upon Nettlestead, near Hadley, in Suffolk, where, though he was in Orders, he took a farm, and lived as a Layman, marrying there Mirable Poolye, a Gentlewoman of good family, who survived him about ten years. In the reign of Q. Elizabeth, Mrs. Bois urged her husband to act in the Ministry; on which account he took upon him to serve the Cure of Elmesett, near Hadley; and, after the death of the Incumbent, was presented by the Lord Keeper to the Rectory; and not long after to the Rectory of West Stow, at the presentation of his brother-in-law, Mr. Poolye. He died in the 68th year of his age. He had several children by his wife, but none lived any considerable time but one, who proved an ornament to his country, viz. Dr. John Bois, born Jan. 3, 1560, who had a considerable hand in the present translation of the Bible, and the sketch of whose life may be seen in Peck, as above. In this sketch we are farther told, p. 40, that the Doctor's father was a great scholar, being excellently well learned in the Hebrew and Greek, which, considering the time he lived in, was almost a miracle.

B O O T H, R O B E R T,

First Curate of Sowerby Bridge, afterwards Minister of Halifax, where he was buried July 28, 1657. In Bentley's History of Halifax, p. 81. we are told, "that this Mr. Booth was a man of that worth and excellency in learning and divinity, that he deserved the title of another Apollos, and seemed, like Jeremiah, and the Baptist, to be separated from the womb to the ministerial office; so temperate and healthful, so industrious and indefatigable in the labors of his study, and so divinely contemplative in the exercise of his mind, that he appeared to be made up of virtue, being a stranger to all things but the service of heaven, for when he spoke to his congregation from the pulpit, it was with that power of truth, and elegance of style, that he charmed his hearers into love and admiration."

B R O O K-

BROOKBANK, JOSEPH,

Son of George Brookbank, of Halifax, was entered a Butler in Brazen Nose College, in Michaelmas Term, 1632, aged 20, took a Degree in Arts, went into Orders, and had a Curacy. At length retiring to London he taught school in Fleet-street, and exercised the Ministry there. He published, 1. Breviate of our King's whole Latin Grammar, vulgarly called Lilly's; or a brief grammatical table thereof, &c. London, 1660, 8vo. 2. The well tun'd Organ; or an exercitation, wherein this question is fully and largely discuss'd, Whether or no instrumental and organical music be lawfull in holy public assemblies. Affirmatur, London, 1660, 4to. in nine sheets and a half. 3. Rebels tried and cast, in three sermons, on Romans xiii. 2, &c. London, 1661, 12°.

BURTON, THOMAS,

Was M. A. and Vicar of Halifax. He published a Sermon preached in the parish church of Halifax, from Psalm xlv. 10. on Tuesday, July 7th, 1713, being the day appointed by her Majesty for a public thanksgiving for the peace. London, 1713, containing 16 pages in 8vo. The principles advanced in this discourse are something extraordinary. At p. 7, he says, "Kings receive no authority and power from their subjects, "and therefore it is neither reasonable nor just that they should "be accountable to them, for what does not belong to them.--- "Some men are for storming Heaven, and snatching God's "authority out of his hands, who has declared that by him "Princes reign, and yet they will tell you it is by them they "reign, and the plainest Scriptures in the world cannot drive "them out of this wicked and blasphemous opinion." Speaking of the peace, he says, "It is such as our allies cou'd reasonably hope for, and we reasonably desire; 'tis a just, and "therefore an honourable peace; a peace that answers all the "ends proposed when we engag'd in a most bloody, and "expensive war. We ought thankfully to own, that God
"over-

“overthrew our enemies, and reduced a powerful Prince to sue
 “for peace; and it would have been hard measure not to have
 “granted it to him on such terms as we, among our little
 “selves, should think it hard to be denied it. To take from
 “him what was his own, wou’d be nothing less than robbery,
 “and to reduce him to such circumstances that he shall not be
 “capable of doing us, and his neighbours mischief, is as much
 “as any honest and good man ought to desire; and that he is
 “reduced to such circumstances---no man can doubt, but such
 “to whom it is natural to find fault with every thing, and who
 “are of such a querulous temper as to complain when they are
 “not hurt, and who, rather than not quarrel, will quarrel even
 “with peace itself, and who endeavor to disturb the nation
 “with noise and clamour, without either sense, or reason.”

C R A B T R E E, H E N R Y,

Sometimes wrote Crabtree, was born, as some have thought,
 in Norland, as others, in the village of Sowerby, where he was
 initiated in school learning with Archbishop Tillotson. He
 has left behind him the character of being a good Mathema-
 tician and Astronomer. Derham, in his Astro-theology, lib. iv.
 cap. 3, says, in a note, “In their letters (now in my hands)
 “there is an ingenious controversy between those two great
 “men, Mr. Gascoigne, the inventor of the micrometer, and
 “Mr. Crabtree, concerning the solar spots that appeared about
 “the year 1640, which Mr. Gascoigne imagined to be great
 “numbers of small planets revolving round the sun, at a small
 “distance from him. Mr. Crabtree’s answer and opinion may
 “be seen in his letter, which is published with my own obser-
 “vations about the solar spots, from 1703 to 1711, in the
 “Philos. Transf. N^o 330.”

He published “Merlinus Rusticus, or a Country Almanack,
 yet treating of courtly matters, and the most sublime affairs now
 in agitation throughout the whole world. 1. Shewing the
 beginning, encrease, and continuance of the Turkish or Otto-
 man Empire. 2. Predicting the fate, and state of the Roman,
 and

and Turkish Empires. 3. Foretelling what success the Grand Seignior shall have in this his war, in which he is now engaged against the German Emperor. All these are endeavored to be proved from the most probable, and indubitable arguments of history, theology, astrology, together with the ordinary furniture of other Almanacks, by Henry Krabtree, Curate of Todmorden, in Lancashire. London, printed for the Company of Stationers, 1685."

COCKCROFT, WILLIAM,

Born, as I take it, at Souterhouse, in Wadsworth, where his father, and elder brother Thomas lived. He was of the family of the Cockcrofts, of Mayroyd, in Wadsworth. He was an apprentice in Halifax, and afterwards a Cadet in Mark Ker's dragoons; went to America, and married an Indian Lady, and was made Colonel of one of the provincial regiments in the province of New York, which regiment he commanded under Sir William Johnson, against the French, under M. Deskau, when, in the year 1755, the English arms were crowned with victory.

CROWTHER,

Was born at Ealand, and was first a Dissenting Minister, afterwards he conformed, and being recommended by Lord Irwin to Archbishop Herring, he was, by his interest with the Crown, made Vicar of Otley, in Yorkshire. He published a Sermon, but I can give the Reader no account of it.

DRAKE, FRANCIS,

Lived part of his time in Halifax, and died there. He took the degree of M. A. and published, "The nature of lying and of moral truth, set forth in two sermons, from Ephes. iv. 25, preached in the church of Halifax. Halifax, printed by P. Darby, 1760," forty pages in 4to. preceded by a short address to the Reader. The Author has also wrote a practical exposition on the church catechism, which is still in manuscript.

DEANE,

DEANE, RICHARD.

In Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, p. 722, we find, that this Richard was son of Gilbert Deane, of Saltonstall, in this parish, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Edmund Jennings, of Silsden, in Craven; that he was born at Saltonstall, and having been educated in Grammaticals in his own country, became, at seventeen years old, a Student in Merton College, in 1587, where continuing about five years as a Portionist, he retired to Alban-hall, where he took the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, in October, 1592, and that of Master three years after, which was the highest Degree he took in this University. A note, which came from Caermarthen, in Wales, asserted, that he had taught school there, but Wood seems to doubt of the truth of this. He was made Dean of Kilkenny, in Ireland, and, in the year 1609, succeeded Dr. Horsfall in the Bishopric of Ossory. He died on the 20th of February, 1612, and lies buried in the Cathedral at Kilkenny, under a marble monument near the Bishop's throne.

DEANE, EDMUND,

Brother to the above Richard, entered a Student in Merton College, in Lent Term, 1591, aged nineteen, where (as we are told by Wood, p. 602) he took one Degree in Arts, and then retired to Alban-hall, where he became Bachelor and Doctor of Physic. He settled in the city of York, and practised there till about the beginning of the Civil Wars.

I have before me a small quarto pamphlet of his, intitled, "Spadacrene Anglica, or the English Spaw-Fountain; being
" a briefe Treatise of the acide or tart Fountain, in the Forest
" of Knaresborow, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. As also
" a relation of other medicinall waters in the said forest. By
" Edmund Deane, Doctor in Physicke, Oxon, dwelling in the
" city of Yorke." London, 1626.

The medicinal water at Haregate (commonly called Harrowgate) is hereby described, and recommended, and it appears that the first person who discovered it to have any quality of this sort, was one Mr. William Slingsby, a Gentleman of family in this

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neighborhood, who, about 1571, having drank of this water, found it to have the same virtues as those at Spaw, in Germany.

This Author published, likewise, "*Admiranda chymica, in octo tractatulis, cum figuris. Franc. 1630.*" Some of these tracts were wrote by Samuel Norton.

FAVOUR, JOHN,

Born at Southampton, where he was educated in grammatical learning, but finished for the University at Archbishop Wykeham's school at Winchester. He was elected Probationer Fellow of New College, in 1576, and two years after was made compleat Fellow. June 5, 1592, he proceeded Doctor of the Civil Law, and, according to Wood's *Athenæ*, p. 487, was made Vicar of Halifax, Jan. 4, 1593. August 1, 1608, (according to Thoresby, in his *Vicaria Leodensis*, p. 69, but Wood sais, in the beginning of March, 1618,) he was made Warden or Master of St. Mary Magdalen's Hospital at Ripon. March 23, 1616, he was collated to the Prebendship of Driffeld, and to the Chantorship of the Church of York. He was also Chaplain to the Archbishop, and Residentiary.

In the late Mr. Thoresby's *Museum* (Topog. p. 539) were the heads of some MS. Sermons, preached at the exercise at Halifax by this Vicar. In the same place were also MS. marginal notes upon a very scarce book, called, *Fasciculus Temporum*, published about 1485, in the infancy of the art of printing. But his most considerable composition was a book printed in London in 1619, containing 602 pages in 4to. and intituled, "*Antiquitie triumphing over Noveltie; whereby it is proved, that Antiquitie is a true and certaine note of the christian catholicke church and verity, against all new and late upstart heresies, advancing themselves against the religious honour of old Rome, whose ancient faith was so much commended by S. Paul's pen, and after sealed with the bloud of many martyrs and worthy Bishops of that Sea. With other necessarie and important questions, incident and proper to the same subject.*" It begins with a dedication to Tobie Mathews, Archbishop

Archbishop of York, wherein it appears, that the work was begun when the author was sixty years old, at the desire, and carried on under the encouragement of the said Archbishop. Next follows an epistle to the readers, wherein, amongst the impediments to this work, he reckons up preaching every Sabbath-day, lecturing every day in the week, exercising justice in the commonwealth, practising of physic and chirurgery. This serves to confirm what is said of him in Halifax to this day, that he was a good Divine, a good Physician, and a good Lawyer. The Doctor, as an instance of the ignorance of the common people, when the Bible was kept from them, tells us, at p. 334, a story of a woman, who, when she heard the passion of Christ read in her own tongue, wept bitterly, and tenderly compassioned so great outrage done to the Son of God; but after some pause, and recollection of her spirits, she asked, where this was done? and when it was answered, many thousand miles hence, at Jerusalem, and about fifteen hundred years ago; "then (says she) if it was so far off, and so long ago, by the grace of God it might prove a lie," and therein she comforted herself.

This learned, useful man died March 10, 1623, and was buried in Halifax church. See the epitaphs belonging to this church. Thoresby, p. 260, says, that he married, at Leedes, Nov. 12, 1595, Ann, daughter of William Power, Rector of Berwick, near that town.

FARRER, ROBERT,

Born in Halifax parish, perhaps at Ewood, for Thoresby, p. 196, seems to think that he belonged to the family settled at Ewood, and Wright, p. 140, says positively that he was born there. Dr. Johnson, in his MS. Collections for Yorkshire, says, he left lands to his friends, called Threaphead, within four miles of Halifax, but I know not the situation of it. He became, when a young man, a Canon regular of the Order of St. Austin, but in what priory or abbey is uncertain. Having partly received his academical education in Cambridge, he retired to a nursery for the

Canons of St. Austin, in Oxford, called St. Marie's College, situated in the parish of St. Michael and St. Peter, in the Bayley, where he was in 1526, as also Oct. 14, 1533, when, as a Member of the said College, he was admitted to the reading of the Sentences, having a little before opposed in Divinity. About the same time he became Chaplain to Archbishop Cranmer, after whose example he married, a practice at that time disallowed amongst the Popish Clergy. Willis, in his Survey of the Cathedrals, vol. i. p. 125, says, he was the last Prior of Nostel, in Yorkshire, to which was annexed the Prebend of Bramham, in York Cathedral, and that he surrendered his Convent in 1540, and had a pension of 100l. per ann. allowed him, which he received till his promotion in 1547 or 1548, to the Bishopric of St. David's; where, as Browne Willis, in his Survey of that Cathedral, p. 121, tells us, he became a most miserable Dilapidator, yielding up every thing to craving Courtiers. But this writer, I think, treats his character too severely; as likewise does A. Wood; but this latter has only attacked him in common with several other worthy Reformers of that time. In the reign of Edward VI. fifty-six articles and informations were laid against him, by George Constantine, David Walter, his servant, Tho. Young, (afterwards Archbishop of York,) Rowland Merick, LL. D. (afterwards Bishop of Bangor,) Tho. Lee, Hugh Rawlins, and others. He was, partly on the importunate suit of his adversaries, partly on the fall of the Duke of Somerset, by whom he had been promoted and maintained, detained in prison till the death of King Edward, and the coming in of Queen Mary, when he was involved in fresh trouble; for he was now accused, and examined for his faith and doctrine, as he had before been for abuse of the authority committed to him, for wilfull negligence, superstition, covetousness, and folly. Feb. 4, 1555, he was examined before the Bishop of Winchester (who was Lord Chancellor) and others, and being kept in prison uncondemned till the 14th day of the same month, he was sent down into Wales, there to receive sentence of condemnation; and being several times brought before Dr. Henry Morgan,
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the Popish Bishop of St. David's, and refusing to renounce his heresies, schisms, and errors, as the said Morgan called them, he was degraded, condemned, and burned at Caermarthen, on the south side of the Market-cross there, March 30, 1555. It was remarkable, that one Jones coming to the Bishop a little before his execution, lamented the painfulness of the death he had to suffer; but was answered, that if he once saw him stir in the pains of his burning, he should then give no credit to his doctrine. And what he said he fully performed, for he stood patiently, and never moved, till he was beat down with a staff.

The character of this man is very differently related, Bishop Godwin asserting, that his ruin was owing to his own rigid, rough behavior: A. Wood, that his doings were unworthy, and that he was not able to answer the first set of articles exhibited against him. On the other hand, Fox, in his Book of Martyrs, seems clearly of opinion, that the first prosecution against him was unnecessary, and malicious; and that the second was commenced because he was a Protestant. It is certain, that some of the articles which he was put to answer in the reign of Edward VI. were to the last degree frivolous, and shewed themselves to be the offspring of a revengeful mind, such as riding a Scottish pad, with a bridle with white studs and snaffle, white Scottish stirrups, and white spurs—wearing a hat instead of a cap—whistling to his child—laying the blame of the scarcity of herrings to the covetousness of fishers, who, in time of plenty, took so many that they destroyed the breeders; and lastly wishing, that at the alteration of the coin, whatever metal it was made of, the penny should be in weight worth a penny of the same metal. It is no great wonder, indeed, that malice should shew itself on this occasion, for it seems that two of the chief managers of this persecution, Dr. Young and Dr. Merick, had been removed from their offices by this Bishop, as he writes to the Lord Chancellor, “for their covetous
“respect to their own glory, and lucre, not regarding the reformation of sin, and especially of shameless whoredom.” The fall of the Duke of Somerset, then Lord Protector, to whom he
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was Chaplain, seems, in fact, to have been his greatest guilt; it certainly exposed him to the resentment of those who wished him ill; and who, I think, got very little credit to themselves as Reformers of religion, by their conduct towards him.

Amongst the Harleian MSS. (see N^o 420 of the Catalogue) are several papers relating to the trial of Bishop Farrer, not printed in Fox. The book is called the 5th vol. of Mr. John Fox's Papers, bought of Mr. Strype.

FLETCHER, NATHANIEL,

A Schoolmaster, in Ovenden, in this parish, wrote, 1. A Methodist dissected, or a description of their errors. York, 1749. 2. The Tradesman's Arithmetic, in which is shewn the rules of common Arithmetic so plain and easy, that a boy of any tolerable capacity may learn them in a week's time, without the help of a Master. Halifax, printed by P. Darby. No date, but it was published in 1761.

FOE, DANIEL DE,

Being forced to abscond on account of his political writings, resided at Halifax, in the Back-lane, at the sign of the Rose and Crown, being known to Dr. Nettleton, the Physician, and the Rev. Mr. Priestley, Minister of the Dissenting Congregation there. Here he employed himself in writing his piece, *De Jure divino*, amongst other things; but in particular he is here said to have composed *The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*, the subject of which was taken from the papers of Alexander Selkirk, who had been left some time on the uninhabited island of Juan de Fernandes, and had given his memoirs to this Daniel, to methodise, who, instead of doing as his friend desired, struck out this entertaining Novel, and by the publication of it, prevented Alexander's design of making some advantage from a recital of his adventures.

To this, the Author seems to allude in the Preface to the 3d vol. called, *Serious Reflections*, when he says, "That there is a man alive, and well known too, the actions of whose
" life

“life are the just subject of these volumes, and to whom all or
 “most part of the story most directly alludes, which may be de-
 “pended upon for truth.”

GRAHAM, WILLIAM,

A Dissenting Minister, living in Halifax, and late Preacher at Warley chapel, in that neighborhood, took in Scotland a Degree in Arts. He published a Sermon from Matthew x. 34, which he preached at Kingston upon Hull, June 21, 1758, at the Ordination of the Rev. Mr. John Beverley. London, 1759. The design of it is to vindicate Christianity from the charge of promoting disorders in society, whether civil or sacred; and to enquire whence such arose, and to what causes we must ascribe them.

GRÆME, WILLIAM,

A Gentleman of fortune, who lived at Heath, in Skircoat, near Halifax, was the Author of, A short Speech addressed to the antient and honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons in a Lodge held at the Rose and Crown, in Halifax, upon Friday, the 24th of June, 1763. Halifax, printed by Brother P. Darby, 1763. And in the year of Masonry, 5763.

GREENWOOD, DANIEL, D. D.

Born in the township of Sowerby; was first Fellow, and afterwards made Principal of Brasen Nose College, in Oxford, by the Parliament Visitors in 1648, and was Vice Chancellor of that University in 1650 and 1651; in this latter year he was at the head of an association for the Parliament, raising, at the charge of the Heads of Houses, &c. 120 horse, and allowing the Governor of Oxford to acquaint the Council, that they had engaged to raise a regiment of foot out of the University and City. This place he held no longer than the Restoration, when he was ejected from it. I find him afterwards called Rector of Studley, in Oxfordshire, though Wood, in his Fasti, says only, that on this event, he and his wife retired to Studley, and continued there in a private condition till her death. This
 Author,

Author, under the year 1649, tells us, that this Daniel then took his Degree of D. D. and that he was a severe and good Governor, as well in his Vice Chancellorship as Principality. After his wife's death, he lived in the house of his nephew, Mr. Daniel Greenwood, Rector of Steeple-Aston, near Deddington, in Oxfordshire, where dying Jan 29, 1673, he was buried in the chancel of the church there, and soon after had a monument put over his grave, with the following inscription, printed in Le Neve's Monumenta Anglicana, vol. i. p. 157, "*Memoriæ Reverendi, pii, doctiq; Viri Danielis Greenwood, S. T. Professoris, Sowerbiæ in Com. Ebor. nati, Coll. Æn. Na. apud Oxonienses primo Socii, dein Principalis, et eiusdem Academiae per duos annos Vice Cancellarii; qui obiit 29 Jan. Anno Dñi, 1673, æt. suæ. 71.*"

GREENWOOD, DANIEL,

Son of John, was born in Sowerby abovesaid, became Scholar of Christ's Coll. Camb. and in 1648 was made Fellow of Brazen Nose Coll. in Oxford, by the endeavors of his uncle, Dr. Daniel Greenwood, the Principal of the said College, several Fellows being that year ejected on account of their attachment to the King. In 1653 he was presented by the College to the Rectory of Steeple Aston, in Oxfordshire. He died of an apoplexy at Woodstock, in 1679, and was buried near the grave of his uncle above-named. Over his remains was a table of marble, fixed to the north wall of the chancel above-named, with this inscription: "*Heic etiam (alluding to the Doctor's epitaph) deponuntur reliquiæ rev. viri Danielis Greenwood, huius ecclesiæ per annos xxv Rectoris, qui singulari erga Deum pietate, pauperes munificentia, et omnibus quibus innotuit humanitate, feliciter decurso huius vitæ stadio in cælest. patriam festinans, triste sui desiderium moriens reliquit, Oct. xiv. An. Dom. 1679, æt. suæ 51.*" He published, 1. A Sermon at Steeple Aston, at the Funeral of Mr. Franc. Croke, of that place, Aug. 2, 1672, on Isaiah lvii. 1, 2. Oxford, 1680, 4to. 2. A Sermon at the Funeral of Alexander Croke, of Studley,

Studley, in Oxfordshire, Esq; buried at Chilton, in Bucks, Oct. 24, 1672, on 2 Cor. vi. 7, 8. Oxford, 1680, 4to.

G U E S T,

It is said that General Guest, who bravely defended Edinburgh Castle against the Rebels in 1745, was once a servant at the Angel Inn at Halifax, which greatly redounds to his honor, as probably he was promoted for his merit. His parents lived at Lidgate, in Lightcliffe. See the epitaphs there.

HARTLEY, DAVID, M. A.

Was born at Illingworth, in this parish. His father was Curate there, and married, May 25, 1707, a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Edward Wilkinfon, his predecessor. This Curacy Mr. Hartley afterwards resigned for the Chapel of Armley, in the parish of Leeds, where he died, and left behind him eight children. His son David was brought up by one Mrs. Brooksbank, near Halifax, and received his academical education at Jesus College, Cambridge, of which he was Fellow. He first began to practise Physic at Newark, in Nottinghamshire, from whence he removed to St. Edmond's Bury, in Suffolk. After this, he settled for some time in London, and lastly went to live at Bath, where he died Sept. 30, 1757, aged 53. He left two sons and a daughter. His elder son got a travelling Fellowship, and his younger was entered at Oxford in Michaelmas Term, 1757. He published, "A View of the present Evidence
" for and against Mrs. Stephens's Medicines as a Solvent for the
" Stone, containing 155 Cases, with some Experiments and Ob-
" servations." London, 1739. This book, which contains 204 pages in 8vo. is dedicated to the President and Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians, London, wherein the Author informs that body, that about a year before, he published some cases and experiments, which seemed to him sufficient evidences of a dissolving power in the urine of such persons as take Mrs. Stephens's medicines, tho' he did not then enter into the discussion of that point, but left the facts to speak for themselves;

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finding, however, that a quite contrary conclusion had been drawn from those instances, and others of a like nature, as if the medicines did not dissolve, but generate stones; he therefore republishes the same cases and experiments, with all cases favorable or unfavorable, perfect or imperfect, which he had been able to procure, hoping that he had obviated all objections, and even proved a dissolving power in the medicated urine. At p. 175. of this book are proposals for making Mrs. Stephens's medicines public, and a list is annexed of the contributions for this purpose, from April 11, 1738, to Feb. 24 following, the amount of which was 1387l. 13s. He was the chief instrument in procuring for Mrs. Stephens the 5000l. granted by Parliament. His own case is the 123d in the above book. He is said to have died of the stone, after having taken above two hundred pounds weight of soap. Mrs. Stephens's medicine was made public in the Gazette, from Saturday June 16th, to Tuesday, June 19th, 1739.

James Parsons, M. D. F. R. S. published an 8vo. printed in London 1742, containing (inter alia) Animadversions on Lithontriptic medicines, particularly those of Mrs. Stephens, and an account of the dissections of some bodies of persons who died after the use of them. In this book are several cases laid down in Dr. Hartley's own words, and afterwards critically examined, in order to shew (particularly from those in whose bladders stones were found after death) that that celebrated medicine had no power of dissolving stones in the kidneys or bladder. And it must be owned, though with regret, that this Writer has succeeded in his proofs.

Dr. Hartley is said to have wrote against Dr. Warren, of St. Edmund's Bury, in defence of Inoculation; and some letters of his are to be met with in the Philosophical Transactions. He was certainly a man of learning, and a reputed good Physician, but too fond of nostrums.

The Doctor's most considerable literary production is a work intitled, "Observations on man, his frame, his duty, and his expectations, in two parts." London, 1749. 2 vols. 8vo.
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The first part contains Observations on the frame of the human body and mind, and on their mutual connections, and influences. The work, it seems, took its rise from the Rev. Mr. Gay's asserting the possibility of deducing all our intellectual pleasures and pains from association, in a dissertation on the fundamental principle of virtue, prefixed to Law's translation of King's origin of evil. The sentiments in this piece, led our Author to enquire into the power of association, and to examine its consequences in respect of morality and religion, and also its physical cause, when by degrees many disquisitions foreign to the doctrine of association, or at least not immediately connected with it, intermixed themselves; for this reason, he has added thereto vibrations, and endeavored to establish a connection between these; and has taken a great deal of pains to shew the general use of these two in explaining the nature of our sensations. The second part contains Observations on the duty and expectations of mankind, before which is an introduction, in which he says, that the contemplation of our frame and constitution appeared to him to have a peculiar tendency to lessen the difficulties attending natural and revealed religion, and to improve their evidences, as well as to concur with them in their determination of man's duty and expectations; with which view he drew up the foregoing Observations on the frame and connection of the body and mind; and in prosecution of the same design, he goes on in this part, from this foundation, and upon the other phenomena of nature, to deduce the evidences for the being and attributes of God, and the general truths of natural religion. Secondly, Laying down all these as a new foundation whereon to build the evidences for revealed religion. Thirdly, To enquire into the rule of life, and the particular applications of it, which result from the frame of our natures, the dictates of natural religion, and the precepts of the Scriptures taken together, compared with, and casting light upon each other. Fourthly, To enquire into the genuine doctrines of natural and revealed religion, thus illustrated, concerning the expectations of mankind here and hereafter, in consequence of their observance, or violation of the rule of life.

HEYWOOD, OLIVER,

Son of Richard, was born at Little Lever, in Bolton parish, in Lancashire, March 1629, and baptized in Bolton church the 15th of the same month. He was designed by his parents for the Ministry from his birth, and he was also himself inclined that way. In 1647, he was admitted Pensioner in Trinity College, Cambridge, under the tuition of Mr. Akhurst. Here he took the degree of B. A. but was afterwards called home from thence, his father not being able to support him there. Here for some time he lived retiredly, but at length became a Preacher, by the advice and solicitation of the neighboring Ministers; and having preached some time about the country occasionally, he was invited to Coley Chapel, in this parish; soon after which, viz. Aug. 4, 1652, he was ordained in Bury Church, in Lancashire, by the Ministers of the second classis there. Previous to which he disputed on this question, "An Pædobaptismus sit licitus," and preached a sermon on Romans x. 15. He married to his first wife Elisabeth, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Angier, of Denton, in Lancashire, in 1655, by whom he had several children. He had several disputes with part of his congregation; some were displeased with him because he would not admit all comers promiscuously to the Lord's Table without distinction; others, because he would not thank God for killing the Scots. Once he was carried before Cornet Denham, by some of Colonel Lilburne's soldiers, and the Cornet told him, that he was one of the Cheshire rebels; but by the mediation of friends he was dismissed. His annual income from Coley did not exceed 36l. per annum; but he held a Lecture every Thursday, for several years, at the house of one Samuel Hopkinson, at the Stubbing, in Sowerby, for which he had a consideration: He had also a small paternal estate in Lancashire, exclusive of what he might receive from Mr. Angier's effects. He had a presentation to the vicarage of Preston, in Lancashire, worth at that time an hundred pounds per annum, sent him by Sir Richard Hoghton, of Hoghton Tower, but on some account

count or other he declined it. After the Restoration of King Charles II. he was prosecuted in the Consistory Court at York for not reading the Common Prayer a year before the Act of Uniformity commenced, and suspended *ab officio*; the suspension was published at Halifax, June 29, 1662. On this he forbore preaching at Coley, but did not attempt to get off his suspension, because of the Act of Uniformity, which was to take place in August following, and to which he could not conform. Before it took place, however, he ventured to take leave of his flock, by two or three days preaching among them. Nov. 2, the same year, an excommunication was published against him in Halifax Church; on which he went to York, but found that nothing could be done for him, unless he would take the oath *de parendo juri, et stando mandatis ecclesiæ*, which his conscience would not permit him to do. In 1664 came out the Writ *de excommunicato capiendo*, but he was not taken, though he ventured to preach to a few in his own house, and now and then even officiating in public churches, where there was a vacancy, with the leave of the Churchwardens. On the coming out of the Five-mile Act, he left his family, and went into Lancashire and Cheshire, returning home but seldom. After the edge of that Act was a little worn off, he took more liberty, and preached often publicly in the Chapels of Idle, Bramhup, Bramley, Farnly, Morley, Pudsey, and Hunflet. In 1669, preaching occasionally in a private house near Leeds, he was carried before the Mayor, who sent him to prison, but released him the next day at the intercession of some friends. July, the same year, he preached in Coley Chapel, in the absence of Mr. Hoole, the Minister, at the desire of several of the people, for which a warrant was issued out to distrain upon ten pounds worth of his goods, but Calamy tells us, that nobody would buy them. At last he was restored, by the King's declaration, March 15, 1672, to ministerial employment in his own house, by Licence, as appears from a private register kept by himself. He ventured, however, to preach at Alverthorp, Lassel-Hall, Sowerby, Warley, &c. on the week-days. On the calling in of
these

those Licences he met with fresh troubles; for August 15, 1680, he was again cited into the Consistory Court at York, with his wife, and others, for not going to the Sacrament at the Parish-church of Halifax: and for contempt in not appearing, they were all excommunicated, the sentences being read in Halifax Church Oct. 24, following, but keeping private, the storm soon blew over. After this, he was indicted at Wakefield Sessions for a riotous assembly in his own house, and fined fifty pounds, for non-payment of which, and not finding sureties for his good behavior in forbearing to preach, he was committed to York Castle, where he had both an expensive and troublesome confinement, and from which he was not freed without much difficulty. After a fatiguing, troublesome life, he died March 4, 1702, in the 73d year of his age.

In a MS of his, sent to one Mrs. Hannah Stansfeld, in Sowerby, he says, "I have now been above fifty years labouring in
 " the Lord's vineyard, studying, praying, and preaching, at home
 " and abroad, travelling where Providence hath called, and have
 " arrived well towards two years beyond the age of a man; now
 " at last I am incapacitated for travel, not only with age, but a
 " very sore shortness of breathing, called the asthma, so that I am
 " confined much to mine own house, only can study, preach in my
 " chapel, and exercise myself in writing books, and sermons, for
 " those that desire them."

Thoresby, p. 542, says, he had a Diary of this Oliver Heywood's, whereby it appeared, that in one year he preached one hundred and five times, besides the Lord's days, kept fifty days of fasting and prayer, nine of thanksgiving, and travelled fourteen hundred miles in his Master's service. In another part of his Diary are the following entries: "This year, 1677, I preached,
 " besides Lord's days, sixty times, kept fasts, eight days
 " of thanksgiving, and travelled eleven hundred and ninety-eight
 " miles. This year, 1678, I preached sixty-four times on week-
 " days, have kept fifty fast-days, four days of thanksgiving, and
 " travelled one thousand and thirty-four miles. This year, 1679,
 " I preached seventy-seven times on week-days, kept fifty-two
 " fast

“fast days, seven days of thanksgiving, and travelled thirteen
 “hundred and eighty-six miles.” Under June 2, 1678, is the
 following remarkable passage: “Lord’s Day. Preached too
 “long, being under a mistake a whole hour. I was employed
 “six hours. Not weary.”

His printed works are these: 1. Heart Treasure, 1667.
 2. Closet Prayer, 1671. 3. Sure Mercies of David, 1672.
 4. Life in God’s Favour, 1679. 5. Israel’s Lamentation, 1681.
 6. Mr. Angier’s Life, 1685. 7. Baptismal Bonds, 1687.
 8. Meetness for Heaven, 1690. 9. Family Altar, 1693.
 10. Best Entail, 1693. 11. A New Creature, 1693. 12. Job’s
 Appeal, 1695. 13. Heavenly Converse, 1697. 14. The Two
 Worlds, 1701. 15. A Treatise of Christ’s Intercession, 1701.
 Besides which, he printed and prefaced several books of others.

In the above Diary, which I saw in the hands of Mr. Dickenson, of Northouram, are these entries, relating to the writings of Oliver Heywood, under his own hand: “Jan. 18, 1677. Begun to write my Brother’s Life. — Jan. 22, 1677. Writ my
 “Father Angier’s Life.—Jan. 23, 1677. Writ part of a letter in
 “answer to J. Firth, turned Papist at London.—Feb. 14, 1677.
 “Writ my Brother’s Life.—18th. Writ Dissertations concerning
 “my dear Brother’s Life.—19th. Writ on the former subject.—
 “May 14, 1678. Writ my Brother’s Narration.—Oct. 23. Writ
 “part of an Epistle before my Brother’s Book. — Jan. 22. Writ
 “the Epistle Dedicatory to my Brother’s Book.—March 27,
 “1679. Writ my Father Angier’s Life.—Aug. 25, and 26. Writ
 “Father Angier’s Life.” N. B. Thoresby had a M S. copy of
 this Life, with notes and additions, by Mr. Newcome, of Manchester.

The following is in Halifax Register: “Mr. Oliver Heywood,
 “of Northouram, Clerke, aged twenty-five years, and Mrs. Elizabeth Anger, of Denton, Gentlewoman, aged twenty-one
 “years, were published at the public meeting place, called Hallifax Church, at the close of the morning exercise upon three
 “Lord’s Days, viz. April the 1st, the 8th, the 15th, 1655.”
 Their marriage is not inserted in that Register.

I have

I have seen, in the possession of the late Mr. David Stansfield, of Halifax, an original three quarters painting of this Oliver Heywood.

HEYWOOD, NATHANIEL,

Brother to Oliver, was born at Little Lever aforesaid, in Sept. 1633, educated in Trinity College, in Cambridge, and afterwards with Mr. Edward Gee, of Eccleston. His first preferment was Illingworth Chapel, in this parish; from thence he removed, in 1657, to Ormskirk, in Lancashire, where he continued till he was silenced in 1662. This account is from Calamy, p. 394; but if Mr. Heywood did not remove from Illingworth till 1657, he had ceased to be Curate there in 1656, for a Mr. Bradshaw signed a receipt in that year, as Curate of Illingworth, in the Book of Accounts belonging to Mr. Waterhouse's Trustees, at Halifax. On the liberty, in 1672, he licenced Bickerstaff and Scarsbrick, both in Ormskirk parish, preaching there each week alternately. He died Dec. 16, 1677. After his death some Sermons of his were printed, entitled, "Christ displayed, as the choicest Gift, and the best Master," 8vo. 1679. They were published by his Brother Oliver, who wrote the Epistle Dedicatory thereto.

Calamy tells us, that one of his hearers, when he was going to quit his Living, expressing a desire for him still to preach in the Church, Mr. Heywood said, he would as gladly preach, as they could desire it, if he could conform with a safe conscience; to which the man replied, "Oh, Sir! many a man, now-a-days, makes a great gash in his conscience, cannot you make a little nick in yours?"

HOOKE, RICHARD,

Probably the same who is mentioned in Wood's Fasti, p. 261, as having taken his Degree of B. A. from New Inn Hall, in Oxford, in 1635, and supposed to be a Northamptonshire man; if so, he took the rest of his Degrees at Cambridge, being D. D. When he was M. A. he was Minister of Lowdham, in Nottinghamshire, and wrote, The Laver of Regeneration, and the Cup

of

of falvation, in two treatifes concerning Baptifm, and the Lord's Supper." London, 1653. This is Wood's account, and if true, fhews that this performance had a fecond impreffion, for I have feen a work under his name, entitled, "The Laver of Regeneration, and the Cup of Salvation; two plain and profitable difcourfes upon the two Sacraments, the firft laying open the nature of Baptifm, and earneftly preffing the ferious confideration, and religious obfervation of the facred vow made by all Chriftians in their baptifm. The other, preffing as earneftly the frequent renewing of our baptifmal vow at the Lord's holy table; demonftrating the indifpenfable neceffity of receiving, and the great fin and danger of neglecting the Lord's Supper, with answers to the chief pretences, whereby the abfenters would excufe themfelves." 8vo. London, printed, 1684, with a dedication to the inhabitants of the town and parifh of Halifax. The firft difcourfe is from John i. 26, the fecond from 1 Cor. xi. 28. Wood fays, that he alfo publifhed one or more Sermons. He was likewife Author of "The Nonconformift Champion his challenge accepted, or an answer to Mr. Baxter's Petition for Peace, written long fince, but now firft publifhed, upon his repeated provocations, and importunate clamors, that it was never answered. Whereunto is prefixed, An Epiftle to Mr. Baxter, with fome remarks upon his Holy Common-wealth; upon his Sermon to the then Houfe of Commons; upon his Non-conformift's plea for peace, and upon his answer to Dr. Stillingfleet." London, 1682, 157 pages in 8vo. Thoresby, in his Museum, (Topog. p. 542) had an 8vo MS. in answer to this entitled, *Λοιδόμαχος*, or the duelling Doctor defeated, being a polemical effay to fhield Mr. Baxter, and the Non-conformifts, from the decretorial arms of Dr. Hook, in his fatyrical piece, entitled, The Non-conformifts Champion his challenge accepted; concerning government, war, liturgy, gift of prayer, things indifferent, reordination, &c." By T. J. M. A. (The juft man's advocate) alias Mr. Thomas Sharp, whose mark this was, being given by his widow.

Dr. Hooke died Jan. 1, 1688-9, having languished for some time under great pain of a fistula. See epitaphs at Halifax Church.

HOYLE, JOSHUA,

Born at Sowerby, received his first academical education in Magdalene-hall, in Oxford, and being afterwards invited to Ireland, was made Fellow of Trinity Coll. Dublin; there he took the Degree of D. D. and was elected Divinity Professor in that University. In this office he expounded the whole Bible through in daily lectures, and in the chiefest books ordinarily a verse each day, which work held him almost fifteen years. Some time before he ended that work, he began the second exposition of the whole Bible in the Church of Trinity College, and within ten years ended all the New Testament (excepting one book and a piece) all the Prophets, all Solomon, and Job. He preached also and expounded thrice every Sabbath for the far greater part of the year, once every holyday, and sometimes twice. To these may be added, his weekly lectures (as Professor) in the controversies, and his answers to all Bellarmine's writings. On the breaking out of the Irish Rebellion, in 1641, he came into England, and was made Vicar of Stepney, near London, but being too scholastical, he did not please the parishioners. He was constituted about this time, one of the Assembly of Divines, and furnished evidence against Archbishop Laud, on his trial, as to matter relating to the University of Dublin, whilst he was Chancellor thereof. At length, by the favor of the Committee of Parliament for the reformation of the University of Oxford, he became Master of University College, and the King's Professor of Divinity. He was respected by Dr. Usher, the learned Primate of Ireland, in whose vindication he wrote, "A Rejoinder to Will. Malone, Jesuit, his reply concerning the real presence." Dublin, 1641, in a thick 4to.

Dr. Hoyle died Dec. 6, 1654, and was buried in that little old Chapel of University College, which was pulled down in 1668,

1668, and which stood in that place which is now the middle part of the present quadrangle in that College. From Wood's *Athenæ*, vol. ii. p. 185.

HULME, NATHANIEL, M. D.

Lived for some time in Halifax with his uncle, Hulme, M. D. He wrote, "*Libellus de natura, causa, curationeque Scorbuti*. To this is annexed a Proposal for preventing the Scurvy in the British Navy, 8vo." London, 1768.

KNIGHT, TITUS,

A Collier, in this parish, who turned Preacher, published a Discourse, printed at Leedes, entitled, "*The Faith of the Saints, being the substance of a Sermon preached at the opening of the New Meeting House, belonging to the Independants, in Blanket-row, Hull, on Sunday, April 9, 1769.*" By Titus Knight, Minister of the Gospel at Halifax, in Yorkshire.

LAK E, J O H N,

Was born, as I have been several times credibly informed, in that part of Halifax called Petticoat-lane; his father's name was Thomas, and he was baptised at Halifax Dec. 5, 1624, as appears from the Register there. His first education was at the Grammar-school near Halifax, from whence, as Thoresby, in his *Vicaria Leodiensis*, p. 99. asserts, he was sent to St. John's College, Cambridge, before he was compleat thirteen years of age, and put under the care of the famous Mr. Cleveland, whose Poems, Orations, Epistles, &c. he and his friend Dr. Drake, Vicar of Pontefract, collected into one volume, to which they prefixed his Life and Parentalia, and dedicated them to Bishop Turner, then Master of the College, 8vo. London, 1687. When he was B. A. he was made prisoner in College with the royal party, but escaping from thence, he fled to Oxford, and continued four years in the King's army. He was at Basing-house when it was taken, as also at Wallingford. When the royal cause was at the lowest, he refused the Engagement, as he had done the Covenant before, and entered into Episcopal

Orders. July 26, 1647, he preached his first Sermon, as Lecturer, at Halifax, but continued not long in that employment on account of his principles. In 1652 he went, as I take it, to Oldham, in Lancashire. May 21, 1660, he was made Vicar of Leedes, but met with so much opposition from those who were for introducing Mr. Bowles, of York, that the Church doors were barred against him, and they were under a necessity of sending for a party of Soldiers to secure his induction. Being appointed to preach the first Synod Sermon at York, he performed it with so much applause, that Dr. Hitch, then Rector of Guiseley, and his great friend, desired a copy of it, which, without his knowledge, he shewed to Dr. Sheldon, Bishop of London, who soon after gave Mr. Lake the Rectory of St. Botolph's without Bishopsgate, London. Here began (what he esteemed the principal honor and felicity of his life) his friendship with Dr. Sancroft, then Dean of St. Paul's, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, who had a particular esteem for him. He returned, for some reason or other, to his native soil, and having, Oct. 17, 1668, been instituted to the Rectory of Prestwich, in Lancashire, he was collated, July 16, 1670, to the Prebend of Fridaythorp at York, and on the same day to the Prebend of Halloughton, in Southwell, and to the Rectory of Carlton, in Lindrick, both in Nottinghamshire. He was now Residentiary at York, and endeavoring to break the bad custom of walking in the body of the Cathedral during the time of divine service, he was insulted by the rabble, who, after breaking open the south door of the Minster, followed him home, assaulted him in his own house, and even took off a great part of the tiling, so that he was obliged to be rescued from them by Capt. Honeywood, the Deputy Governor. May 7, 1671, he was collated to the Mastership and custody of the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene, near Bautry; and October 9, 1680, installed Archdeacon of Cleveland. Being nominated by William Earl of Derby to the Bishopric of Sodor in Man, he was consecrated Dec. 1682. And thence, by King Charles II. he was translated to Bristol, August 12, 1684, with liberty to hold
his

his Prebend in commendam. In the time of Monmouth's Rebellion, he went down to reside at Bristol, by order of King James II. though he was at that time much afflicted with the gout, and narrowly escaped being taken by the Duke's forces. His conduct on that occasion was so pleasing to the King, that, before his return, he nominated him to the Bishopric of Chichester, in which he was confirmed Oct. 19, 1685. April 27, 1688, King James II. having renewed the Declaration he had set out the year before, for liberty of conscience, to favor the cause of Popery, was resolved to oblige the Clergy to read it in all their Churches; but Dr. Lake having first prevented the sending down the Declarations into his Diocese, went up to London, and after consultation with Archbishop Sancroft, and five other Bishops, at Lambeth, they agreed to petition the King, and therein to lay before him their reasons which inclined them to disobey the Order of Council which had been sent to them. This Petition was delivered accordingly on the 18th day of May; and for this, such as had signed it were cited to appear before the Council, where refusing, on account of their Peerage, to give bonds to appear in the Court of King's Bench, the Archbishop, and six other Bishops, (amongst whom was Lake,) were committed to the Tower by a warrant signed June 8th, and on the 15th were brought to the King's Bench Bar, arraigned, tried, and acquitted on the 29th, to the great joy of the generality of the people. At the Revolution he refused to take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy to King William and Queen Mary, for which he was suspended ab officio, and would have been deprived had he lived a little longer. August 27, 1689, he made the following Declaration (which, no doubt, was meant as a vindication of this last act of his conduct) before Dr. Green, the Parish Minister, Dr. Hicks, Dean of Worcester, Mr. Jenkins, his Chaplain, Mr. Powell, his Secretary, and Mr. Wilson, his Amanuensis.

“ Being called by a sick, and I think a dying bed, and the
 “ good hand of God upon me in it, to take the last, and best
 “ viaticum, the Sacrament of my dear Lord's body and blood, I
 “ take

“ take myself obliged to make this short recognition and pro-
 “ fession. That whereas I was baptised into the Religion of
 “ the Church of England, and sucked it in with my milk, I
 “ have constantly adhered to it thro’ the whole course of my life,
 “ and now if it so be the will of God, shall die in it, and I had
 “ resolved, through God’s grace assisting me, to have died so,
 “ though at a stake. And whereas that Religion of the Church
 “ of England taught me the doctrine of non-resistance and
 “ passive obedience, which I have accordingly inculcated into
 “ others, and which I took to be the distinguishing character of
 “ the Church of England, I adhere no less firmly, and stedfastly
 “ to that, and in consequence of it, have incurred a suspension
 “ from the exercise of my office, and expected a deprivation.
 “ I find in so doing much inward satisfaction, and if the oath
 “ had been tendered at the peril of my life, I could only have
 “ obeyed by suffering.

“ I desire you, my worthy friends and brethren, to bear wit-
 “ nesses of this upon occasion, and to believe it as the last words
 “ of a dying man; and who is now engaged in the most sacred
 “ and solemn act of conversing with God in this world, and
 “ may, for ought he knows to the contrary, appear with these
 “ very words in his mouth at the dreadful tribunal.

Signed, JOHAN. CICESTRENSIS.”

This declaration caused many pamphlets to be published pro and con; and may be considered as the beginning of the disputes on this subject, which, though but imperfectly at that time understood, is now too clear to need a comment. Sir John Dalrymple, in his Memoirs, p. 396, says, “ the above was
 “ a weak declaration from a weak man, yet as the last words of
 “ a martyr, it was spread through the nation, and at that period
 “ of civil and religious ferment, added the impulses of religion
 “ to those of party in enthusiastic minds.”

On the 21st of August, before the making of the above declaration, he had been seized with a trembling fit, which was the forerunner of a malignant fever, and convulsions, which carried him off. On the application of painful remedies, he
 said,

said, "And is life worth all this, at threescore years and five?" He died August 30th, 1689, and was buried in St. Botolph's Church, Sept. 3d.

I cannot find that he published any thing except two Sermons, viz. 1. "A Sermon preached at Whitehall, May 29th, 1670, published by his Majesty's command," London, 1671. 2. "Στεφανος Πιστος, or, The true Christian's Character and Crown, preached in St. Botolph's Church, July 15, 1669, at the Funeral of Mr. William Cade, Deputy of that Ward." London, 1671. 4to.

MARSH, RICHARD,

Was born at Finhamsted, in Hertfordshire, in 1585, and educated at Cambridge, (though some have said that he was Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford.) He took the Degree of D. D. at Oxford, in 1636. In 1614, he was made Vicar of Birstall, in the West-riding of Yorkshire; in 1625, Prebendary of Southwell; and in 1634, he succeeded Archbishop Bramhall in the Prebend of Hufthwaite, in the Church of York. April 17, 1638, he was inducted into the Vicarage of Halifax, as appears by an entry wrote with his own hand. In 1641, the King presented him to the Archdeaconry of York, or of the West-riding of Yorkshire; and in November, 1644, nominated him to the Deanry, on the death of Dr. Scott, the King being then at Oxford; but the confusions of those times would not permit him to be elected, much less installed, till the Restoration, when the former of these was performed August 17, and the other the 20th, 1660. Dr. Peter Heylin made great interest, by his friends, to obtain this dignity, but was denied, to make way for Dr. Marsh, whom King Charles had so great a value for, that he desired him to be one of the Chaplains to attend him, when the Parliament had got him into their hands in 1648, as may be seen in the Eikon Basilike, 8vo. edit. He was also Prebendary of Rippon, and as Walker, in his Sufferings of the Clergy, p. 82, says, Vicar of Bourson, in Yorkshire, but I know not any such place.

And

And as the Doctor had these good preferments, so he was a great and very early sufferer for his attachment to the King his patron; for in 1642, he had his living of Halifax sequestred, for delinquency, to the use of the forces under Lord Fairfax, himself narrowly escaping from the town, but taken prisoner at Blackstone-edge, and carried to Manchester, where he was confined for some time, till he made his escape from thence, and got to the King at Oxford. Thus he lost the benefit of his living for eighteen years together, and saw Halifax no more till the Restoration, when he returned, Sept. 16, 1660, and took possession of his Church again. An old man, who was present, told Mr. Beckwith, of York, "that the Doctor went into the Church, with his Prayer-book under his arm, and finding Eli Bentley officiating there, he turned him out of the Desk, and read Prayers himself." The loss which the Doctor sustained at Halifax (besides other places) amounted to more than four thousand pounds. He did not live long to enjoy his Deanry, for he died Oct. 13, aged 78, and was buried the 15th, 1663, in York Minster, near the grave of Matthew Hutton, Archbishop of York, in the south isle of the choir, and over him was an atchievement with his arms, impaling Grice, of Wakefield, but that atchievement is destroyed, and there only remained, in 1766, an escutcheon hung up near his grave, with his arms, viz. Gules, an horse's head coupé argent. (That in Halifax Church is erased.) He had resigned the Vicarage of Halifax some time before his death. He had been Chaplain to King Charles I. to Archbishop Laud, and to Dr. Matthews, Archbishop of York.

He was three times married. His first wife was the daughter of Mr. Stephens, by whom he had, 1. Tobias, born in 1633, (so called, I presume, after his patron the Archbishop); 2. Henry, baptized at Birstal, Nov. 16, 1637; 3. Frances, married to Lewis West, father of Capt. Richard West, of Underbank, whose only daughter married Mr. Fenton, of Underbank; 4. A daughter, married to Mr. Driffield, of Rippon; 5. Another daughter, married to Mr. Wymberley, of Post-Witham.

The

The Doctor's second wife was Elisabeth, daughter of Robert Batt, of Okewell-hall, near Birstal, and Fellow and Vice Master of University College, Oxford, by whom one daughter, Catharine, born in trouble; for when her mother was big with child of her, the soldiers coming into the house in search of Dr. Marsh, and not finding him, supposed he might be hid in bed, and therefore stabbed their swords into the bed where his wife was laid, and so frightened and wounded her, that it immediately threw her into labor, and she expired almost as soon as she was delivered. The Doctor fled to save himself, and a trusty servant-maid made her escape with the child in the night, with nothing but her shift on, carrying it in that condition in the dark, for fourteen miles, to a relation of the Doctor's, where it remained till the Restoration, when her father was at liberty to return. This daughter, Catharine, married Mr. John Kay, of Gomersal, near Birstal, and died at Howley-hall, about 1730, leaving, by said Mr. Kay, 1. Robert Kay, of Howley-hall, whose daughter married Mr. Thomas Beckwith, of York; 2. Martha, wife to Dr. Robert Tomlinson, Rector of Wickham; which Martha was, in 1766, in her 104th or 105th year, and gave part of this account.

The Doctor's third wife was Frances, daughter of Mr. Grice, of Wakefield. She was buried in York Minster, July 25, 1665. Mr. Beckwith, above-named, had, in 1766, an original painting of Dr. Marsh in his robes, which seemed to have been done when he was about sixty years of age.

The wives and children of delinquents being, by public ordinances, allowed the fifth part of the estate and goods which had been seized upon, the following Petition was sent in against Dr. Marsh, which I took from a paper, dated in 1650, containing a set of reasons against their receiving the said fifth part; but what was the effect of it I cannot tell.

“ 1. Dr. Marsh was long since cast out of the Vicarage of
 “ Hallifax for misdemeanors. 2. As wee conceive the said Dr.
 “ Marsh was never actually sequestered, or if hee was, never
 “ yet made his composition. 3. There was never any yett

R r r

“ settled

“ settled by authoritty in the room of the said Viccor to receive
 “ the profitts, except Mr. Wayte, who was appointed Viccor
 “ by the late Lord Fairfax. 4. The wholle profitts of the
 “ Viccarage doe in a manere wholly consist in Easter dewes,
 “ and Comunicant two penfes, which wee conceive in equity
 “ cannot be demanded, seeing thatt Easter comunicants have
 “ foe longe seased. 5. The people in that Viccarage have beene
 “ att greate charge in mayntayneing the Ministers, there beeing
 “ 12 chappalreyes in the said Viccarage, att which the have
 “ had for the most part preaching Ministers, and very little or
 “ noe mayntayneance to most of them. 6. The said Dr. Marsh
 “ had, when hee was expelled the Viccarage, severall other
 “ Liveinges, as att Birstall, Yorke, Rippon, Suffex, hee was the
 “ latte Kinges Chaplayen, and one of the hie Comishon att
 “ Yorke, besides he hath a good estate of his owne in land, to
 “ the valeu of 30l. per ann. and upwards. And whereas itt is
 “ declared, thatt this now demanded is for his childeren, being
 “ a 5^t part, wee make bold humly to certifie, thatt if itt
 “ shold bee expected, and the people forst to pay itt, the greatestt
 “ part of itt must come from those that are in farr greater
 “ nesefitie then any of his childeren is likely yett to come too,
 “ and from those who have hazerded theire lives, and laid out
 “ their estates in the Parliment’s servise, and whose suferings and
 “ losfes have beene very greate.

“ The Petitioners unanimously, as well the inhabittants with-
 “ in the mother-church whome the said small tithes did chiefly
 “ concerne, and all the rest of the Viccarage, make it theire
 “ humble request, that the said Dr. Marshe’s order for his 5^t
 “ part may bee called in, and that the same, and all the rest of
 “ the said tithes or Easter oblacions may either wholly bee taken
 “ of, or otherwayes that the said tithes may bee devided amongst
 “ the severall Chapells and Mother-church, as the was certified
 “ by the Com̃. for the West Rîdeing of the county of Yorke
 “ upon an Act or Order of Parliment.”

It must be observed, that the estate of one John Marsh, D. D.
 who was said to have been late of Halifax, in the county of
 York,

York, was declared forfeited for treason, by an Act of November 18, 1652, but this I have reason to think was a misnomer.

Walker, in his *Sufferings*, &c. p. 83, says, that the Doctor has one or more Sermons extant, but I have not seen any account of them.

MARSDEN, GAMALIEL,

A Student in Trinity College, Dublin, where he continued ten years, and part of the time was Fellow there. He was turned out with Dr. Winter, on King Charles's Restoration, and came to England. He had but five pounds when he landed at Liverpool, and knew no relations or friends he could repair to; but resolved to go to Coley, in this parish, where his father had been Minister. There he found friends, and was fixed in St. Ann's Chapel, in Southouram, from whence he was ejected by the Act of Uniformity. He afterwards went into Holland, and, at his return, taught Philosophy, &c. to some young Students at Hague-hall. He was also Pastor of the Congregational Church at Woodkirk, after the death of Mr. Christopher Marshal. He died May 25, 1681, aged forty-seven.

MIDGLEY, SAMUEL,

The real Author of the History of Halifax, which goes under the name of William Bentley. This man was a prisoner for debt in York Castle, in 1685, where he was acquainted with Oliver Heywood. He was also three times in Halifax jail, for debt. Here it was he wrote the above History; and here he died, July 18, 1695. His poverty prevented him from printing the Book, which he wrote for his own support; and he not only lost the benefit of his labors in his life-time, but had another man's name put to his Work when he was dead. "Sic vos non vobis, &c." He practised Physic, and was the son of William Midgley, who was buried at Luddenden, August 21, 1695, aged eighty-one.

MILNER, JOHN,

The second son of John Milner, of Skircoat, near Halifax, by Mary, daughter of Mr. Gilbert Ramsden, was baptized Feb. 10,

R r r 2

1627-8.

1627-8. The foundation of his great learning was laid in the Grammar-school there, from whence he was sent, at fourteen years of age, to Christ's College, Cambridge, where he took the Degrees of B. A. M. A. and B. D. He was first Curate of Middleton, in Lancashire, but was forced thence, on Sir George Booth's unsuccessful attempt to restore King Charles II. a little before the fight at Worcester. After this he retired to the place of his nativity, where he lived till 1661, when Dr. Lake, then Vicar of Leeds, and his brother-in-law, gave him the Curacy of Beeston, in his parish. In 1662 he took the Degree of B. D. and the same year was made Minister of St. John's, in Leedes. He was elected Vicar of Leedes, and was inducted thereto Aug. 4, 1673, and March 29, 1681, was chosen Prebendary of Ripon. In 1688, not being satisfied about the Revolution, he retired from his Vicarage, and was deprived of all his Preferments; on which he retired to St. John's, in Cambridge, where he spent the remainder of his days, continuing a Nonjuror till his death, which happened in the said College, Feb. 16, 1702. He was buried in the Chapel there, on the 19th, aged seventy-five, leaving an only son, Thomas Milner, M. A. Vicar of Bexhill, in Suffex.

It is remarkable, that both Bishop Lake and he were born in Halifax parish, both educated in Cambridge, were both Vicars of Leedes, and both lost their preferments for Nonjurancy, in 1688. His Works are these:

1. Conjectanea in Isaïam ix. 1, 2. Item in Parallela quædam Veteris ac Novi Testamenti, in quibus Versionis LXX. Interpretum cum textu Hebræo conciliatio, &c. London, 4to. 1673.

This he published whilst he was Minister of St. John's, in Leedes. It was dedicated to his learned friend, Dr. Duport, Master of Magdalene College, Cambridge. Dr. Castet, Professor of Arabic at Cambridge, called this "a most excellent Essay, wherein the Author shewed incredible reading and diligence, in perusing so many copies, versions, and various lections, with the best interpreters of Sacred Writ." See *Vicaria Leodiensis*, p. 114.

2. A Collection of the Church History of Palestine, from the Birth of Christ, to the beginning of the Empire of Diocletian. London, 1688, 4to.
3. A short Dissertation concerning the four last Kings of Judah. London, 1689, 4to. This was occasioned by Joseph Scaliger's *Judicium de Thesi Chronologica*, &c.
4. De Nethinim five Nethinæis, &c. et de iis qui se Corban Deo nominabant, disputatiuncula, adversus Steuch. Eugubinum, Card. Baronium, &c. Cantab. 1690, 4to.
5. An Answer to the Vindication of a Letter from a Person of Quality in the North, concerning the Profession of John, late Bishop of Chichester. London, 4to. 1690.
6. A Defence of the Profession of John, Lord Bishop of Chichester, made upon his death bed, concerning Passive Obedience, and the New Oaths; with some passages of his Lordship's Life. London, 4to. 1690. These two last are omitted by Thoresby, in his *Vicaria Leodiensis*, p. 116.
7. A Defence of Archbishop Usher against Dr. Cary, and Dr. If. Vossius, with an Introduction concerning the Uncertainty of Chronology, and an Appendix touching the Signification of the Words, &c. as also the Men of the Great Synagogue. Camb. 1694, 8vo.
8. A Discourse of Conscience, &c. with Reflections upon the Author of Christianity not mysterious, &c. London, 1697, 8vo.
9. A View of the Dissertation upon the Epistles of Phalaris, Themistocles, &c. lately published by the Rev. Dr. Bentley. Also, of the Examination of that Dissertation by the Hon. Mr. Boyle. London, 1698, 8vo.
10. A brief Examination of some Passages in the Chronological Part of a Letter written to Dr. Sherlock, in his Vindication. In a Letter to a Friend.
11. A further Examination of the Chronological Part of that Letter. In a second Letter to a Friend.
12. An Account of Mr. Locke's Religion, out of his own Writings, and in his own Words; together with Observations, and a two-fold Appendix. London, 1700, 8vo.

13. Ani-

13. Animadversions upon Mons. Le Clerc's Reflections upon our Saviour and his Apostles, &c. Primitive Fathers, Dr. Hammond. Camb. 1702, 8vo.

He also left the following manuscripts behind him, which came to the hands of his son :

1. A Translation of the Targum on the First and Second Book of Chronicles into Latin, with Annotations.
2. A Chronological History from the first Century after the Flood, to our Saviour's Birth.
3. A Chronological History of the five first Centuries after our Saviour's Nativity.
4. Animadversions on the Historical Account of the Jewish High Priests, which we have in the case of Sees, in Dr. Hody, chap. 2, and 3. As also upon the Author's Refutation of Mr. Selden, chap. 3.
5. An Answer unto, or Animadversions upon R. H. the Author of the five Discourses concerning the Guide in Controversies.
6. An Answer unto, or Animadversions upon T. C.'s Labyrinthus Cantuariensis. This he lived not to finish.
7. Animadversions upon Irenicum.
8. A Vindication of the Church of England in reference to Antiphones, Responds, and the Peoples bearing a Part therein. In this he examines the 51st, 52d, and 53d Sections, of the 9th Chapter of the 2d Book of Ames's Medulla.
9. A Latin Comment on some part of the Book of Genesis.
10. A Latin Comment on part of the Book of Psalms, (viz. to the 42d.)
11. Diatriba de igne Purgatorio.
12. Fax nova Linguæ Sanctæ, sive Manuductio ad Montem Sionem, cujus unius tyro facili methodo et paucis horis maxime necessarias punctationis leges prospicere poterit, nulloque negotio, omnes legendi difficultates superat.

I will only add the character which Dr. Gower, Lady Margaret's Professor at Cambridge, gave of this Mr. Milner, to Mr. Thoresby. — "Great learning and piety made him really a great man; he was eminent in both, and nothing but his humility
" and

“and modesty kept him from being more noted for being so.
 “I had the happiness of much of his conversation, but still de-
 “fired more. He was a blessing to the whole Society, by the
 “example he gave in every good thing. He died beloved, and
 “much lamented here, and his memory is honourable and pre-
 “cious amongst us, and will long continue so.”

M I T T O N, J O H N,

Son of Thomas, was born at Geslingroid, in the township of Barkisland, in this parish, and died at London about the latter end of the year 1736. He turned his thoughts, it seems, to natural philosophy, for in Thoresby's Museum (Topog. p. 543) was a manuscript diary, giving an account of the rising and falling of the Barometer, the point of the compass the wind was upon, and some account of the temperature of the air, as rain, snow, frost, mist, &c. from October, 1710, till December, 1713, by Mr. John Mitton, of Barkisland, near Hallifax.

N A B B,

Wrote a Poem in 4to. called, “Calista, or The injured Beauty, a Poem founded on fact.” London, 1759. It is anonymous, and only said to be written by a Clergyman; but the Author, who resided some time at Halifax, being dead, I have ventured to give the public as much as I knew of his name.

N A L S O N, R O B E R T,

The Collector of a folio manuscript, intituled, *Miscellanea five Observationes collectanæ*, and signed Robert Nalson, 1665. This volume (which is in my own collection) consists of a vast variety of subjects, chiefly transcripts, but interspersed with original papers, and others so scarce that they are nearly as valuable as if they were known originals. Wright, at p. 80 of his History, says, this MS. unfortunately fell into ill hands, and had several pages, all of them relating to the Gibbet Executions, torn out, before the book was returned to the proper owner. Where he received that information I cannot tell, but it appears not from the book itself. The late Mr. Wilson, of Leedes, in
 his

his MS. account of the English Historians, in two vols. folio, now at the Free Grammar School at Leedes, sais, that Mr. Nalson left MSS. to Halifax Library, but nothing of that sort appears now, and I judge it to be a mistake. The Author tells us, that he received confirmation from Archbishop Freuin in 1664, in his own chapel at Bishopthorpe, and that he was then about thirty-nine years of age.

NETTLETON, THOMAS,

Son of John, born at Dewsbury, settled at Halifax, and practised Physic there for several years with great success, having taken the degree of M. D. at Leyden. He and Mr. West, of Underbank, near Penniston, in Yorkshire, were the first who instructed Professor Sander son in the principles of Mathematics, and the Doctor used to say, that the Scholar soon became more knowing than his Masters. In the Philosophical Transactions appear several pieces of the Doctor's, which were communicated by Dr. Jurin, who was his friend and acquaintance, viz. "An account of the height of the Barometer at different elevations above the surface of the earth." See Transactions abridged by Reid and Gray, vol. vi. p. 19. We have here the altitude of Halifax Bank determined at five hundred and seven feet; and after some observations on the air, follows a table, shewing the number of feet ascending, required to make the mercury fall to any given height in the tube from thirty to twenty-six inches; as also the number of feet descending, required to make the mercury rise from thirty to thirty-one inches; and also a table shewing the number of feet required to make the mercury fall one tenth of an inch from any given height in the tube from thirty-one to twenty-six inches. In the same vol. p. 121, is an account of inoculation of the small-pox, by the Doctor; and at p. 129, another treatise by him on the same subject. And by a paper of Dr. Jurin's, p. 131, it appears, that Dr. Nettleton had inoculated sixty-one persons, when all others in England (as far as could be gathered) had only inoculated one hundred and twenty-one. At p. 161, is a discourse by the Doctor, shewing that the re-fractions,

fractions of the air are different at different times. From his observations it likewise appears, that Halifax is in the latitude of 53. 47. that the height of Blackstone-edge, at Robin-hood's-bed, is two hundred and thirty-nine yards and a quarter; that Halifax Bank bears from this 60°. from north to east; Manchester 40. 30. from south to west; Rochdale 70. 20. from south to west.

The Doctor was Author of a pamphlet, intitl'd, "Some Thoughts concerning Virtue and Happiness, in a Letter to a Clergyman." London, 1729, 8vo. which he afterwards much enlarged. It was re-printed in 1736, and 1751, at London, both in 8vo. but the former of these is the more valuable, because it had the Author's finishing hand. The design of this valuable work is to shew, that happiness is the end of all our actions; how we deviate from our true happiness; and how these deviations may be prevented. He has also given us some excellent rules for the management of our several passions, and has undeniably proved, that virtue is the best and chiefest good; that it is not only the support and ornament of society, and beneficial to mankind in general, but the truest, and most substantial happiness to every particular person, as it yields the greatest pleasure, both in its immediate exercise, and in its consequences and effects; that it gives a relish to all other pleasures, and where it is wanting, there can be no true nor lasting pleasure, but all will be bitterness, horror, and remorse, without the least mixture of any thing gentle, and agreeable.

The following story is told of the Doctor: That being in company with several Gentlemen, one of them was laying great stress on Dean Echard's account of Cromwell's selling himself to the Devil before the battle of Worcester; affirming, that the bargain was intended to be for twenty-one years, but that the Devil had put a trick upon Oliver, by changing the twenty-one into twelve, and then turning hastily to the Doctor, asked him, "What could be the Devil's motive for so doing?" The Doctor, without hesitation, answered, "That he could not tell what was his motive, unless he was in a hurry about the Restoration."

The Doctor married, March 30, 1708, Elisabeth Cotton, of Haigh-hall, by whom he had several children. He died Jan. 9, 1741-2, at Halifax, and was buried on the 12th, at Dewsbury, with the following epitaph on the south wall of the Church.

H. S. E.

THOMAS NETTLETON, M.D.

Artis suæ Facultate

Prope singulari insignis;

Aliarumque Artium

Quæ ad Humanitatem excolendam

Et Virtutem promovendam pertinent,

Laude cumulatus.

Modesta Ingenii Sagacitas vere amabilem,

Pietas autem non simulata,

Comitate condita Gravitas,

Ac simplex Morum Candor

Amabiliorem præstiterunt.

Nec Famæ celebritati,

Nec Divitiarum incremento studuit;

Eum ratus uberrimum solertiæ quæstum,

Quamplurimis prodesse.

Indolem hanc adprimè liberalem

Natura ingenuit,

Vitæ institutum aluit.

Studium denique humanioris Philosophiæ,

Ac diuturna cum Viris maximis

Sanderfono, Halleio, Newtono,

Consuetudo abunde confirmavit.

Scriptis Auctor limatissimus,

Atque hoc Monumento perennioribus,

Elegantem Virtutis, et Felicitatis imaginem

Mirus Artifex adumbravit:

Illustrissimum autem Exemplar

Nativo colore Vitæ expressit.

Tot, tantisque Dotibus ornatus

Vixit annos LVIII.

IV Id. Jan. MDCCXLI.

O G D E N, S A M U E L,

Born, as I take it, in or near Manchester, was Curate of Coley, in this parish, afterwards, Master of the Free Grammar-school near Halifax, and Curate of Eland. He is Fellow of St. John's, in Cambridge, where he took the Degree of D. D. and was made Vicar of Damerham, in Wiltshire. He published two Sermons, preached before the University of Cambridge, in 1758, one from 1 Thess. v. 13. upon May 29, being the Anniversary of the Restoration of King Charles II. the other from Deut. iv. 6. on June 22, being the Anniversary of the Accession of his Majesty King George II. Both dedicated to his Patron the Duke of Newcastle, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. He has also published some Sermons on the Efficacy of Prayer and Intercession, printed at Cambridge. The Doctor was chose Woodwardian Professor of the University of Cambridge, which he still holds.

P A T C H I T, B E N J A M I N,

An inhabitant of Upper Saltonstall, in the higher part of Warley, in this parish, published a pamphlet, intituled "A short Inquiry
" into the proper Qualifications of Gospel Ministers, considered
" as the Servants, not of Men, but of Jesus Christ; with some
" Directions, how we, who are Hearers, may know whether the
" Doctrines our Ministers deliver from the Pulpit, are accord-
" ing to God's Will and Mind, or not. And also how we are
" to attend on the Word preached in a profitable manner."
Halifax, 1759, 8^{vo}.

P O W E R, H E N R Y,

Took the Degree of M. D. and practised Physic in Halifax, from whence Wright, in his History, p. 171, sais, he removed to New Hall, near Eland, and died there; but Wilson, in his MS. account of the English Historians, already mentioned, tells us, that he removed from Halifax to Wakefield, where he died Dec. 23, 1668. He wrote a Treatise, intituled "Experimental
" Philosophy, in three books, containing new Experiments,

“microscopical, mercurial, and magnetical,” 4^{to}. London, 1664.
It is certain that the Doctor was buried at Wakefield, for on a
brass plate on the chancel floor in the Church there is the fol-
lowing inscription:

“ M. S.
Desideratissimi Capitis
HENRICI POWERI,
Medicinæ Professoris,
Ingenio, Judicio, Moribus excultissimi,
Qui si vixisset diutius
Non in Arte solum, verum etiam in Humanitate
Bene multa Cum ipsum, Pergameumq; docuisset.
Si quid dubites, Hospes, si repugnes, Ecce!
Non in re microscopica, et hydrargyrica,
Sed in reliqua philosophica, medicaque
POWERI singularis eruditio,
Perennitatis in Larario,
(Justa cum Doctorum admiratione)
Tum ex peremptis hic illic morborum feminibus
Cum ex editis in lucem Doctrinæ pignoribus
Jamdudum inclaruit.
Annos natus XXXXV non major obiit.
Vir cognitione quam ætate grandior.
Obiit XXIII Decembris, MDCLXVIII.”

RAMSDEN, HENRY,

Was son of Geoffry Ramsden, of Greetland, in this parish, and
was admitted a Commoner of Magdalene Hall, in Oxford, in
1610. He took the Degrees in Arts, and was elected Fellow of
Lincoln College, in 1621, and five years afterwards, leaving that
place, became a Preacher in London, and was much resorted to
(sais Wood, in his Athenæ, vol. i. p. 613.) for his edifying and
puritanical sermons. At length, on the death of Mr. Hugh
Ramsden, his elder brother, he was made Vicar of Halifax,
where he continued till his death, in 1637, and was buried in
the Chancel of Halifax Church, with an inscription to his me-
mory,

mory, which see amongst the Halifax Epitaphs. After his death were published, under his name, by John Goodwin, with his Epistle before them, four Sermons, viz. 1. The Gate to Happiness, on Romans vi. 8. 2. The wounded Saviour, on Isaiah liii. 5. 3. Epicure's Caution, on Luke xxi. 34. 4. Generation of Seekers, on Coloss. iii. 1. The book was intitled, "A Gleaning of God's Harvest." London, 1639, 4^{to}.

The Register at Halifax has this entry: "Henricus Ramsden, filius Galfridi Ramsden, de Greetland, infra Vicariam de Hallifax, atq; Hugonis, nuper Vicarii de Hallifax, Frater natus minor, M. A. Socius Collegii Lincolnienfis, Oxon. inductus est Vicarius de Hallifax decimo calend. Septembris, Anno 1629." His widow died at Eland, May 11, 1682.

RICHIE, JAMES,

Is said to have been M. D. He was a Dissenting Minister at Mixenden Chapel, in this parish, and practised Physic in that neighborhood. His publications were:

"A Criticism upon modern Notions of Sacrifices, being an Examination of Dr. Taylor's Scripture Doctrine of Atonement examined, in relation, 1. To Jewish Sacrifices. 2. To the Sacrifice of our Lord Jesus Christ. To which is added, An Appendix, containing an Examination of another Notion of Jewish Sacrifices, which is exhibited in an anonymous piece published at London in 1746, and intitled, An Essay on the Nature, Design, and Origin of Sacrifices." London, 1761. This was intended as a prelude to a larger work afterwards printed, and intitled, "The peculiar Doctrines of Revelation, relating to piacular Sacrifices, Redemption by Christ, Faith in him, the Treatment of different moral Characters by the Deity, under the several Dispensations of Revealed Religion, &c. exhibited as they are taught in Holy Scripture, and the Rationale of them illustrated, in two Essays, viz. 1. On the Rectitude of divine moral Government, in the Treatment of rational Creatures. 2. On the Rectitude of divine moral Government, in the Treatment of different moral Characters, under

“ under the several Dispensations of Revealed Religion, viz.
 “ The Adamical, Patriarchal, Hebrew, and Christian. To
 “ which are subjoined two Dissertations, viz. 1. On the Office
 “ of Jesus Christ as Mediator, and Surety of the New Cove-
 “ nant. 2. On the Person of Jesus Christ.” With a Preface
 to the whole. Warrington, 1766. 2 vols. 4to.

This Work was posthumous, though the Author had put the finishing hand to it, and had even sent the MS. to the press. It was published by subscription, and the subscribers names were printed.

ROOKEBY, WILLIAM,

Born, as Wilson asserts, in his MS. account of English Historians, at Kirk Sandal, in Yorkshire, though Tanner sais that he was born in Halifax. He was educated, sais Wood, in his Athenæ, vol. i. p. 659, partly in an ancient Hostle for the reception of Canonists in St. Aldate's parish in Oxford; he himself being afterwards Doctor of the Canon Law. He was made Rector of Sandal, where he was born, and Vicar of Halifax. In 1498, according to Sir James Ware, vol. i. p. 153, he was made Lord Chancellor of Ireland by King Henry VII. but Wood fixes this to the year 1515, not knowing that this was his second election into that high office, which he is supposed after this to have held for life. In 1507 he was advanced to the Bishopric of Meath, by Pope Julius II. and the same year called into the Privy Council by King Henry VII. And was afterwards, by the same Pope, translated to the See of Dublin, Jan. 28, 1511-12, and on the 22d of June following had restitution of the Temporalities. In 1518, he convened a Provincial Synod, the Canons of which are yet extant in the Red Book of the Church of Ossory; and were from thence published by Sir Henry Spelman, tom. ii. p. 726. See also Wilkins, vol. ii. p. 660. He died Nov. 29, 1521, and his body was buried (sais Sir James Ware) in his own Cathedral of St. Patrick's, Dublin, only his heart was conveyed into England, and deposited in the monument of his ancestors. This may be true, but it is directly contrary to the words of his Will, which
 ordered

ordered, that he should be embowelled, and his bowels and heart buried in the Church of Halifax, within the choir, and his body to be buried in the new Chapel at Sandal, and thereon a tomb of stone to be made, and about the same to be written: “Ego Willielmus, Dublin. Archiepiscopus, quondam Rector
“ istius Ecclesiæ, credo quod Redemptor meus vivit—Qui obiit
“ —cujus animæ propitiatur Deus, Amen.” There is no proof, it must be owned, that his body was conveyed to Sandal. That his heart and bowels were buried at Halifax seems certain, for Wright, p. 43, says, they were buried in the Chancel of Halifax Church, and over them was laid a stone, with the figure of an heart engraved thereon; and that when the Chapel, which he had ordered to be built on the north side of Halifax Church, was finished, they were removed into it, with the stone which lay over them, which yet remains, though his heart and bowels may not be there, for the earth has been suffered to be opened, and once, if not oftener, the little lead box which contained them has been dug up.

The Archbishop beautified and repaired the Vicarage-house at Halifax.

R O O T E, H E N R Y.

This was the person whom Mr. Tillotson (afterwards Archbishop) consulted, in 1649, about taking the Engagement at Clare-hall, Cambridge. He published a pamphlet, intitled, “A just Apologie for the Church of Duckenfield,” 4to. This was a defence of one Eaton, who was at the head of a congregational Assembly there, against the reflections of one Edwards, and is dated from Sowerbie, March 2, 1646.

S A V I L E, S I R J O H N,

Eldest son of Henry Savile, Esq; of Bradley, in the township of Stainland, in this parish, by Ellen, daughter of Mr. Robert Ramsden, was born at Bradley, in 1545, and entered a Commoner of Brasen-Nose College about the year 1561; from whence, before he took any Degree, he was removed to the
Middle

Middle Temple, where, being called to the Bar, he became Autumn Reader of that House in 1586, Steward of the Seigniorship or Lordship of Wakefield, and was called to the Degree and Honor of the Coif in 1594, made one of the Barons of the Exchequer 1598; and about the same time, one of the Justices of Assize. When King James came to the Crown, he not only continued him in his Baron's place, but conferred on him, July 23, 1603, a little before his Coronation, the honor of Knighthood, being one of the Judges who were to attend that solemnity.

He died at London, Feb. 2, 1606, aged sixty-one, and was buried in St. Dunstan's Church in the West, in Fleet-street; his heart being carried to Methley Church, in Yorkshire, and buried in the south isle there, and a monument erected over it, with the figure of the deceased, cut in stone, in his Judge's robes, and the following inscription:

“ M. S. Viri clarissimi et Judicis integerrimi JOHANNIS SAVILE, Equitis Aurati, Scaccarii Regii Baronum unius, ac ex speciali gratia Regis in proprio Comitatu suo Justiciarii Assiz. Filii et Hæredis Henrici Savile, de Overbradley, in Stainland, juxta Eland, in isto agro Eboracen. Armig. ex antiqua Savillorum prosapia oriundi. Qui secundo die Februarii, Anno Dom. 1606, ætatis 61. Londini (ubi corpus ejus in Ecclesia Sancti Dunstani in Occidente inhumatur, Cor vero hic inter Antecessores) placidissime in Domino obdormivit.

“ Vir fuit pietatis zelo, ingenii perspicacia, morum suavitate, rerum Principis et Patriæ agendarum dexteritate, variis et exquisitis animi dotibus undique conspicuus.

“ Ex uxore prima, Jana, filia Richardi Garth, de Morden, in Com. Surr. Armigeri, habuit Henricum Savile, postea Militem et Baronettum, in hoc tumulo repositum; Elisabetham, uxorem Johannis Jackson, Militis, defunctam; et Janam, uxorem Henrici Gooderick, Militis, modo viventem. Ex uxore secunda, Elisabetha, filia Thomæ Wentworth, de Elmshall, in Co. Ebor. Armig. habuit Johannem Savile, superstitem, prefati Fratris sui successorem et hæredem propinquum, et Helenam, quæ in minori ætate obiit.

“ Patri

“Patri pientissimo filius obsequentissimus superstes supradictus
hoc amoris memoraculo parentavit.”

Camden, vol. ii. p. 857, sais, that his work was much indebted to the learning of this Sir John Savile, and himself to his civility.

He left behind him at his death several pieces fit for the press, of which only the following is made public, “Reports of divers special Cases, as well in the Court of Common Pleas as of the Exchequer, in the time of Queen Elizabeth.” London, 1675, in a thin folio, printed in old French, in a black character, and published by John Richardson, of the Inner Temple.

SAVILE, SIR HENRY,

Brother to Sir John, last named, was born at Bradley aforesaid, Nov. 30, 1549. In the beginning of the year 1651, he was admitted into Merton College, Oxford, and Jan. 14, 1565, took the degree of B. A. soon after which he was elected Fellow of Merton. April 30, 1570, he proceeded M. A. reading for that degree on the *Almagest* of Ptolemy, which procured him the reputation of a man wonderfully skilled in the Greek language, and the Mathematics. In this last he voluntarily read a public Lecture in the University for some time. Having now great interest, he was elected Proctor for two years together, viz. 1575 and 1576, an honor not very common, for as the Proctors were then chosen out of the whole body of the University, by the Doctors and Masters, and the election was not, as now, confined to particular Colleges, none but men of learning, and such as had considerable interest, durst aspire to that honor. In 1578 he travelled into France, and other countries, where improving himself in several branches of useful learning, and the knowledge of the world, he returned a very accomplished Gentleman; and was made Tutor for the Greek tongue to Queen Elisabeth, who very much approved of him. In 1585 he was chosen Warden of Merton College, through the Queen's favor; and in 1596 she made him Provost of Eaton College. King James I. expressed a particular regard

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for

for him, and would have advanced him either in State or Church, but he declined it, and only accepted of the honor of Knighthood from him at Windsor, Sept. 21, 1604. About that time, losing his only son, he thenceforth devoted his time and fortune to the interests of learning. In 1619, he founded two Lectures, or Professorships, in the University of Oxford, one for Geometry, and the other for Astronomy, which he endowed with a salary of 160*l.* a year each, besides a legacy of 600*l.* for purchasing more lands for the same use. He also furnished a library with mathematical books, near the Mathematical School, for the use of his Professors. He gave 100*l.* to the mathematical chest of his own appointing; adding afterwards a legacy of 40*l.* a year to the same chest, and to the University and his Professors jointly. He gave likewise 120*l.* towards the new building of the Schools; several rare MSS. and printed books to the Bodleian Library; and a good quantity of matrices, and Greek types, to the Printing-press at Oxford. Part of the endowment of the above Professorships was the manor of Little Hays, in Essex, as appears from Morant, vol. i. p. 41. Sir Henry died Feb. 19, 1621-2, at Eaton College, and was buried in the Chapel there, on the south side of the communion table, near the body of his son, Henry, with this inscription over him, on a black marble stone:

“ Hic jacent ossa et cineres HENRICI SAVILL, sub spectata resurrectionis; natus apud Bradley, juxta Hallifax, in Comitatu Ebor. Anno Dom. 1549, ultimo die mensis Novembris; obiit in Collegio Etonensi, Anno Dom. 1621, 19 die mensis Februarii.”

A sumptuous monument was also erected to his memory on the south wall, at the upper end of the choir of the Church, adjoining to Merton College, with the following inscription:

M. S.

HENRICUS SAVILE, Miles,

Collegii { Mertonensis Custos,
Etonensis Præpositus.

Svi

Svi

Exuvias corporis frustra sit qui hic qværat,
 Servat prænobile depositum Etona,
 Perennem virtutum ac benefactorum memoriam
 Quibus collegium utrumq; Q. Academiam imprimis
 Oxoniensem complexus est, Ipsumq; adeo
 Mundum habet sibi debendi revm,
 Affectus insuper pientissimæ Uxoris,
 Possidet iste lapis.

B. M. P. Margareta, Conjux obsequeantissima,
 In hoc vno quod posuit pie immorigera.

Obiit A^o. Dⁿⁱ. c10,10cxxi. Febrvar. xix.

The works of this learned man, are,

1. An English translation of part of Tacitus, viz. the four first Books of his History, and Life of Agricola; to which he prefixed an elegant concise account of the end of Nero, and the beginning of Galba. London, 1581, fol. He added some notes, which Isaac Gruter translated into Latin, and published at Amsterdam, in 1649, 12mo.

2. A View of certain military Matters, or Commentaries concerning Roman Warfare. Folio, London, 1598. Translated into Latin by Freherus, soon after its first appearance, and printed at Heidelberg, in 1601, but having become exceeding scarce, was re-printed by Gruter, who subjoined it to the notes above mentioned.

3. Rerum Anglicarum Scriptores post Bedam præcipui, ex vetustissimis codicibus manuscriptis primum in lucem editi. Fol. London, 1596. 1599, and at Frankfort 1601, which edition has a compleat index to it. This collection contains William of Malmfbury's History of the King's of England, and the Lives of the English Bishops—the Histories of Henry of Huntingdon—the Annals of Roger de Hoveden—the Chronicle of Ethelwerd; and the History of Ingulph; with a dedication to Q. Eliz. and at the end Chronological Tables, or Fasti Regum et Episcoporum Angliæ usque ad Willielmum seniore, i. e. from Julius Cæsar to Will. Conqueror. Wharton, in the

Preface to his Anglia Sacra, saies, that Sir Henry printed Malmf-bury's History from an incorrect manuscript.

It seems as if the above Historians were expected by Sir Henry to have come from a more noble hand than his own, as may be collected from the following Letter of his amongst the Harleian MSS. Brit. Museum, N^o 374, fol. 24. directed to his most speciall good friend, Ma^r. John Stowe, in Cornewall, in London:

“ After my most hartie commendacions, being verie glad and
 “ desirous to heare from you, trustinge in our Lord that you be
 “ in good health, or els I might be hertelye sorie, for that I have
 “ founde at all tymes good favoure of youe since our first ac-
 “ quaintance, and other acquaintance in London I have none
 “ but that I have by your means, as good Master Hare, unto
 “ whom I pray youe commende me, and desire him to lett me
 “ understande in what towordsnes his good workes for the pri-
 “ veleges of Oxforth is; and forther I besech you to certifie me,
 “ if Wigornensis is printed, and wheare I maye send to buye it,
 “ and the price; and gladlye of all other I woulde understande
 “ that your last booke weare forthe, that I might sende unto you
 “ for one or twoe for my money. Forther I woulde understande
 “ if my Lord's Grace be aboute to print Roger Howden, Maulbes-
 “ burie, and Huntingtone, and in what forwardnes they be.
 “ Good owlde Frend lett me have your letter in the premisses,
 “ and, God willinge, it shall be recompensed or it be longe; and
 “ I must forther desire youe to have answere by this bearer at
 “ this tyme.

“ From Halifaxe, this first of May. By your lovinge Frende,
 “ HENRY SAVILL.”

The following Letter, taken from the said MSS. N^o. 530, fol. 1, will shew, I think, in what year the above was written.

“ Mr. STOWE. After my hartie commendacions, your letter,
 “ dated the tenthe of May, I receaved at Halyfax with thanks,
 “ and synce I am come to Oxford, wheare I have made enquirie
 “ to knowe weare the booke showlde bee that Master Hare
 “ showlde sende hyther, as your letter dyd ymporte, and as yet
 “ I can-

"I cannot heere of the same, thearfore I desyer you to goo unto
 "the good Gentelman, Master Hare, in my name, and requeste
 "hym to let me understande by whome, and abowte what tyme,
 "hee sente the booke, and to what place hee made his direction,
 "and whoo shoulde have the custodie thearof, for greate pitie
 "yt weare that so worthie worke shoulde be embeazeled; and
 "I pray you with speede to certefye me in writyng and delyver
 "your letter at the signe of the Owle, that yt maye be delivered
 "unto the Carryer, Richard Barker, who commethe homeward
 "on Wensdaye nexte. Further I praye you let me knowe whoo
 "is the Prenter of Wygornensis, and wheare he dwellethe, and
 "who is the Prenter of your booke. I have heere sente you a
 "mild sixpence to dryncke a qwarte of wyne in your travell.
 "Thus wisshinge you healthe, I byd you farewell. Oxon, this
 "Sonedaye Trinite, 21 Maii, 1592, your lovinge Frend,

"HENRY SAVILL.

"Directe your letters, I praye, to Master Henrie Shirbourne,
 "over agaynste Merton Colledge, to be delyvered to me."

4. Sir Henry next published a fine edition of St. Chrysostom's Works, with this title in the middle of a well-engraved copper-plate: "S. Johannis Chrysostomi Opera, Græce, octo voluminibus, Etonæ, in Collegio Regali, 1613." In the preface he tells the Reader, "that he had visited himself, about twelve years before, all the public and private libraries in Britain, and copied out from thence whatever he thought useful for his design; and had then sent learned men into France, Germany, Italy, and the East, to transcribe such parts as he had not already, and to collate others with the best MSS. acknowledging that he had received considerable assistance from several learned foreigners there mentioned." In the 8th volume are inserted Sir Henry's own Notes, with those of the learned John Bois, Thomas Allen, Andrew Downes, &c. The whole charge of this impression is said to have cost Sir Henry eight thousand pounds. As soon as it was finished, the Bishops and Clergy of France employed Fronto Ducaus, a learned Jesuit, to reprint it at Paris, with a Latin

Latin translation, which lessened the price of Sir Henry's edition; yet we are told, that the thousand copies which he printed were all sold. This work required such long and close application, that Sir Henry's Lady thought herself neglected, and coming to him one day into his study, she said, "Sir Henry, I wou'd I were a Book too, and then you wou'd a little more respect me!" To which one standing by, replied, "You must then be an Almanack, Madam, that he might change every year." Which answer displeased her. The same Lady, a little before Chrysofome was finished, when Sir Henry lay sick, said, "If Sir Harry died, she would burn Chrysofome for killing her husband." Which Mr. Bois hearing, told her, "That would be a great pity, for he was one of the sweetest Preachers since the Apostles' times;" with which she was so well satisfied, that she said, "She would not do it for all the world."

5. Thomæ Bradwardini, Archiepiscopi olim Cantuariensis, de Causa Dei contra Pelagium, et de virtute Causarum, ad suos Mertonenses, Libri tres, jussu Reverendissimi Georgii Abbot, Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi; opera et studio Dⁱ. Henrici Savillii, Collegii Mertonensis in Academia Oxoniensi Custodis, ex scriptis codicibus nunc primum editi. Londini, 1618, fol. This book was printed from six MS. copies, carefully collated with each other. He has prefixed thereto Bradwardine's Life, compiled by himself. It is dedicated to K. James, and concludes with what Sir Henry calls, Ad suos Mertonenses Epistola posterior.

6. Nazianzen's Steliteutics, 1610. Towards this, he was favored with the MS. Epistles of Nazianzen out of the Bodleian Library, which was a singular courtesy, and done because of his affection to the storing, and preserving of the Library, says Oldys, in his British Librarian, p. 247.

7. Xenophon's Institution of Cyrus, Gr. 1613, 4to.

8. Prælectiones tresdecim in principium Elementorum Euclidis, Oxoniæ habitæ. Oxon, 1621, 4to. These were his own Lectures; some of them when he was Junior Master.

9. Oratio coram Regina Elizabetha, Oxoniæ habita An. 1592, published by Mr. (afterwards Bishop) Barlow, in 1658, from

from the original in the Bodleian Library, and also by Dr. John Lamphire, in the second edition of *Monarchia Britannica*, Oxford, 1681, 8vo.

10. Latin Translation of K. James the First's Apology for the Oath of Allegiance.

11. Six Letters of his, wrote to Hugo Blotius, and Sebastian Tengnagelius, Keepers of the Imperial Library, were published in Lambecius's *Bibliotheca*, vol. iii.

12. Four Letters of his to Mr. Camden are printed amongst *Camdeni Epistolæ*, &c.

13. One Letter of his, printed in the fourth vol. of Strype's *Annals*.

Besides these, it should be remembered, that he was concerned in the new Translation of the Bible, now in use, done by the command of K. James I. being one of the eight persons at Oxford who undertook to translate the four Gospels, Acts, and Revelations.

He also left behind him several MSS. some of which are now in the Bodleian Library, such as, 1. Orations. 2. Tract of the Original of Monasteries. 3. Tract concerning the Union of England and Scotland, written at the command of King James I. He also made several notes with his pen in many of his books, particularly in Eusebius's *Ecclesiastical History*, made use of by Henry Valesius in his edition of that History, in 1659. Likewise in those books which he gave to the Mathematical Library in the School Tower, in Oxford, and in many others.

Sir Henry is mentioned as a Member of the Society of Antiquaries, in the Introduction to the *Miscellaneous Tracts*, relating to Antiquity, published by the Society of Antiquaries of London, in 1770, p. 21. So well did he deserve the character given of him, that he was *Musarum Patronus, et Literarum Mæcenas*, being an encourager of all sorts of useful learning, and universally well spoken of by all disinterested Scholars. There is a painting of him in the Picture Gallery at Oxford.

SAVILE,

SAVILE, THOMAS,

Younger brother to Sir John and Sir Henry just mentioned, born likewise at Over Bradley, in Stainland, was admitted Probationer Fellow of Merton College, in 1580, and afterwards proceeding in Arts, he went abroad, and travelling through various countries, improved himself in several parts of learning. After his return, he became, through the interest of his brother, one of the Fellows of Eaton College, where he did credit to his brother's choice, being reckoned amongst the first rate Scholars. He was made Proctor of Oxford, April 5, 1592, and died the 12th of January following, at London; from whence his body was removed to Oxford, and interred with great solemnity in the choir of Merton College Church, the following eulogium to his memory, being entered in the Register of that House: "*Fuit Sidus lucidissimum, qui apud suos, et externos, literarum et virtutis fama ac morum urbanitate percelebris, &c.*"

He wrote "*Epistolæ variae ad illustres viros.*" Fifteen of these were wrote to Camden, and are published by Dr. Thomas Smith, of Magdalen College, Oxford, in a book intituled, "*V. Cl. Gulielmi Cambdeni, et illustrium Virorum ad G. Cambdenum Epistolæ, etc.*" London, 1691, 4to. This was the reason why Camden, in his Preliminary Discourse to the Brigantes, calls this Thomas his learned friend in 1582; and it is something strange that Wood, in his *Fasti*, p. 127, should have any doubt of this being the same person, when, in his *Athenæ*, he had mentioned the above fifteen Letters.

SAVILE, HENRY,

Of Shaw-hill, in Skircoat, in this parish, commonly called Long Harry Savile, was of the Saviles of Bank, near Halifax, entered a Student of Merton College in 1587, (his kinsman, Mr. Henry Savile, being then Warden,) and was soon after made one of the Portionists, commonly called Postmasters. After he had taken the Degree of B. A. he left Merton College, and retired to St. Alban Hall, where, in 1595, he took the Degree of M. A. Being all this time under the inspection of his kinsman, he became

became an eminent Scholar, especially in the Mathematics, Physic, (in which faculty he was admitted by the University to practise,) Chemistry, Painting, Heraldry, and Antiquities. Afterwards, for the compleating of his knowledge, he travelled into Italy, France, and Germany, where he greatly improved himself. He wrote several things, but, I think, committed nothing to the press. He gave Camden the antient exemplar of *Affer Menevensis*, which he published in 1602, and which contains the story of the discord between the new Scholars which Grimbald brought with him to Oxford, at the restoration of the University by King Alfred, with the old Clerks which Grimbald found there. This Henry Savile lived for some years, after his return from foreign countries, in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, near London, and died there April 29th, 1617, aged forty-nine years, and was buried in the Chancel belonging to the Parish Church there, a monument being set over his grave on the north wall, with his bust to the middle, carved in stone, and painted, the right hand resting on a book, and the left on a death's head. The inscription worn out.

One Henry Savile, Esq; was Captain of the Adventure under Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Hawkins, against the Spaniards in the West Indies, and wrote a book called, "A Libel of Spanish Lies found at the Sack of Cales, discoursing the Fight in the West Indies between the English and the Spaniard, and of the Death of Sir Francis Drake; with an Answer, confuting the said Spanish Lies, &c." London, 1596. This was an answer to a letter wrote by the Spanish General, asserting that Sir Francis Drake died of grief, because he had lost so many barks and men, and that the English fleet fled from the Spaniards in 1695. This Capt. Savile is supposed to have been a relation of the above.

In Queen Elizabeth's time, three Henry Saviles, of Yorkshire, were matriculated as Members of Merton College, Oxford, viz. one, son of a Plebeian, in 1588, another, son of an Esquire, in 1593, and a third, son of an Esquire, in 1595.

STANSFIELD, ELY,

Of Sowerby, published a book called, "Psalmody epitomised; being a brief collection of plain and useful Psalm tunes, both old and new, in four parts, with a plain and familiar introduction, by way of question and answer." A second edition of this was printed in London in 1731. These tunes are most of them the old Church tenors, in use above an hundred years ago. The contra, medius, and bassus, the Author has added. He has likewise intermixed several tunes wholly of his own composition. The introduction seems to be a good one. Amongst several local tunes, he has given us Warley new tune to Psalm c; and Sowerby tune to Psalm xcvi.

SLADDIN, JOHN,

Of Ovenden, in this parish, printed a pamphlet intitled, "A brief Description of the Methodists, and a Confutation of their dangerous Principles." York, 1749. 8vo. It has a short Address to the Archbishop of York, and a Preface to the Reader.

SMITH, MATTHEW,

Was born in the city of York, in 1650, and was sent, after he had made a sufficient progress in classical learning, to the University of Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M. A. Soon after his return from thence he began his Ministry amongst the Dissenters, preaching alternately at Warley and Mixenden, in this parish. At the last of these places, he had only, at the beginning, one person (whose name was John Hanson) to encourage his preaching, the Dissenters from the establishment in that neighborhood being then chiefly Antinomians. The Civil Magistrates being at that time severe with such Nonconformists as held any public assemblies, he was obliged to preach privately, often in the night, and to hide himself from their resentment; and though parties of soldiers were frequently detached to secure him, he was always fortunate enough to elude their vigilance, and at last, when times were more settled, he had a flourishing congregation. One part of his life he was
settled

settled at York, but was forced to fly from thence into the parish of Halifax, to avoid the opposition which he met with. He was offered a living in the Church of 200l. per annum, but having some scruples about conformity, he declined it. Towards the latter part of his life he was afflicted with the palsy, and died April 29, 1736, aged eighty-five, and was buried at Mixenden.

He wrote a book with this title, "The true notion of imputed Righteousness, and our Justification thereby, being a Supply of what is lacking in the late Book of that most learned person Bishop Stillingfleet, which is a Discourse for reconciling the Dissenting Parties in London, but dying before he had finished the two last, and most desired Chapters thereof, he hath left this main point therein intended, without determination. By the Rev. M.S. a Country Minister." London, 1700, 8vo. to which is added, "A Defence of the foregoing Doctrine, against some glowing Opposition among Neighbors, Ministers, and others." Printed in the same year. He also wrote a Treatise concerning the Decrees of God, the manuscript of which was in the late Mr. Thoresby's Museum. See Topog. P. 543.

There are likewise printed of his, five Sermons on the following subjects, viz. 1. The Nature of Divine Communion. 2. The Redemption of Mankind the Study of Angels. 3. The Trouble and Shortness of Human Life. 4. Death desirable to good Men. 5. The Happiness of the Righteous at the appearing of Jesus Christ. To which the Editor, the Rev. Mr. John Smith, first a Dissenting Minister at Mixenden, afterwards at Bradford, in Yorkshire, and son to the above Matthew, has prefixed his father's life, and added three discourses of his own, viz. 1. The Christian's Triumph over Death and the Grave. 2. The Influence of Morality to render us happy here and hereafter. 3. The dreadful End of the Ungodly. London, 1737. The above John Smith died at Bradford, April 7, 1768, after a severe stroke of the palsy, or, as some thought, a disorder of the convulsive kind, which carried him off in about four days.

TAYLOR, JOHN,

Concerning whose birth Dr. Plot, in his History of Staffordshire, p. 277, says, "That it seldom falls out that three children
 "are born together either perfect, or living, and yet this happened at Barton, in Staffordshire; one Taylor, who lived
 "in a little cottage there, having three sons at a birth, which
 "being presented as a rarity to K. Henry VII. as he came
 "that way (perhaps to hunt in Needwood) he ordered them
 "to be put to school; and they all lived to be men, and to be
 "Doctors, coming to good preferment." At p. 296, the same Author tells us, "That this John Taylor, who was then
 "Dr. of Laws, Archdeacon of Derby and Buckingham, and was
 "Master of the Rolls in the time of K. Hen. VIII. and the oldest
 "of the Tremelli above-mentioned, built, in 1517, the Chapel of
 "Barton, on or near the place where the cottage stood wherein
 "he was born, as appeared from the inscriptions in Saxon characters, in relieve work, over every other pillar of the north
 "and south sides of the Nave of the said Chapel:

Over the first pillar,

"J. T. horum trium * Gemellorum natu maximus,"

Over the third,

"Decretorum Doctor, et Sacrorum Canonum Professor;"

Over the fifth,

"Archidiaconus Derbiæ et Bukkynham, nec non et"

Over the seventh,

"Magister Rotulorum, illustrissimi Regis H. VIII. An. Reg. sui 20."

On the second, fourth, sixth, and eighth pillars were placed interchangeably his coat of arms, already described under the Vicars of Halifax.

Wood, in his Fasti, vol. i. p. 34, informs us, that this John Taylor, Dr. of Decrees, and of the Sacred Canons beyond the Seas, having been lately incorporated at Cambridge, desired the same favor at Oxford, which was granted; adding, that he had

* This should have been Trimellorum.

been

been Rector of Sutton Colefield, in Warwickshire, Clerk of the Parliaments which sate in 1515, (7 Hen. VIII.) and Prolocutor of the Convocation of the Clergy, which was dissolved Dec. 21, the same year; that he was made Master of the Rolls in 1528, having before been employed in several embassies beyond the seas,) and discharged in 1534; that he succeeded Rokesby, Archbishop of Dublin, in the Vicarage of Halifax, and died in 1534.

Willis, in his Survey of Cathedrals, vol. i. p. 440, sais, that this Dr. Taylor was made Prebendary of Litchfield, being admitted to the Prebend of Eccleshall there, Jan. 3, 1508, which he quitted in 1532. His Archdeaconry of Derby he resigned in 1528, but his other Archdeaconry he seems to have held till his death.

TILLOTSON, JOHN,

Born at Haugh-end, in the township of Sowerby, in this parish, under the Topographical Account of which township, I have already given the pedigree of his family. And there is the less reason to be particular about the actions of his life, on account of the following publications, viz. "1. The Life of the most Rev. Father in God John Tillotson, Archbishop of Canterbury, compiled from the Minutes of the Rev. Mr. Young, late Dean of Salisbury. By F. H. M. A. with many curious Memoirs, communicated by the late Right Rev. Gilbert, Lord Bishop of Sarum." London, 1717, 8vo. "2. The Life of the Most Rev. Dr. John Tillotson, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, compiled chiefly from his original Papers, and Letters. By Thomas Birch, D. D." London, 8vo. 1753, second edit. 3. His Life inserted in the Biographia Britannica, p. 3944. I shall, therefore, only take notice of what these, and others, have omitted.

It is very remarkable, that Wright, in his History of Halifax, p. 154, speaking of the dispute relating to the Archbishop's being baptized in the Church, sais, "I myself have twenty times
"looked at his name in the Register, and to the best of my re-
"membrance, there were four others christened the same day with
"him, whose names were all wrote down in the same hand, and
"same

“same ink, without the least interlineation.” Such an information as this, one would think, might be depended upon as exact; and yet when I searched the same Register, I found his name to be the last of seven, who were baptised together, and entered in these words, “Bapt. Oct. 3, 1630, John Robert Tilletson, Sourb.”

The following original Letter, which is in my possession, seems not to have been known to any of the Compilers of the Archbishop's Life.

“For his much respected Friend Mr. ROOTE, att Sorbey,
are these.

in Yorkshire.

“S I R,

“To excuse the slownes and infrequency of writeing, is growne
“a thing soe complementall and common in the frontispeece
“of every letter, that I have made choice rather to put my selfe
“upon your candor to frame an excuse for mee, then goe about
“my selfe to doe it. I cannot but thankfully acknowledge
“my engagements to you for your kindnes showne to mee, both
“when I was in the country, and at other times; I shall not
“here let my pen run out into complementall lines, gratitude
“(and that as much as may bee) being all that I desire to ex-
“presse. As for our University affayres, things are as they
“was [so in original] before I came into the country, only wee
“have lesse hopes of procuring Mr. Tho. Goodwin for our
“Master then wee then had. Wee are in expectation of the
“Visitors every day, but what will bee done at their comming
“wee cannot guesse. The Engagement is either comming
“downe hither, or (as I heare) already come, to which how
“soone wee shall bee called upon to subscribe, wee knowe not;
“as for my selfe I do not (for present) at all scruple the
“taking of it, yet, because I dare not confide too much to my
“owne judgement, or apprehension of things, and because matters
“of such serious consequence require no little caution and con-
“sideration, therefore I shall desire you (as soone as with conve-
“nience you can) to returne mee your opinion of it in two or
“three

“three lines. Mr. Rich. Holbrooke desired me to present his
 “respects to you and your wife, to whom alsoe I desire you to
 “present my best respects, as alsoe to your son, Joh. Hopkinson,
 “and his wife. Noe more, but your prayers for him who
 “remaines, Yours, whilst

Clare-Hall, Dec. 6, 1649.

JOH. TILLOTSON.”

What sort of answer was given to the above, does not appear, but as Mr. Roote, who at that time was Preacher at Sowerby Chapel, was one of the Puritans, it is probable that he would not dissuade Mr. Tillotson from complying with that Engagement here mentioned, which was an Act substituted in the room of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and was ordered to be taken by every one who held either Office, or Benefice, “that
 “they would be true and faithfull to the Government established, without King or House of Peers.” Add to this, that Mr. Tillotson, who at that time was an Under-graduate of Clare-hall, and very young, was under the care of Mr. Clarkson, a Tutor there, who also was a Puritan, and attached to the Government then in being. It does not appear, however, that Mr. Tillotson long adhered to the principles, especially the religious ones, which he may have been supposed to have received either from his Father, or College Tutor, for his writings breathe a quite different spirit from the stiff rigid sentiments of those times; in particular, when Dean of Canterbury, he preached before his father at Sowerby Chapel, against the doctrine of Calvin, probably with an intent to rectify his father’s notions; and one Dr. Maud, who had frequent disputes with the Archbishop’s father about predestination, asking him, how he liked his son’s discourse? the old man replied, in his usual way when he asserted any thing with earnestness, “I profess he has done
 “more harm than good.”

The following anecdote was told me by the late Rev. Mr. Tillotson, Sur-master of St. Paul’s School, who had it from Dr. Secker, when Bishop of Oxford. — When the famous Duke of Buckingham presented Dr. Tillotson to King Charles II. after saying,

saying, that he introduced to his Majesty the gravest Divine of the Church of England, he stepped forward, and in a lower tone said to the King, "And of so much wit, that if he chose it, he could make a better comedy than ever your Majesty laughed at." But on what grounds the Duke said this I cannot conceive, for the Doctor has left no specimen of this kind of wit behind him. Perhaps he had an inclination to serve the Doctor, and knew that this was one effectual way to recommend him to the King.

It is commonly said about Sowerby, that Robert Tillotson went to London to see his son, then Dean of Canterbury, and being in the dress of a plain countryman, was insulted by one of the Dean's servants, for enquiring if John Tillotson was at home; his person, however, being described to the Dean, he immediately went to the door, and in the sight of his servants fell down upon his knees to ask blessing of the stranger.

TILSON, HENRY,

Born, as it is said, in the parish of Halifax, but in what particular part is uncertain. The name has been common in several townships there, especially in Sowerby and Ovenden. He was entered a Student in Baliol College, Oxford, in 1593, was made B. A. in 1596, soon after which he got a Fellowship in University College, and there took his degree of M. A. In Oct. 1615, he succeeded R. Kenion in the Vicarage of Rochdale, in Lancashire, where, after he had resided some years, he went Chaplain to Thomas Earl of Strafford, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who made him Dean of Christ Church, in Dublin, Pro Vice-Chancellor of the University of Dublin, and Bishop of Elphin, to which he was consecrated Sept. 23, 1639; but this he did not long enjoy, on account of the rebellion, which soon after broke out. Sir James Ware, in his History of the Irish Bishops, p. 635, says, that on the 16th of August, 1645, he delivered the castle of Elphin into the hands of the Lord President of Connaught; his son, Capt. Henry Tilson, who was Governor of Elphin, having just before joined with Sir Charles Coot, in opposition

position to the King's interest. And about the same time, his library and goods were pillaged by Boetius Egan, the titular Bishop of Elphin, his damages amounting to the sum of four hundred pounds. He himself fled for safety into England, and settled at Soothill-hall, in the parish of Dewsbury, where some of his relations lived, and where he resided three years, intending to have returned, but never did. Having thirteen persons, however, in his family, and being stripped of his income, he was obliged to have recourse to such means for subsistence, as his station in the Church put in his power; for this purpose he consecrated a room in the said Hall, called to this day the Bishop's Parlour, where he privately ordained, and did weekly the offices of a Clergyman, some of his neighbors being both hearers and benefactors to him; till Sir William Wentworth, of Breton, out of compassion to his distressed circumstances, employed him to preach at Comberworth, allowing him a salary to support him. Thus was this Prelate obliged to stoop to become a Country Curate! The following extract from the Register belonging to Dewsbury Church, shews when and where he was interred: "Henry Lord Bishop of Elphin, buried the 2d day "of April, 1655." And in the south-east corner of the said Church, in a Chapel which belonged to the Soothills, of Soothill, is a monument on the wall, with this inscription:

" P. M.

Reverendi in Christo Patris

HENRICI TILSON,

Hen. F.

Episcopi Elphinensis

In Hibernia,

Nati A° 1576, juxta Halifax,

In Agro Eboracenci,

Denati 31 Die Martii, A° 1655,

In eodem Agro.

X x x

Viri

Viri ob Eruditionem et Pietatem

Insignis.

Parentis charissimi

P.

Nathan Tilson,

Hen. F. Hen. N."

The Arms on this monument are, Or, a bend cotised between two garbs azure, charged with a mitre of the field, which are so like the Arms of Tillotson, that one would almost imagine that their names, if not their families, were originally the same. I have been credibly informed, that the late James Tilson, Esq; who died at Cadiz, said this Bishop's family came originally from Tilston, in Cheshire; if so, they were absolutely the same.

The Tilsons long farmed Soothill-hall; they were there in 1748. For a nephew of the Bishop's, see Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iii. p. 103, edit. 1763.

TOPHAM, EDWARD,

Was Schoolmaster at the Free Grammar-school, near Halifax, and published a Sermon, preached at Selby, in Yorkshire. Wright, p. 25, calls him Matthew.

WATKINSON, EDWARD,

Was M. D. Rector of Little Chart, in Kent, and sometime Curate of Luddenden Chapel, in this parish. Having had his house at Little Chart broke open and plundered, he was so terrified with what was done, that he durst not live any longer in that neighborhood, but removed to Ackworth, near Pontefract, in Yorkshire, where he died, Oct. 19, 1767. He published, "An Essay on Oeconomy," (of which he printed four editions, chiefly to give away.) "An Essay upon Gratitude." "An Admonition to the younger Clergy;" a recommendation of which
may

may be seen in the Christian's Magazine for January, 1765, p. 29.

WATSON, JOHN,

The Author of this book, was the eldest son of Legh Watson, by Hesther, daughter, and at last heiress, of Mr. John Yates, of Swinton, in Lancashire. He was born in the township of Lyme-cum-Hanley, in the parish of Prestbury, in Cheshire, March 26, 1724, O. S. and having been brought up at the Grammar-schools of Eccles, Wigan, and Manchester, all in Lancashire, he was admitted a Commoner in Brazen-nose College, Oxford, April 7, 1742. In Michaelmas Term, 1745, he took the Degree of B. A. June 27, 1746, he was elected a Fellow of Brazen-nose College, being chosen into a Cheshire Fellowship, as being a Prestbury parish man. On the title of his Fellowship, he was ordained a Deacon at Chester, by Dr. Samuel Peploe, Bishop of Chester, Dec. 21, 1746. After his year of Probation, as Fellow, was ended, and his residence at Oxford no longer required, he left the College; and his first employment in the church was the Curacy of Runcorn, in Cheshire; here he staid only three months, and removed from thence to Ardwick, near Manchester, where he was an Assistant Curate at the Chapel there, and private Tutor to the three sons of Samuel Birch, of Ardwick, Esq. During his residence here, he was privately ordained a Priest at Chester, by the above Dr. Peploe, May 1, 1748, and took the Degree of M. A. at Oxford, in Act Term, the same year. From Ardwick he removed to Halifax, and was licensed to the Curacy there Oct. 17, 1750, by Dr. Matthew Hutton, Archbishop of York. June 1, 1752, he married Susanna, daughter and heiress of the late Rev. Mr. Allon, Vicar of Sandbach, in Cheshire, vacating thereby his Fellowship at Oxford. Sept. 3, 1754, he was licensed by the above Dr. Hutton, on the presentation of George Legh, LL. D. Vicar of Halifax, to the Perpetual Curacy of Ripponden, in the parish of Halifax. Here he rebuilt the Curate's house, at his

own expence, laying out above four hundred pounds upon the same, which was more than a fourth part of the whole sum he there received, notwithstanding which, his *worthy* successor threatned him with a prosecution in the Spiritual Court, if he did not allow him ten pounds for dilapidations, which, for the sake of peace, he complied with.

Feb. 17, 1759, he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in London, being invited to accept of that honor by the Right Hon. the Lord Willoughby, of Parham, President of that Society. July 11, 1761, he was married at Ealand, in Halifax parish, to Ann, daughter of Mr. James Jaques, of Leedes, Merchant. August 17, 1766, he was inducted to the Rectory of Meningsby, in Lincolnshire, being presented thereto by the Right Hon. Lord Strange, then Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster, which he resigned in the year 1769, on being promoted to the valuable Rectory of Stockport, in Cheshire. His presentation to this, by Sir George Warren, bore date July 30, 1769, and he was inducted thereto August the 2d following. April 11, 1770, he was appointed one of the Domestic Chaplains to the Right Hon. the Earl of Dysart. April 24, 1770, having received his Dedimus for acting as a Justice of the Peace in the County of Chester, he was sworn into that office on that day. Oct. 2, 1772, he received his Dedimus for acting as a Justice of Peace for the County of Lancaster, and was sworn in accordingly.

He has published, 1. A Discourse from Philipp. iv. 5. preached in Halifax Church, July 28, 1751, printed at Manchester, in 8vo. and intitled, Moderation; or, A candid Disposition towards those that differ from us, recommended and enforced; with a Preface, containing the reason of its publication. The first impression of this being quickly sold, it passed through a second edition. 2. An Apology for his Conduct yearly, on the 30th of January, printed at Manchester, in 8vo. and annexed to this, is a Sermon preached in Ripponden-chapel,

on

on the 30th of January, 1755, from Romans xiii. 4. intituled, "Kings should obey the Laws." 3. A Letter to the Clergy of the Church known by the Name of Unitas Fratrum, or Moravians, concerning a remarkable Book of Hymns used in their Congregations, pointing out several Inconsistencies and Absurdities in the said Book. This also was printed at Manchester, in 1756, 8vo. 4. Some Account of a Roman Station lately discovered on the Borders of Yorkshire, read before the Society of Antiquaries, Feb. 20, 1766, and printed in the *Archæologia* of that Society, vol. i. p. 215. 5. A mistaken Passage in Bede's Ecclesiastical History explained; read before the said Society, Feb. 27, 1766; and printed in the same Volume, p. 221. 6. Druidical Remains in or near the Parish of Halifax, in Yorkshire, discovered and explained; read before the said Society, Nov. 21, 1771, and inserted in the second Volume of the *Archæologia*, p. 353. This last is reprinted in this History of Halifax, with alterations.

Several other fugitive Pieces of his have been published in different periodical Papers, without his name; and he has in manuscript, ready for the press, An History of the Antient Earls of Warren and Surry, proving the Warrens of Poynton, in Cheshire, to be lineally and legally descended from them. He is also preparing to publish the Antiquities of a part of the County of Chester; likewise those of a part of the County of Lancaster. For the two last, he will be thankful to any Gentlemen who will favor him with their communications.

W I L K I N S O N, H E N R Y,

Born, saith Wood, in his *Athenæ*, vol. ii. p. 112. in the Vicarage of Halifax, Oct. 9, 1566; entered at Oxford in Lent Term, 1581; elected Probationer Fellow of Merton College, by favor of his kinsman, Mr. Henry Savile, the Warden, in 1586; proceeded in Arts; took the Degree of B. D. and in 1601 had the Living of Waddeston, in Bucks. In 1643 he was elected one of the Assembly of Divines, and dying March 19, 1647, was buried

buried at Waddefdon. He wrote, 1. A Catechism for the Use of the Congregation of Waddefdon, which has been several times printed in 8vo. and the fourth impression came out at London in 1637. 2. The Debt Book, or a Treatise on Romans xiii. 8. wherein is handled the civil debt of money or goods. London, 1625. 8vo. and some other things. He had a son Henry, for whom see Wood's Athenæ, vol. ii. p. 543.

WILKINSON, JOHN.

In Bentley's History of Halifax, p. 81. it is said, that "Doctor Wilkinson was born in Halifax parish, and brought up in Oxford, where he attained to that eminency in learning, as to become Divinity Professor in that University." This I take to have been the same who is said in Wood's Fasti, vol. i. p. 173. to have had the honor, when he was B. D. and Fellow of Magdalen College, to be appointed Tutor to Henry Prince of Wales, eldest son of King James I. He was afterwards President of Magdalen Hall, and finally, President of Magdalen College, and called by Wood, in his Fasti, vol. ii. p. 65. the Senior Theologist of the University. It seems that the Doctor fled from Oxford to the Parliament, and was deprived of his Presidency.

WRIGHT, THOMAS,

Born at Blackburn, in Lancashire, August 12, 1707, was educated in the Grammar School there founded by Queen Elizabeth about 1567, took the Degree of B. A. at St. John's College, Cambridge; was several years Curate of Halifax, which he left in the year 1750, being then presented to the Curacy of Ripponden. He died in June 1754, having wrote "The Antiquities of the Town of Halifax in Yorkshire, wherein is given an Account of the Town, Church, and twelve Chapels, the Free Grammar School, a List of the Vicars and Schoolmasters; the ancient and customary Law, called Halifax Gibbet Law, with the Names of the Persons that suffered thereby, and the Times

“ Times when ; the public Charities to Church and Poor ; the
 “ Men of Learning, whether Natives or Inhabitants, together
 “ with the most remarkable Epitaphs and Inscriptions in the
 “ Church and Church Yard. The whole faithfully collected
 “ from printed Authors, Rolls of Courts, Registers, Old Wills,
 “ and other authentic Writings.” Leeds, 1738. With a Preface.

It is remarkable that Mr. Wright was my immediate predecessor in both the Curacies of Halifax and Ripponden, and that we have both wrote the Antiquities of Halifax.

ANONYMOUS PUBLICATIONS in HALIFAX PARISH.

1. “ Animadversions on Mr. Brown’s three Essays on the
 “ Characteristicks.” London, 1753. 8vo. Wrote by a Dissenting Minister once resident in this parish.

2. “ Diana great at Ephesus, or the Protestant turned Papist,
 “ a Sermon from Acts xix. 34, preached Nov. 5, 1755, being
 “ the Anniversary of the ever memorable Revolution, 1688.
 “ By TAOALTT BOB.” London, 1756. 8vo. The Author is
 a Dissenting Minister now living in Halifax parish ; he was
 “ The Author of a Letter to the Bishop of Bangor,” the initials
 of which words make up the above strange title. The Letter
 he printed was to Dr. Zach. Pierce, on his 30th of January
 Sermon before the House of Lords, 1749.

3. “ The Tendencies of the Foundling Hospital in its Ex-
 “ tent, considered in several Views, just as they occur en passant,
 “ in a lax Epistolary Address, attempting to preserve the Lives
 “ of Bastard Infants—to continue the Custom of Matrimony—
 “ to strengthen the Community in its Population—to better
 “ it in its Industry—in its Trade—in its Opulence, &c.—and
 “ most of all, in what should most be regarded, its Morals.
 “ In several Letters to a Senator.” London printed for private
 Use, 1762. The above is the title of Part the First. The Second
 is intitled, “ Six concluding Letters to a Senator, on the Ten-
 “ tendencies

“dencies of the Foundling Hospital in its boundless Extent,
 “shewing what is bad in that Plan; and pointing out a new
 “one to be substituted instead of it, or to be united to what is
 “good in it; this new one tending to make the Poor become a
 “full Support to the Poor, and not only not burdensome to the
 Public, but great Benefactors to it.” London, 1760. 4to.
 The above produced some replies, particularly from Mr. Han-
 way, which caused the Author to publish “Candid Remarks
 “on Mr. Hanway’s Candid Historical Account of the Foundling
 “Hospital, and a more useful Plan humbly recommended, in a
 “Letter to a Member of Parliament.” The second edition of
 which, with Additions, was printed (as it is said) at London, in
 1760. 8vo. but, in fact, this, as well as the above two pamphlets,
 came out of the Halifax Press. This last includes “A Re-
 “joinder to Mr. Hanway’s Reply to the above Remarks,
 “comparing the New Plan of a Foundling Hospital which is
 “now offered by Mr. H. with the old one of our present
 “Poor Laws.—And pointing out a few of the many Advan-
 “tages which would result to the Community, from the Abo-
 “lition of both; and establishing in lieu of them National,
 “or County Workhouses.”

4. “An Essay on Halifax. A Poem in Blank Verse.” 21
 pages in 4to. Halifax, printed by P. Darby, 1761.

REMARKS

REMARKS on the DIALECT of HALIFAX
PARISH.

RULES for PRONUNTIATION.

Rule 1st. **A**FTER oo add an i, pronouncing brisk, which will give the usual sound in the following monosyllables: For soon, sooin; for noon, nooin; goose, gooise; fool, fooil; tool, tooil; cool, cooil; hood, hooid; mood, mooid; moon, mooin; noon, nooin; rood, rooid; spoon, spoooin; school, schooil; blood, blooid; book, booik; and others. Also plural nouns, as for boots, booits; roots, rooits, &c. except wood, and perhaps a very few more words of the like sort. (In some parts of the parish, especially westward, oo are pronounced as oi, as foit for foot, &c.) Words of two syllables come also under this rule, as cooifin for cousin. Also shoooin for shoes.

Rule 2d. Some few words ending in ote, are pronounced as if they ended in oite, as noite for note. This seems to be confined to substantives; verbs of the preter tenses, such as wrote, bote, &c. do not fall under it. To this rule also belong words which contain the letters oat, as for coat, coit; for oats, oits; for broach, they also say broich. To these, indeed, there are several exceptions, such as boat, goat, &c. To this rule also belong such words as end in ole and oal, as for foal, foil; coal, coil; hole, hoil; soal, soil, &c. except dole, mole, pole, sole.

Rule 3d. Such words as tea, flea, and yea, are sounded as if they were composed of two syllables; and the negative particle no, as nooa.

Rule 4th. Lane is pronounced as loin, but few, if any more words of this sort are subject to the like change.

Rule 5th. The latter syllable in the words bacon, button, glutton, mutton, and such like, are sounded open and full, contrary to the custom of most other places.

Rule 6th. Words ending in ch, are pronounced as if they ended in k, as birk for birch, benk for bench, kirk for church, ick for itch, pick for pitch, thack for thatch, perk for perch. Some for birch say burk, and for perch, peark. Exceptions to

Y y y

this

this rule are, catch, hatch, match, patch, watch, &c. They also say kist for chest. Words ending in sh are the same, as busk for bush.

Rule 7th. The letter a, in the word altar, almost, exalt, halt, salt, &c. is pronounced as in the word after, or the Latin word altus; not, as is the custom in most places, like the diphthong au. In the word pear it is sounded like e, as if it was peer. In the words hanging and hang, it is sometimes used as an i, hinging and hing. And in the word press it is substituted into the room of the e, and pronounced prais. Lastly, in salmon and gammon, it is used as au, viz. saumon and gaumon.

Rule 8th. The letter o is frequently changed into a, as belongs for belongs, lang for long, sang for song, tangs for tongs, warse for worse, emang for among.

Rule 9. Ought, nought, and words of the like sort, are pronounced by fetching the sound out of the throat, as if they were written ouht, nouht.

Rule 10th. Ose is sounded like oise, thus cloise for close, loise for lose.

Rule 11th. I, in the word find, is pronounced as in the word hinder; and sometimes it is changed into u, as behund for behind.

Rule 12th. U is used for e, runt for rent, shu for she, yus for yes; and the consonant v is often changed into the vowel one, as neuer for never, euer for ever.

Rule 13th. U is omitted in such words as could, would, should; and the letters *old* pronounced as in the word *loll*. In the same manner is also the word uphold pronounced, and sometimes uphod.

Rule 14th. X is often changed into is, as Halifais for Halifax, neist for next, seis for fix, seist for sixth, wais for wax, ais for ax.

Rule 15th. Words are frequently contracted, as Ise for I am, Ist for I shall; also by the omission of a letter, as fok for folk.

Rule 16th. T is changed into d, as pewder for pewter; also d into t, as clots for clods.

Rule 17th. Letters are frequently transposed, as girn for grin, skrimish for skirmish.

VOCABULARY of UNCOMMON WORDS
used in HALIFAX PARISH, with Con-
jectures about their Derivations.

A.

ARRAN, or **ARRAND**, A Spider. The word Arain is used in Nottinghamshire, for the larger kind of spiders only, but in this parish for spiders of every size. This word is very like the Latin Aranea, the French Araignée, the Italian Aragno, and the Spanish Arana.

ADDLE, to get or earn. From the Anglo-Saxon *ed-lean*, a reward for any sort of service, a recompence, or requital; infinitive *ed-leænan*.

AMPLE, to go. A corruption of amble. It is like the Latin word *ambulare*, the Dutch *ambelen*, and the French *ambler*.

ARLES, an earnest penny. Arrha is Latin for the same.

ANENT, opposite, or over against; though it is common to hear the expression, opposite anent. I cannot persuade myself that it is right to derive English words from the Greek language, or should have fetched it from *εναντι*, or *εναντιον*, which signify the same thing, and differ very little in sound. Possibly it may come from the A. S. Nean, near.

ASHELT, perhaps.

AIGHT, signifies either ought, or owed. This way of pronouncing has been handed down to us by our Saxon Ancestors. Both the Teutonic or High Dutch have *eygen*, or *eigen*, to own, and the Mæso-Gothic **AITAN**, habere, possidere.

ABOON, above. This looks like a contraction of the A. S. *bupan*, or *buþon*; or it may come from the Low Dutch *Bouen*. In the antient Cornish language, it was pronounced *aban*.

AUMERY, a Cupboard where provisions are kept. A contraction from Almonry, a place where alms are deposited and given, and, by synecdoche, where provisions of all sorts are lodged; a store-house, or the like. In this sense it is used in the *Visions of Piers Plowman*, Pass. 14.

“Avarice hath Almaries, and iron-bounden cofers.”

Chaucer also, in his *Romaunt of the Rose*, line 2087, fais,

Y y y 2

“Than

“Than of his Aumener he drough
A little keie fetise inough.”

I have also met with this old Proverb,

—— “No sooner up

But the head in the Aumbry, and the nose in the cup.”

This word is sometimes, in Latin, expressed by *Almarium*. *Almari* is also an old British word for a cupboard. In Spanish it is *Almario*; in Dutch *Ammare*; and in some other of the living languages the sound is not unlike that of the English word.

B.

BAIN, near, convenient.

BAT, the straw of two wheatheaves tied together. It is called in the North Riding a *Battin*. It is difficult to say what is the origin of this word, unless it comes from the Saxon *Batþa*, which signifies both, or two; or from their having been *bat*-ted, or beaten, to get out the corn. *Bat* also signifies speed; to *go at a great bat*, is to go at a great speed.

BRADÉ, or **BREID**. To brade of a man, is to be, or act like him; perhaps from the A. S. *Breoð*, fraud, or cunning; as much as to say, he makes use of the same arts or methods.

BRAIDY, foolish. It is probably used in this sense to shew, that a person has nothing original about him, and that he only acts by imitation.

BRANDER. An iron to set a vessel on over the fire. From *Bran-doped*, which signifies the same thing.

BRAKEN, Fern. Skinner writes this word *Brackan*. It is the plural of *Brake*, as the Anglo-Saxons used to say *Docken* for *Docks*.

BELIVE, used in this parish for “in the evening;” and so may be contracted from “by the eve;” but the true meaning of it seems to be, quickly, briskly, or immediately, as appears from a passage in the Anglo-Normannic poem, printed in *Hickes’s Thesaurus*, vol. i. p. 224,

“From arie to auntioze bet miler tene ant pive,
For to plen churtene men he hiede him bilive.”

Also from Chaucer’s *Troilus and Creseide*, line 1355,

“And to and fro eke ride and gone as blive
Al day as thicke as Been flien from an hive.”

Lastly,

Lastly, from Gawin Douglas's translation of Virgil, ed. 1553, p. 16,

"Belife Eneas membris schuke for cauld."

See Junius at the word Believe.

BEND, an Handkerchief, from the A. S. *Bend*, any thing which ties, or bends. Wachter, in his Gloss. Germ. at the word Binden, has observed, that the Goths, Alamans, Saxons, amongst the antients; and the Dutch, English, Swedish, Islandic, and Danish languages, amongst the moderns, have all preserved this word. And under the word Band, he adds the Persian, French, Italian, and German.

In Chaucer's Romaunt of the Rose, line 1079, is the following,

"And with a Bend of gold tassiled
And knoppis fine of golde amiled
About her necke."

BEARN, a Child. From the A. S. *Beapn*. **Barn** has also the same signification in the Islandic, and **BARN** in the Gothic; it is used also in the Danish and others. This word, Bearn, answers exactly to the Latin *natus*, which signifies either a child, or born. Children, therefore, may be called Bearn, because they alone amidst the whole creation are said to be born. Some have fetched this word from the Chaldee **בָּר**, and others from the Celtic; but the most simple and natural derivation is from the A. S. *bæpan*, to bring forth young.

BECK, a small Brook. *Beke* is the same in the antient Teutonic. In Islandic and Norwegian it is wrote **Beckur**; Kilian has **Beke**. The Swedes say *Bœck*, the Dutch *Beek*, and the Germans *Bach*. Hickes, in his Gram. Franc. Theotisca, p. 92, sais the word came from the Normans to the French, and from the Danes to the northern inhabitants of England.

BENE. *Benefon*. Nurses here say to children, Clap Bene, meaning, join your hands together to ask a blessing, or to pray, from A. S. *Bene*, Prayers.

BRIG, a Bridge. From A. S. *Brucg*. The Dutch say *Brug*.

BIGGING, a Building, and to big, to build. From A. S. *Bycgan*, to build.

Chaucer has used this word in his Plowman's Tale, line 2415,

"But they can doublin ther rentall,
To bigge 'hem castles, bigge 'hem holde."

BRIDLE-

BRIDLE-STY. A private way for horses, but not for carriages.

From A. S. *Stige*, a way, or path.

BILDERING. Levelling the ground, and breaking the clods of earth after digging, or graving, so as to prepare it for seed. The word should be billing, the instrument made use of on this occasion being a bill. To say bildering for billing, is agreeable to the dialect of this parish; so also speldering for spelling, &c.

BOUN, ready. From the A. S. *Abunden*. Chaucer has frequently used this word, as in his Testament of Creseide, line 183.

“For sorrow his herte to braft was boun.”

In his History of Beryn, line 945,

——— “A thousand in this town,

Wold do hym worship and be right feyne and boun
To please hym.”———

It is used in the Story of Sir John Eland, and his antagonists,

“As brimme as boars they made them boun,
Their Lord’s enemies to slo.”

See p. 175 of this History.

BOOK, size, or bigness, corrupted from Bulk.

BOTTIL, a Bottle; not unlike the French Bouteille, or the Italian Bottiglia.

BOT, a Jobber. The same as Botcher, and the Dutch Boetser, or Butser, from Boetsen, to patch, or mend. Originally therefore a Botcher was one who mended, but did not make new. It is now used to denote one who is not very good at his business. It is pronounced Bot, not Botch, because the inhabitants here seldom pronounce ch at the end of words, either omitting them, or using them as k.

BOKEN, to nauseate, or to have an inclination to vomit. The Dutch have Boocken, in the same sense; or perhaps it is corrupted from the German word Koken, which means this very thing.

BONNY, handsome, fine, a word used all over the North.

BROICH, for Broach, a spire steeple. From the French Broche, a spit, because a spire steeple is sharp at the end, like a spit.

Thus also an obelisk has its name from *obelos*, a spit. A barrel is said to be broach’d on account of the shape of the instrument used on that occasion.

BOLCH’D,

BOLCH'D, poach'd, as eggs are done. This word may be British; for Bwlch, by which the Welsh express a trench, or ditch, is used adjectively, and signifies broken. To ask therefore whether you would have your eggs bolch'd, is to enquire whether you would have them broke before they are boiled.

BRUST, for Breast. This word is thus pronounced in German, or High Dutch.

C.

CAITIFF. One who has been long sick, and helpless. It has been derived from the word Captive, denoting a person in miserable circumstances; but I think it rather comes from the French chetiff, mean, despicable.

CATRIGG'D, is when a piece of cloth, by lying too long in the stocks belonging to the fulling-mills, receives such folds, or ridges, called here riggs, that it cannot easily be made smooth again. The former part of this word comes from the British Coed, wood. Small twigs are hence, in the North, called Chats. Cat-Beeston is explained by Thoresby to be Woody Beeston; and Catmoss, by Wright, in his Rutlandshire, after Camden, a field full of woods; so that it means wood-rigg'd.

CANDLER. A Chandler. A maker of candles is very properly called a Candler; however, (as observed before) ch is seldom pronounced in this parish.

CRAG. A rocky place. This word is of British original. The Welsh say Craig, for a rock, or, as some write it, Kraig. In the Cornish language it was Karrak.

CAIN'D. When a white substance appears on the top of bottled ale; the same as in some places is called mother'd.

CREAS. Measles.

CREESE. An unnatural fold, as in a coat which has been fitten upon.

CREEL. A wooden Frame on the top of kitchens, to lay oat-cakes upon. The same as flake.

COVER. Used for recover, as to recover from sickness.

COBBLES. Roundish stones of different sizes.

COLE, BROTH. So called because pottage was formerly made chiefly of the herb colewort. The A. S. called it Cawl. The Dutch say Cool; the Danes Caal; the Spaniards Col; the Welsh Cawl. In the Islandic it was Kaal; in the Cornish Kowl.

CORP,

CORP, a Corpse. The Germans have Kerp, a dead body, abridged from Keripp.

COLON, stalks of furze-bushes, which remain after burning. This word is either from the British Calon, heart, because what is left may be called the heart of the furze; or from the Cornish Cala, straw, or stubble. The Armoric also is Calav, and Colo.

CLUMPST, unhandy, or made clumsy, as the hands are by an excess of cold.

CUSSEN, cast. As when the sky is over-cast, they say it is over-cussion.

D.

DRAPE, a Cow not with calf, or one which gives no milk, and is to be fatted. Perhaps from the A. S. Drape, an expelling, or driving out, because her milk is drapeo, or driven away.

DAFF'D, daunted, or discouraged. This bears a near resemblance to the Islandic *dasse*, amazement, or dullness, and the Danish *doffuen*, dull, slow, stupid. Chaucer has expressed a fellow of this stamp by the like word in his Reve's Tale, line 1100.

And when this Jape is told another day,
I shall be held a Dasse, or a Cokney.

DAGGER, used as a phrase to express a little surprize; as, What the dagger do you mean?

DAWKIN, an idle slothful person. Perhaps from the British Diog, or the Armoric Diec, which signifies the same thing. There is this proverb here, "A man had better have a Dule than a Dawkin;" meaning that a woman with a bad tongue is a less evil than an idle one, or a slut.

DREE-WAY, a long, tedious way. Perhaps a contraction of dreary way; or from the A. S. dreopi, sad, or pensive; for travellers are often in this disposition, being tired, and yet not knowing when to look for the end of their journey.

DIKE, a bank of earth thrown up as a fence between inclosures. The A. S. Dic denoted, in its primary signification, a wall, or fence, but was used also for a Ditch. Digue in French is a Bank; the Danes say Dige, and the Dutch Diick, for the same thing.

DOCKENS, Docks. Anglo Saxon.

• DUBLER,

DUBLER, a Pewter Dish. Dwbler is a British word for a Dish, and from thence I doubt not but the use of this word should be derived.

DURN, a piece of wood, or stone, by which doors and gates hang.

DULE, an engine to clean wool with; so called, as some say, from its great iron teeth, resembling the fancied ones of the Devil, a word which is commonly here pronounced Dule, like the A. S. Deoul.

E.

EMANG, Among; from the A. S. amang, or gemang.

F.

FLAIGHTS, the surface of commons, or waste, uncultivated places, cut off, and dried for fuel.

FLAY, to frighten; also flaid, frightened, or afraid.

FLAKE, a wooden frame at the top of kitchens to keep oat-cakes on. See CREEL.

FRATCH, to scold, or quarrel; seemingly a-kin to the word Fraction.

FAUGH, fallow, as ground which lies unused.

FLAWN, a custard made in raised paste. As flat as a Flawn, is a proverb. Flan is the French for a custard; it is probable, therefore, that this word was brought in by the Normans.

FEST, to put out apprentice, to be hired, &c. from A. S. Fæstnian, to fix, or make fast.

FEARFUL, very, or exceeding. A term much in use, as fearful strong, fearful weak, fearful long, fearful short, and even fearful handsome, &c.

FEARLOT, the eighth part of a bushel. I doubt not but this was an A. S. term; but this, and many other words, must be left doubtful, till the Dictionaries in this language are rendered more compleat.

FELKS. Fellies, or pieces of wood joined together to make the circle of a wheel. The Germans say Felge in the singular number. The Dutch Velge. The A. S. had Fælge.

FIRSTER, First. An Islandic word, which see declined in Hickes's Islandic Grammar, p. 41.

FIRE-POINT, a fire-poker. So called perhaps from its having a sharp end.

FOG, the Grafs which grows in meadows after mowing. This word is found in Leg. Forest. Scot. chap. 15. It is otherwise called Feg, or Fogage. In Law Latin Fogagium.

FROSK, a Frog. A. S. Fpox. Belgic Vorsch. German Frosch, which is the same as in Halifax parish, with the ch, as usual, converted into k.

FOOR, a Ford over a river. Either a corruption of Ford; or derived from the A. S. Fop, which, in Manning's edition of Lye, is interpreted by the word iter, and so may mean a passage over the river.

G.

GAVELOCK, an iron bar, commonly called a Crow. Gwiu, I think, is the British for a Leaver. Graeloc was the A. S. word for a Catapult, which had a great leaver belonging to it, and might thence take this name.

GAILKER, a Vessel to work new drink in; or the drink itself.

GARTH, a Yard, or Fold, from the A. S. Gearð. Hence the word Garden, which the Britons called Gardh, or Gardd. The Anglo Danes also called a Court-yard before an house Gardr.

GAWM. In this parish, not to gawm a man, is, not to mind him; but in the next parish, within Lancashire, to gawm, is to understand, or comprehend; and a man is said to gawm that which he can hold in his hand; for this reason a person is said there to be gawmless, when his fingers are so cold, and frozen, that he has not the proper use of them.

GLAZENER, or **GLAZNER**, a Glazier. The Dutch say Glasenmaecker.

GANG, to go. Several languages agree with this; as the Dutch ganghen; the Almanic gangan; the A. S. gangan; the Islandic **ganga**; the Cimbric **ΓΑΓΓΑ**, and the Gothic **ΓΑΓΓΑΝ**, which is to be pronounced gangan.

GA, or **GEAW**, to go. From the Dutch Gaa, or the A. S. ga, go thou, from gan, or gangan.

GAR, to gar a man to believe, is to cause, or make him believe. The Islandic **giora** has the same signification.

GRAVE, to turn up the earth with a spade. From the Dutch Graven, the German Graben, or the A. S. Grapan, which signify the same. They distinguish in this parish between digging

digging and graving, as the first is performed with a mattock, and the second with a spade.

GRAVE, or GREAVE, an Officer who collects the Lord's rents.

From the A. S. *Gevepa*, from whence come Reeve, or Bailiff.

GENTRY, a wooden frame, on which barrels are placed in a cellar. This may be for Gawn-tree, or Goan-tree; for Gawn, or Goan, is an antient way of pronouncing Gallon.

GATE, a way. A Street is generally called, the Town Gate.

Gatte in Dutch, and Gata in the Islandic, signify the same; both from the Gothic *gata*.

GREECE, or GREES, Steps or Stairs. From British *Gris*. The French has *Greze*; and not unlike it, is the Latin *Gressus*. Wicliff, in his translation of the New Testament, in the twenty-first chapter of the *Acts of Apostles*, "And whanne
" Poul cam to the Grees, it bifel that he was borun of
" Knyghtis for strengthe of the peple."

GIP, when the breath is stopt on a man's being ready to vomit.

Ray has wrote this word *Kep*.

GIMMERS, Ewe Lambs. In Islandic, *Langimber* is the same. The males are called Hogs.

GIBE, to jeer, or mock. The A. S. *Libeped* signified been vexed.

GIG, a machine used in raising cloth, to make it fit for dressing.

GIRSE, Grass. The Anglo Saxons pronounced this *Gær*.

GROIN, the snout of some animals. In the Islandic, *Gron* is the upper lip of an ox. This word is used by Chaucer, p. 192. 6.

"He (Solomon) likeneth a faire woman, that is a sole of
"her bodie, to a ringe of gold that were worne on the groine
"of a sow."

GROIN, to cut grass with a knife, sickle, &c.

H.

HAVER, Oats. Also Haver-cakes, oat-cakes. This is Low Dutch. The Germans say *Haber*; the Swedes *Hafre*; and for Oat-cakes, *Hafre-kaka*.

HAUST, a cough. From the A. S. *þhortan*, or the German *Husten*. In the Islandic it is *Hooſte*, and in the Swedish *Hoſta*.

HANNIER, a cross, teasing person.

HELTER, an Halter. Contracted probably from the A. S. *þælpere*, which signifies the same. In the Dutch it is *Healter*.

Z z z z

HECK,

HECK, a Rack to hold hay for cattle. The Dutch use this word for a Bar, or a Rail, or a place inclosed with these; and from thence the word may have its origin.

HEMP-HECKLER, a Flax-dresser. Hechel is the German word for the Comb used on this occasion. In the Teutonic, Hecheln is to comb flax.

HETTER, cross, ill-natured. This has been thought to come from the A. S. *Ætten*, poison; or from the Islandic *Eitur*, which signifies the same.

HELM, an Hovel; from the A. S. *hælm*, a Roof, or the highest part of a thing. Hence the word Helmet.

HELDER, or **ELDER**, sooner. Perhaps from the word Older. The expression therefore "I could elder do a thing," may mean, "I should have more experience to do it."

HOIN'D, fatigued, oppressed. This may possibly come from the A. S. *hine*, a servant, who was put to great hardships in doing the Lord's work; if so, to be ill hoin'd, means to be made a great slave of.

HOLMS, pronounced Hooms, or Hourns; Meadows by the side of a river or brook. *holm*, in the A. S. signified a river island, from a resemblance to which, in their greenness, and plainness, meadows, and sometimes pasture grounds, are still called Holms. This word occurs in antient grants; thus in Monast. Ang. 2d part. fol. 262. *cum duobus holmis*.

HUGGON, the hip of man, or woman.

HUG, to carry.

HUD-ENDS, flat stones, or irons on each side of a grate, or fire-place; so called because the said sides, or ends, are hid, or covered.

HURRION, a Slut. So called from hurrying on things, or doing them so hastily, and carelessly, that they are not well done.

HUSHION, a Cushion. This word was antiently wrote *Quishin*, and *Quishen*.

In Chaucer's *Troilus and Creseide*, book iii. line 966. we read,

"And with that worde, he for a *Quishin* ran,
And said knelith now whilis that thou leste."

And in book ii. of the same Poem, line 1229.

"And doune she set her by him on a stone
Of *Jasprè* upon a *Quishen* of *Golde ibete*."

ING,

J.

ING, a Meadow. A Danish word.

JIMMERS, Hinges; quasi Jaumers, because they are fastened to the Jaums, or side posts of doors, &c.

JONAS, or JAUNAS, the Jaundice.

JOBBY, a joist, or piece of timber fastened into the sommer of an house. Jobb is said to have been used for a small piece of wood.

K.

KEEL, to cool. From the A. S. Cælan, to cool, or make cold.

Chaucer sais, in his Court of Love, p. 566, edit. Urry,

“And downe on knees full humbly gan I knele,

“Besechyng her my fervent wo to kele.”

And in the Adventure of the Pardonere and Tapstere, p. 598,

“The Pardoner wol be comyng his hete to aswage;

“But loke ye pay him redelich to kele his corage.”

KEN, to know; from A. S. Cennan. The Islandic has Kann.

KET, carrion.

KINKHAUST, the Chin-cough. From the Dutch Kienkhoeft.

KITTLE, to tickle. From the A. S. Citelan. This word has also the signification of doubtful, uncertain, &c.

KIRK, a Church. From A. S. Cýric, or Cýric. The Dutch say Kerk, and the Swedes Kyrckia. A Church-warden is also called here a Kirkmaister.

KIT, a wooden pale for carriage of water, &c. The A. S.

Kitte, signified a bottle, or leathern bag for holding liquors, and the milking pail seems to have taken its name from thence.

KIST, a Chest. From A. S. Cýrte. The German has Kaste, and Kist; the Dutch Kist; the Islandic and Swedish Kista; the Welsh and Cornish, Cist.

KLICK, to catch at any thing. From the A. S. gelæcean.

KILPS, Pot-hooks.

KYE, Cows.

KUSS, a Kiss. A. S. Cor; Dutch Kus; and Welsh Cus.

L.

LATH, a Barn. Chaucer has used this word in his Reve's Tale, line 980,

“Why ne haddest thou put the caplè in the Lath?”

LATHING,

LATHING, an Invitation. From the A. S. *Lapan*, and Gothic *ΛΑΦΩΝ*.

LAKE, to play. From the Gothic *ΛΑΙΚΑΝ*, the German *Laichen*, or the Islandic *Leik*, which signify the same thing.

LAUP, to leap. From the Dutch *Loopen*, or Islandic *Hlaup*, to leap.

LANG, long. From A. S. *Lang*, or the same word in the Danish and Dutch languages; or the Gothic *ΛΑΓΓ*, pronounced *Lang*; for in this language, as in Greek, *gg* are founded like *ng*.

LANGSETTLE, a Couch, to sit or lie upon. From A. S. *Lang*, long, and *Setl*, a seat.

LAIGHTON, a Garden. This, in Hearne's edition of Leland's Itinerary, Vol. i. p. 140, is said to be a British word, and supposed to mean a bed of leeks. Ray writes it *Liten*. I am of opinion that it may signify also a pasture; for on the top of Blackstone-edge is a place called the Cow-Laughton.

LANGTYRNE, with the *y* pronounced long, means a *Lanthorn*.

LEE, a Lie.

LEASING, an armfull of hay, corn, &c. From A. S. *Leran*, which signifies to gather the ears of corn; the German and Dutch *Lesen*, or the Gothic *Lisan*.

LIB, to castrate. The Dutch say *Lubben*.

LILE, little.

LIG, to lie down. From A. S. *Liggan*. The Islandic has *Ligg*; the Dutch *Liggen*, the Danish *Ligg*, and the Gothic *Ligan*. Chaucer, in his *Plowman's Prologue*, says,

“The Plowman pluckid up his plowe,
When Midsomer morn was comen in,
And saied his bestes shoud ete inowe,
And lige in grasse up to the chin.

LITHOUSE, a Dye-house. The Dutch call a Dyer a *Litster*; and *Lit* signifies color in the Islandic.

LOVER, a Chimney.

M.

MASLEGIN, Bread made of wheat and rye mixed; from the French *Mesler*, to mix, or the Dutch *Mislichteluy*n, or *Maste-luy*n, a mixture of different sorts of grain.

MAD-

MADDLED, puzzled.

MAUND, a Basket. From A. S. Mānd, or Dutch Mande, which signify the same.

MEEON, any thing enjoyed between two.

MENY, or MEINY, a Family. From A. S. Menigeo, Menio, and Meniu, which words signify a multitude; or the Dutch Mene, or the Islandic Meingi. The Gothic is Managei.

MET, four pecks in measure.

MERRITOTTER, a Swing for exercise, or diversion. Chaucer uses this word in the Miller's Tale, line 662,

“What eylith you, some gay Gerl, God it wote,
Hath brought in you thus on the Meritote.”

MISTOL, a Cow-house. From the Gothic Maihst, the Dutch Mest or Mist; or the German Mist, dung, and stal, a place.

MISLIPPEN'D, disappointed.

MILNER, a Miller; also Milne for a Mill. In A. S. a Mill is either Mýlen, or Mýln.

MIXEN, a Dunghill. From A. S. Meox, and Mýxen. Chaucer has used this word in the Romaunt of the Rose, line 6496:

“For whan I se Beggirs quaking
Nakid on Mixins.”—

MOOR, as a cow does, when her water is mixed with blood.

MOOIL, Mold, or Earth.

MULE, generally used in this parish for an ass.

N.

NAR, nearer. Used by Spencer.

NEELD, a Needle. Chaucer has used this word in his Plowman's Tale, line 2720,

“Soche Willers witté is not worth a Nelde.”

NEIVE, a Fist. From Islandic Nefi. Gawin Douglas has used the word in the plural number, p. 123, line 45, of Virgil:

“And smytand with neiffis hir breift, allace!”

NOOININGSCAUP, the Laborer's resting time after dinner. The word is formed from Nooning, Noon, and Scope, used for liberty, or privelege. The termination ing is generally here put to noon, as well as to morn and even.

O. ONCE,

O.

ONCE, used as an expletive; as I'll come once in an hour.
 OWE, to own; as he owes an house, for he owns an house.
 OWSE, an Ox, and Oisen for Oxen. The Dutch say Ofse, and
 Os. It may have originally come from the Gothic Auhs.
 OND, ordained, a contraction.

P.

PAWSE, to kick with the feet. The French say, Poser.
 PLAT, the Ground. From A. S. Plott, a place, or portion of
 ground. Thus platform is used for plotform.
 PAN, to join or agree.
 PEAT, Turf.
 PEACE, Easter. Corrupted from the Latin Pascha, by which
 this time was formerly expressed.
 POITE, to thrust with the feet. This, in other parts, is pro-
 nounced pote, and may be contracted from put out.
 POICH, an Hive to take bees in after they have swarmed. Ori-
 ginally from A. S. Pocca, a poke, or pouch.
 PUND, a Pound. From A. S. Pund. The Gothic, Islandic,
 and Swedish are the same.

R.

RAMMIL, Brush-wood. The Latin word, Ramale, signifies a
 dead bough cut from a tree. The French, Ramage, means
 boughs of trees. See RICE.
 REEK, Smoke. From A. S. Rec. The Germans say Rauch.
 The Dutch Rook. In the Islandic it is Reikur; in the in-
 dicative mood, present tense, first person, it is Ryk.
 Chaucer, in the Legende of Hypermetra, line 51, fais,
 "Th' ensence out of the fire out rekith fote."
 REEAM, Cream. From A. S. Ream. The Germans say Ram.
 RIG, Ridge. From A. S. hricg, or Danish Ryg. The Swedish
 has Rygg, and the Islandic Riggur.
 RICE, small wood, same as Rammil. The Islandic has Hreys,
 and the Cimbr. Hrüs.
 ROKY, misty. Perhaps from Reeky.
 RUDDLE, Rud, a sort of red chalk. From A. S. Rubu, redness.
 RUZZOM of CORN. An ear of corn.

S. SAIGH,

S.

SAIGH, saw. Wiclif, in his translation of the New Testament, uses the word Saigh very often. Chaucer, (Edit. Urry,) p. 414, line 117, writes it Seigh:

“As wisely as I feigh the north north-west.”

Also Sigh, p. 220, l. 818.

“A fairer man I never figh.”

Also Saugh, p. 224, l. 1273,

“Faure Idilneffe than nexte faugh I.”

SCAGE. To throw a stick at any thing.

STAVER, an Hedge-stake.

STAKE, to shut. From the German Stecken, to fasten, or the Dutch Steken. For shut, in this parish, they say stokk'n.

SAGHE, a Saw. From A. S. Sýge or Saga. The German has Säge, the Dutch Saeghe, and the Swedish Sæg.

SAM, to gather together. From the German Samlen, or Sammen. Hence comes the word assemble.

SAWG, the Palm-tree. From the A. S. Salh, a Willow. Sag is the Indian plane-tree; and Saileog is the Irish for a willow.

SCAR, a steep bare rocky place on the side of a hill. From the A. S. Lapp, which signifies the same thing. Sker was also a Rock in the Islandic.

SARK, a Shirt. From A. S. Sýnc.

SLAPE, slippery.

STANG, a Pole, or Leaver carried horizontally. From A. S. Stæng. The Islandic has Staung. The Danish Stang; the Dutch Stange, and the Swedish Stæng.

SANG, a Song. From A. S. Sang. The German is the same. Chaucer uses this word, p. 32, l. 1062,

“Herdist thou evir swilk a Sang er now?”

STADLING, Straw, &c. at the bottom of a stack of hay. From A. S. Stathol, a Foundation, or ground work.

SPENE, to wean, as a child. From the Dutch Spenen.

SWEB, a Swoon. This seems to have some connection with the A. S. *Sþepen*, Sleep.

SHENK, a Dish to take the cream off milk with.

SEELY, weak in body.

STEEIGH, or Stee, a Ladder. From A. S. *Stægen*, a Step, or Stair, or *Stigan*, to climb, or ascend. The German has *Steigen*; the Islandic *Stigi*, the Swedish *Stega*.

STEVEN, to bespeak. From A. S. *Stepnian*.

SPELDER, to spell.

SIPE, to drain, as water does. From A. S. *Sipan*.

SPIR, to ask, or enquire. From A. S. *Spyrian*. The Islandic has *Spir*. Chaucer, in his *Test. of Creseide*, p. 335, (Ed. Urry) l. 272, says,

“Before Cupide valing his cappe a lite
Speris the cause of that vocacioun.”

SNITE, to wipe, or blow the nose. From A. S. *Snytan*; the Dutch has *Snotten*, and *Snutten*; the Danish *Snyde*.

SHIRL, to cut with shears.

SKIP, a Box to carry coals in.

SHIRE, an expletive; “as he came shire from such a place.”

SIKE, a Spout, or small running water, received into a reservoir.

From A. S. *Sich*, a Gutter, or Water-furrow. Islandic *Siike*.

SIND, to make a vessel clean by shaking water in it; to wash linnen a second time in clean water; or to give the hands a flight wash. The *i* is pronounced as in the word *hinder*.

SMITTLE, infectious. From A. S. *Smittan*, or *Bermitan*, to infect. The Dutch word is *Smetten*.

SPOOL, or SPOOIL, a Quill to wind yarn on; from the German *Spule*.

SOIL, to put liquor through a cloth, or sieve, to fine it. Skinner derives this word from the A. S. *Syl*, the bottom of any thing; but Junius, from the Irish *Silim*, to distill.

SOPPY, as when mown grass lies in lumps upon the field. From the Irish *Sop*, an handful, or small parcel of any thing.

SNOD,

SNOD, smooth, fine, or neat. From A. S. Sniden to cut smooth.

SOSS, to lap, as a dog.

SOIL, to give mown grass to cattle.

STUDDIED, put into a study, or deep thought.

T.

THACK, the covering of an house. From A. S. Þaccian, Þhac, and Þhæk. The Islandic also has Thac. The original meaning of this word is Straw, or Rushes; our Saxon ancestors using no other covering for their houses. Afterwards it was extended to slate and tiles; and he who covered a building, either with these or the more antient materials, was called a Thacker, or Thatcher.

TRAUNWAY. The expression, What is that traunway? means, What is that strange thing you say?

TEMS, a Sieve. From the Dutch Teems, or Tems.

TELL'D, told, from tell.

TITTER, sooner. Perhaps from A. S. Tīð, time, or an hour.

The Islandic, Dutch, and Danish have Tiid, the Swedish Tid.

TICK-TACK, a very small space of time. Formed, perhaps, from the movement of a clock or watch.

TINKLER, a Tinker.

THRO. A person is said to be thro about any thing, who is very keen or intent about it.

TOO-TO. Often used to denote exceeding. From A. S. To, which sometimes signified excess. Sometimes they say too-to, too-to; and when they have a mind to shew that a thing is superlatively singular, they say too-to, too-to, too-to; thus expressing the three different degrees of comparison.

TUL, to.

W.

WAR, stand aside, or take care. From A. S. Wapnian, to take heed.

WAR, worse. From A. S. Wæpp. For worst they also say warft.

WHAU, WHAU, why, why; terms of consent.

WATERSTEAD, the Bed or Course of a river or brook.

WALKMILL, a Fulling-mill; so called from A. S. *Wealceþ*, a Fuller, or the Dutch, *Walcker*.

WARK, to ake, as the head, &c. perhaps the same as work.

WAY-BIT. As a mile and a way-bit. Meaning a wee, or little bit.

WAX, to grow. From A. S. *Weoxan*, *Weaxan*, and *Wexan*. The German is *Wachsen*, the Gothic *Wahsjan*.

WESH, Urine.

WHILE, until. From A. S. *þwil*, or *þwila*, or Gothic *Qeila*.

WHINS, furze-bushes. From the British *Chwyn*.

WITTON, Knowledge, or Judgment; pronounced also *Witting*. From A. S. *Witan*, to know, or the Dutch, *Weten*.

WINKLE, weak, feeble.

WILE. By wile, is by the way, or by chance.

WHY-CALF, a female Calf. From the Danish *Quie*; the Swedish is *Qwiga*.

WOKEN'D. When the breath is stopt with over hasty drinking, &c.

WUNS, dwells. From A. S. *Wunian*, to inhabit. The Dutch say *Woonen*; the Germans *Wonen*.

Chaucer sais, in the *Legende of Thisbe*, p. 343, l. 7, (edit. Urry,)

“ Two Lordis which that were of grete renoun,
And wonidin so nigh upon a grene,
That there n'as but a stone wal 'hem bitwene.”

An Account of the CHARITABLE DONATIONS
within the VICARAGE of HALIFAX.

BENEFACTIONS in the TOWNSHIP of BARKISLAND.

Extract from the WILL of THOMAS GLEDHILL, of
Barkisland, dated March 23, 1656.

—“I Give and bequeath the sum of one hundred and twenty pounds, of lawful money of England, to be bestowed upon lands, to the uses following, that is to say, to and for the only use of a lawful preaching Minister of the word of God at Ripponden Chapel, that shall be settled there from time to time; my will and mind is, that the profits of the same lands, from year to year, to succeeding ages, shall come and be paid to the hand of such Minister, or Ministers, for ever; which said sum of one hundred and twenty pounds I have given in my life time into the hands of my unkle, Joshua Horton, of Sowerby, in the said county, Esq; intreating him to bestow, or cause to be bestowed, the said moneys upon lands, in some convenient place, to the best profit he can, and to put it into feoffees estate, himself being one, the profits whereof to be collected to the use of the abovesaid Minister of Ripponden. And in commemoration whereof, or for which gratuity or augmentation, the said Minister, or Ministers, shall preach one Sermon yearly, upon the first day of May, if it be not of the Lord's day, and if so, then in the week following, at the Minister's choice of the day. And if there fall out any time of vacancy that there be no preaching Minister of the Gospel at the place aforesaid, my will and mind is, that at the time or times of such vacancy, the profits of the same lands shall go and be paid to the most needful poor people of the township of Barkisland, especially to such as are laborious, and endeavor to keep themselves from being chargeable to the said town.— And also I have given into the hands of my unkle, Joshua Horton, the sum of fifty pounds, by him to be bestowed on lands as aforesaid, at his best discretion; the profits of which lands shall be vested by feoffees as aforesaid, and yearly paid to the most needful

ful poor people of the township of Barkisland, from time to time to succeeding ages for ever, especially to such as labour to keep themselves from being chargeable to the said town."

In consequence of the above donation, the said Joshua Horton, of Sowerby, Esq; Thomas Horton, of Barkisland; Richard Firth, of the Height, in Barkisland; and John Ramsden, of Bowers, in Barkisland, as Trustees, purchased an estate in Glead-cliff, in Northouram, of one Nathan Hoile, of Halifax, for the sum of 170l. the original purchase Deed of which is at the seat of Sir Watts Horton, at Chaderton, in Lancashire, with other papers, &c. respecting the title. The present rent is 8l. 10s. per ann. of which 6l. yearly is paid to the Minister of Ripponden, and the rest to the poor of Barkisland. There has not, that I know of, been any conveyance of this trust since the above purchase.

Where the original Will is to be met with I cannot tell, for there are no wills in the office at York from 1652 to 1660.

Extract from the WILL of SARAH GLEDHILL, of London, late of Barkisland, dated October 13, 1657.

" — I do give and bequeath the sum of two hundred pounds current English money, unto the use of a Schoolmaster, for teaching such poor children of the township of Barkisland, whose parents are, or shall not be able, to bring them up in learning; and I do will that my Executors, hereafter named, bestow the said sum of two hundred pounds in some convenient place, in the purchase of lands, and put the same in feoffees estate, the profits whereof to be yearly gathered by such feoffees, and their heirs, to succeeding ages for ever, and paid by them, from time to time, to such Schoolmaster, or Schoolmasters, as shall be by them in their discretions placed or appointed in the town or township aforesaid; for which said yearly profit the said Schoolmaster shall teach such a competent number of poor children of the said town and township of Barkisland, to read English, and to write, or cast account, or farther learning, as the said feoffees shall think meet and convenient, and as the said money so raised will extend."

In pursuance of the above, an indenture was executed, July 10, 1658, between John Walker, of the Closes, in Great Gomersal, in the parish of Burstal, yeoman, of the one party, and Joshua Horton,

of

of Sowerby, Esq; Elizabeth Horton, of Barkisland, (Executors of the last will and testament of the above Sarah Gledhill,) and Thomas Horton, of Barkisland, Gent. of the other party, wherein, for the consideration of the sum of 200l. paid by the said Joshua Horton and Elizabeth Horton, the said John Walker sold to Joshua Horton, and Thomas Horton, aforesaid, and their heirs, a messuage or tenement in Great Gomersal aforesaid, with several closes of land thereto belonging, three of which were known by the name of Brookhouses, near adjoining to the said messuage or tenement, one whereof lay on the east part of the said messuage, and the other two on the west and south parts of a barn belonging to the said messuage; also three other closes of land, called by the said name of Brookhouses, described in the said indenture, by the lands on which they abutted.

In the year 1763, the heirs of the above named Executors agreed to have a new trust-deed executed, and the Trustees therein appointed were William Horton, of Chaderton, Esq; (afterwards Sir William Horton, Bart.) Joshua Horton, of Howroyd, John Lloyd, (then) of Holme, Richard Beaumont, of Whitley, and Thomas Patten, of Bank, near Warrington, Esqrs.

The School has lately been repaired, the estate surveyed, and the yearly rent fixed at sixteen pounds per annum.

Extract from the WILL of ELIZABETH HORTON, of Barkisland, dated July 13, 1670.

— “I give and devise unto the poor people of Barkisland, the sum of five pounds per annum for ever, to be paid forth of the rents, issues, and profits of one messuage, and the lands and tenements therewith used in Barkisland, called Pearce-hey, to be distributed amongst them at the discretion of the owners for the time being, for ever, of Barkisland-hall. Item, I give and devise to the Minister of the Gospel of Ripponden Chapel, five pounds per annum for ever, he preaching a Sermon there on every Good Friday yearly for ever, to be paid forth of the rents, issues, and profits of the said messuage and lands called Pearce-hey, in Barkisland aforesaid, provided such Minister for the time being be an orthodox person, and such as the owner of Barkisland-hall for time being for ever shall approve of, and in case of non-approbation, and so long as such dislike shall

shall continue, then the said five pounds per annum shall be paid and distributed to the poor people of Barkisland aforesaid."

The above sums are paid agreeable to the intention of the donor by the present owner of Barkisland-hall. This extract was made from an attested copy out of the Office at York in my own possession.

THOMAS HORTON, Esq; who died about 1698, left by Deed the one half part of a farm or tenement called the Hill-top, near Steel-lane, in Barkisland, to the Minister of Ripponden Chapel, who, in consideration and commemoration thereof, is to preach yearly for ever, a Sermon upon St. Thomas's day.

This account is taken from the copy of an old terrier without date, in the Register Book belonging to Ripponden Chapel. The whole is regularly fulfilled; and the rent paid yearly to the Minister of Ripponden is four pounds five shillings.

Extract from the WILL of WILLIAM HORTON, of Howroyd, Esq; dated October 8, 1713.

— "I give unto my Executors and Trustees aforesaid, the sum of sixty pounds of lawful money, which I order them to put out at interest, until that they, or the survivors of them, or the heirs of the survivor of them, can purchase a small estate or annuity therewith; and I do further will and order, that my said Executors and Trustees, and the owners of Howroyd aforesaid, shall, for ever, pay, imploy, and dispose of the growing interest thereof until such purchase be made, and of the rents, issues, and profits of such estate, or annuity, so to be purchased as aforesaid, from the time of such purchase, to such use and uses as are herein after mentioned, that is to say, one moiety, or half part of such yearly interest as aforesaid, and of the said yearly rents, issues, and profits of the said annuity, or purchase, unto the Curate of Ripponden for the time being, to be paid on every twenty-fourth day of June, for ever, to him, to preach a Sermon in Ripponden Chapel, on every the said twenty-fourth day of June for ever. And the other moiety, or half part of the said interests, and of the said rents, issues, and profits, to be yearly, on every Easter Monday for ever, paid and distributed unto and amongst the poor people of Barkisland, at the discretion of my said Executors, and the owners of Howroyd aforesaid, or the
major

major part of them. And in default or want of preaching such Sermon as aforesaid, that then, and so often as such default shall happen to be made, I order that such interest, or rents and profits, as should have been paid unto the said Curate of Ripponden, to preach such Sermon, or Sermons, shall be paid and distributed unto and amongst the poor people of Barkisland aforesaid, as aforesaid."

A quit-rent of three pounds per annum was purchased with the above money, out of a farm in Blackwood, within Sowerby, called Jackson Ings, and it is regularly paid as directed, the land tax being first deducted by the owner of the farm.

Mrs. MARY HORTON, of Howroyd, widow of the above William, did, by an indenture, executed Sept. 27, 1749, make an addition of thirty shillings yearly, for preaching the above Sermon, but not living twelve calendar months after the date thereof, as the last Mortmain Act requires, the money is not paid.

Extract from the WILL of JAMES RILEY, Clerk, dated May 6, 1723.

After giving to Joseph Riley, of Kirkcliffe, in Soyland, his brother, and to his heirs, a tenement situate on the common, or waste, called High Moor, in the township of _____, in trust, to pay out of the rents thereof, yearly, the sum of five pounds, to the several persons and uses therein mentioned; the last benefaction in the Will runs thus:—"Item, I will that one pound, part and residue of the said five pounds, payable out of the said yearly rents and profits, be paid by the said Joseph Riley, and his heirs, upon the second day of February yearly, and every year, for ever, to the Overseer or Overseers of the poor for the township of Barkisland, in the said county of York, for the time being, and to their successors, Overseers of the poor of the same township, for the use of, and to be distributed to seven poor widowers, or widows, and for want of such, to the most necessitous persons of the said town of Barkisland, at the discretion of the aforesaid master or owner of Kirkcliffe, and of the said Overseers, and one or more of the chief inhabitants of Barkisland aforesaid, which said several yearly payments of one pound, (alluding to other payments named in the Will, besides this to Barkisland,) to be made by the said Joseph Riley and his

heirs, as abovesaid, I will that the same be respectively made and paid at the times above-mentioned, the time and space of full three months intervening betwixt the times that the said yearly rents and profits of the abovesaid tenement or dwelling house shall become due and payable to the said Joseph Riley, and his heirs, and the respective times of payment of the several and respective sums of one pound above-mentioned."

The above James Riley was Curate of Hartshead, and Domestic Chaplain to Sir John Armitage, of Kirklees. The charity is regularly distributed.

BOUNTY MONEY TO RIPPONDEN CHAPEL.

THIS Chapel (which is situated in the township of Barkisland) has received Queen Anne's bounty once, as appears by the following account: On the 9th of June, 1726, an agreement was made and executed between Richard Nayler, of Hepton-bridge, in the parish of Halifax, and William Sunderland, Clerk, Curate of Ripponden, wherein the former sold to the latter, and his successors in the said Curacy, for the sum of three hundred pounds, one messuage in Soyland, called Crosswells, and another messuage also in Soyland, called Blackshawclough, with lands, &c. to each of them belonging. These farms lie together, and have upwards of thirty days work of land belonging to them. The rest of the money was laid out in the purchase of a croft adjoining to the Curate's house at Ripponden, and two cottages by the side of the said croft, in value about six pounds a-year. The clear yearly value of this Chapel, as given by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, in their Return, printed in 1736, pursuant to an order of the House of Lords, of the 16th of April in that year, at p. 218, was twenty-two pounds, thirteen shillings, and four-pence; and I beg leave to observe, once for all, that at the same page of this book, which is in folio, is contained the clear yearly value, as it stood in the second and third years of Queen Anne, when the Act was passed for *making more effectual her Majesty's gracious intentions for the augmentation of the maintenance of the poor Clergy, by enabling her Majesty to grant in perpetuity the revenues of the first fruits and tenths, and also for enabling any other persons to make grants for the same purpose.*

purpose. It is said in Ecton's Thesaurus, that the above Bounty was obtained by means of Mrs. Mary Horton, and others, in the year 1724.

Since writing the above, I have met with a Deed indented, bearing date the 23d day of September, 1730, between Nathan Fielden, of Soyland, of the first part, and the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Ann, Mary Horton, of Howroyd, widow, Charles Radcliffe, Elkana Hoyle, and Samuel Hill, of the second part; and William Sunderland, Clerk, Curate of Ripponden, of the third part; wherein, for the sum of 400l. the said Nathan Fielden did sell, for the use of the Curates of Ripponden, Blackshaw-clough, and the customary or copyhold messuage or tenement called Crosswells, both in Soyland; also the houses and little croft which he had at Ripponden. A memorial of this Deed was registred at Wakefield, October 16, 1730, in Lib. 200, p. 126, and No. 173.

RIPPONDEN CHAPEL-YARD.

Ann Horton, of Barkisland-hall, spinster, William Horton, of Coley-hall, Esq; Richard Horton, of Howroyd, brother of said William, Thomas Horton, of Chaderton, Esq; Susanna Beaumont, of Whitley, widow, and Peter Bold, of Bold, Esq; sold by indenture, dated July 10, 1729, one hundred and seventy square yards of a close called the Holme, and ninety square yards of a garden, for enlarging the Chapel-yard at Ripponden, and removing the old chapel there, in order to rebuild it on higher ground, at a greater distance from Ripponden-brook, to prevent such damages as it had some time before sustained, by the flooding of the said brook.

The Archbishop's Licence for rebuilding Ripponden Chapel was dated April 6, 1729. The sum got by Brief was 541l. os. 4d. besides the subscriptions of the neighboring Gentlemen.

Copy of a Clause in the CODICIL annexed to the WILL of THOMAS HOLROIDE, of Halifax, which WILL is dated May 29, 1729, and the CODICIL March 8, 1729-30.

— “I give a rent-charge of five pounds per annum out of my two farms in Bottomley, in the township of Barland, now in the tenure or occupation of Susan Whiteley, to the Curate of

the Chapel of Ripponden, for the time being, for ever, for reading the Prayers according to the Liturgy of the Church of England, every Wednesday and Friday, in the morning, throughout the year."

These farms are called by the name of Wormald, and the money is regularly paid as directed.

Part of a DEED, containing Mrs. MARY HORTON's Charity to the Poor of Barkisland.

"This Indenture, made Feb. 16, 1743, between Mrs. Mary Horton, of Howroyd, in Barkisland, in the county of York, widow, of the one part, and Thomas Horton, of Chaderton, in the county of Lancaster, Esq; of the other part, witnesseth, that the said Mary Horton, in consideration of five shillings to her now in hand paid by the said Thomas Horton, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and for the charitable uses, intents and purposes herein after mentioned, and for divers other good causes and considerations her thereunto moving, she, the said Mary Horton, hath given, granted, bargained, sold, and confirmed, and by these presents doth give, grant, bargain, sell, and confirm unto the said Thomas Horton, his heirs and assigns, one annuity, or clear yearly rent of thirty shillings, of lawful money of Great Britain, to be yearly issuing and payable, without any manner of deduction whatsoever, at the Feasts of Pentecost, and St. Martin the Bishop in winter, by equal proportions, for ever, out and forth of all that one messuage or tenement on Stainland Green, in Stainland, in the county of York aforesaid, called or known by the name of the New Laith, and three closes of land, arable, meadow, or pasture, thereto belonging, or therewith used or enjoyed, called the Lath Croft, the Kiln Croft, and the Town Ing, or by what other name or names soever the same, or any of them are, or have been called or known, containing together, by estimation, three days work and a half, be the same more or less: To have and to hold the annuity or yearly rent of thirty shillings aforesaid, unto the said Thomas Horton, his heirs and assigns, to the use and behoof of him the said Thomas Horton, his heirs and assigns, for ever; In trust, nevertheless, that he, the said Thomas Horton, his heirs and assigns, and the owners of the capital messuage of her the said Mary Horton, at Howroyd aforesaid, shall yearly, for
ever,

ever, pay, distribute, and dispose of the said annuity, or clear yearly rent of thirty shillings, on every Easter Monday, for ever, unto and amongst such of the poor people of Barkisland aforesaid, as the said Thomas Horton, and his heirs, and the owners of Howroyd aforesaid, for the time being, shall judge do best deserve the same, in such proportions as they shall think fit."

The rest of the Deed gives power to Thomas Horton, and his heirs, to enter upon the premises in case of non-payment; and concludes with a covenant relating to Mary Horton's title to the estate. It was registered at Wakefield, March 9, 1743, in Book S. S. p. 106, Number 154, and inrolled in Chancery, April 6, 1744.

The money is yearly distributed by the present owner of Howroyd. The original Deed is at the seat of Sir Watts Horton, at Chaderton, in Lancashire, from whence the above was copied.

Extract from the WILL of Mrs. ANN HORTON, dated August 2, 1745.

— "I give and devise unto Peter Bold, Esq; and his heirs for ever, all my messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever.—But my earnest desire is, and I do hereby signify it to the said Peter Bold, Esq; that he or his heirs do, so soon as he or they can, after my decease, grant, or settle in trust, or otherwise, a rent charge of four pounds a year, to be for ever issuing out of all that my messuage situate in Barkisland, and now in the tenure of Timothy Turner, and the lands thereto belonging, by two equal portions, at Michaelmas and Lady-day in every year, and to be by the Overseer or Overseers for the time being, of the poor of Barkisland aforesaid, with the advice and assistance of six of the chief inhabitants thereof, distributed, from time to time, within the space of ten days next after Michaelmas-day and Lady-day, yearly for ever, amongst such of the poor inhabitants, for the time being, of Barkisland, as shall belong to, and not have public relief of or from that town. And it is also my earnest desire, that the same rent charge may be settled firmly according to law, so as not to be defeated by any of the Mortmain Laws, or otherwise, however, save by the death of the Granter or Grantees within twelve calendar months next after such grant or settlement made, and so as the same
may

may be well recovered by the said Overseers for the afore mentioned use and purpose, from time to time, as the same shall become due, for ever, by distress and sale of goods in like manner as aforesaid.

The messuage from whence the above rent charge arises is called Steel-lane. The premises have not yet been settled in trust, or otherwise, but the money is regularly distributed every year, by order of the present owner of Barkisland-hall. The original Will is at Bold, in Lancashire, from whence the above was copied.

RICHARD FIRTH, of Ripponden, gave (but whether by Will or Deed is uncertain) two messuages, or cottages, with appurtenances, at Ripponden, for which the Minister of the Chapel there was to preach five Sermons upon the first Wednesday in the several months of April, May, June, July, and August, in the said Chapel at Ripponden successively, and annually for ever.

This account is taken from the copy of an old terrier, without date, in the Register Book belonging to Ripponden Chapel. The intention of the Donor, as expressed above, is regularly fulfilled.

E A L A N D.

Extract from the WILL of ROBERT INMAN, of Eland, dated April 12, 1638.

— “ I give, devise, and bequeath unto my brother, George Ramsden, of Greetland, and Joseph Ramsden, of the same, my nephew, their heirs and assigns, one annuity or yearly rent of twenty shillings, of lawful money of England, to be issuing forth of those two messuages or tenements, called the Lee, with the appurtenances, in Old Linley, within the township of Stainland, in the county of York, and forth of all the lands, tenements, closes, and hereditaments, to the same belonging, or with the same now or commonly demised, used, or occupied, and forth of all other my lands and tenements in Old Linley aforesaid, which I late bought and purchased of William Holdsworth, payable yearly on the Feasts of Pentecost, and St. Martin the Bishop in winter, by equal portions, to have, hold, levy, and take the said annuity, or yearly rent of twenty shillings, in form aforesaid, to be paid unto them the said George Ramsden
and

and Joseph Ramsden, their heirs and assigns, for ever. Nevertheless, in trust and confidence, and to the intent and purpose that they, the said George Ramsden and Joseph Ramsden, and their heirs, and the survivor of them and his heirs, shall dispose of the same yearly rent of twenty shillings, and all the profits thereof, from time to time, to and for the use and better maintenance of a Preacher, who shall preach the word of God at the parochial Chapel of Eland aforesaid, from time to time, to succeeding ages for ever, the first payment thereof to be made at the Feast of Pentecost, or St. Martin the Bishop, in winter, which shall next ensue the day of my decease."

Then follows a clause, empowering the said George Ramsden and Joseph Ramsden, their heirs and assigns, to make distress on the premises in case of non payment of the said sum of twenty shillings, or any part thereof, for the space of twenty days next ensuing either of the said Feasts whereon it became payable, being lawfully demanded.

The above was copied from the Register-book at Ealand.

Extract from the WILL of HENRY WILSON, of Ealand,
dated June 28, 1652.

— "I give, devise, and bequeath unto Gilbert Savile, of Greetland, Gent. and to Abraham Dyson, Jeremy Bentley, and to John Whittel, of Whittel Place, in Eland, Yeoman, and to their heirs for ever, five closes of new land in the Broad-Car, which my father purchased of Sir William Savile, Bart. as also one house, or cottage, with the appurtenances, in Eland aforesaid, and one backside thereunto belonging, now in the tenure or occupation of Joseph Whiteley, or his assigns; and also one ruined house, or house-stead, and one backside thereunto adjoining, with the appurtenances, in Eland aforesaid, between the smithy now in the tenure of John Gillot, and the house now in the tenures or occupations of Jonas Clay and Brian Rawnfley there; and also all my parts and purports of the said smithy, and the two houses now in the tenures and occupations of the said John Gillot, Jonas Clay, and Brian Rawnfley, or their assigns; and also one whole chamber now or late in the tenure or occupation of Sarah Hinchliffe, or her assigns, and one whole shop, with the appurtenances, in Eland aforesaid, now
in

in the tenure or occupation of John Hanson, or his assigns, with all other ways, passages, waters, watercourses, easements, and hereditaments whatsoever, to the above granted premises, or any part thereof belonging or appertaining, or to, or with the same now or commonly demised, used, or occupied, with all their rights, members, and appurtenances, in Eland aforesaid, as they are severally mentioned in one deed of sale past to me from Elias Wilson, lying near the Cross, in Eland, which he, the said Elias Wilson, lately purchased of Mr. John Farrer, of Brearley, to have and to hold the said five closes, with one house and appurtenances, and one house or housestead and backside with appurtenances, and part of the smithy, and two houses, and one chamber, and one shop, with appurtenances, unto the said Gilbert Savile, Abraham Dyson, Jeremy Bentley, and John Whittel, and to their heirs and assigns for ever, yielding therefore unto me, and my heirs, the rent of one red rose, in the time of roses, if it be asked, of intent, and confidence and trust, that they the aforesaid Gilbert Savile, Abraham Dyson, Jeremy Bentley, and John Whittel, shall first pay out of the same all such rents as now are accustomed to be paid by me the abovesaid Henry Wilson, and the profits of the said five closes, homes, backsides, and part of the smithy, and two houses, and over chamber, and one shop, with the appurtenances above-mentioned, my will and mind is, shall be used and employed by my said Trustees, Demisees, and their Heirs for ever, to and for him and his use, benefit, and commodity, who from time to time, to succeeding generations for ever, shall be stipendiary Preacher or Minister of God's word, at and in the parochial Chapel of Eland aforesaid, the said Minister or Preacher having the consent of the said Trustees before named, or their heirs or assigns, or any three of them. Item, I give to the aforesaid Gilbert Savile, Abraham Dyson, Jeremy Bentley, and John Whittel, fifty pounds, to be paid by my Executors to them, or any two of them, toward building of an house upon the ground I lately bought of Elias Wilson, near the Cross, in Eland, to be paid when the foundation of the house shall be laid, which house, my will and mind is, shall be used and employed by my said Trustees, and their heirs for ever, to and for the use of the Minister of God's word, at the parochial Chapel of Eland aforesaid

said, and chiefly for the said Minister to live in if he be married, or otherwise, if he shall desire it, he having the consent of my said Trustees, or their heirs or assigns, as abovesaid."

"Memorandum. It is Henry Wilson's will and mind, that during that time that there is not such a Minister at Eland, as his aforesaid Trustees, their heirs or assigns, shall approve of, that then the said profits, formerly given to a Minister, shall be disposed of by them to such a Minister as the aforesaid Trustees, their heirs, or any three of them, shall think fit, the said Minister officiating and doing service for the same in the parochial Chapel of Eland aforesaid."

This Memorandum was added to the Will before it was sealed and signed. The whole was transcribed from the Register Book at Ealand.

Jeremy Bentley, one of the Trustees, took upon him the care of building the house, and laid out, besides the fifty pounds left by the above Will (including the purchase of an old smithy, &c. on which part of the house was built,) of his own money, forty-five pounds, for which he had a quit rent of three pounds per annum out of the house and land left by Henry Wilson, granted him by the rest of the Trustees, till he should be satisfied some other way. At this time the interest of money was eight per cent.

This yearly quit rent of three pounds was paid till about 1676, after which there were only forty shillings per annum received till 1689, when Jeremy Bentley, of Woodhouse, grandson and heir of Jeremy Bentley, one of the Trustees above mentioned, coming to his age, did eject the tenants on the Minister's house, in order to recover the arrears due to him; but by the mediation of friends, he agreed to abate the 14l. in arrear, also 3l. spent in law, together with 2l. of the principal money, which was 45l. and in consideration of 43l. paid by John Savile, of Methley, Esq; Brian Thornhill, of Fixby, Esq; Thomas Horton, of Barkisland, Esq; Thomas Ramsden, of Crowstone, and Robert Whittel, of Eland, Gent. he did resign over, and confirm the said premisses wholly to them and their heirs, and to the survivors or survivor of them, and his heirs for ever, to the intent that they may be fully possessed of them, in trust for the Minister of Eland.

The five closes above named contain about four acres of land.

Extract from the WILL of Mrs. FRANCES GRANTHAM, who died March 12, 1692.

— “ I give and bequeath to the poor of Eland and Fikesby, to be paid on Christmase day yearly for ever, as followeth, to twenty poor men one shilling a piece, and to twenty poor women one shilling a piece, and to twelve boys one shilling a piece; and to secure the payment of this money, my will and mind is, that fifty-two pounds be put into such hands as my sister Thornhill shall think meet, that the interest thereof may yearly pay the same.”

It is also said, that Mrs. Grantham gave ten shillings yearly to the poor of Eland, and the same sum to the poor of Rastrick and Fixby.

JOSEPH BROOKSBANK, Citizen and Haberdasher of London, did, by indenture, executed Oct. 4, 1712, convey to Trustees, a messuage or tenement, with a barn, an orchard, a yard, and a croft, containing one acre, in or near a street in Eland, called the Westgate, and also four selions of land in a field at Eland, called Longmanslands, or Lowmost-town-field, one land being in number the thirtieth, another the thirty-fifth, another the thirty-fourth, and another the forty-fifth; and also four lands in the middle or Stainland-steel-field, one land lying in the lower shutt there from the footway, in number the thirty-third land, and two lands lying in the upper shutt from the marshes, in number the sixteenth and seventeenth lands, and from the footway to Stainland the sixty-second land; and also four lands lying in the High-town-field; one land lying from the Lidgate, in number the eleventh land, ranging clear through the field, and commonly accounted for two lands; and two other lands, lying from Oyl Mabb-top, in number the fifteenth and sixteenth land. Also six messuages or tenements at the west end of the town of Eland, in a street or place there called the Town-end. Also a messuage or tenement called the Little Upper Harper Royd, in the township of Norland, containing by estimation ten days work: In trust, that the said Trustees, and such other person and persons on whom the said trust from time to time should devolve, and the survivors and survivor of them, and the heirs and assigns of such survivor, should permit a certain messuage or tenement in Ealand, (mentioned

(mentioned in the above indenture to have been late in the occupation of one Lawrence Manknowles, School-master, and intended by the said Joseph Brooksbank to be settled as for a free school, for the educating and teaching forty poor children, boys and girls, belonging to the town of Ealand,) to be from time to time, for ever hereafter, used and enjoyed as and for the school-house of the said free-school: And should yearly out of the clear rents and profits of the above granted messuages, lands, and premises (after the necessary charges in repairing and supporting the same should be from time to time deducted) pay, or cause to be paid, by equal quarterly payments, unto a School-master, for teaching the said forty poor children to read the English tongue, till such time as they can readily read the Bible, and repeat without book the Catechism, (commonly called the Assemblies Catechism,) the clear sum of ten pounds, without deduction of or for any manner of taxes. And upon farther trust yearly to expend the sum of thirty shillings in buying of ten Bibles and twenty Catechisms, (commonly called the Assemblies Catechisms) to be yearly distributed and divided amongst the said forty poor children, in such manner as the major part of the Trustees, for the time being, should think fit. And if, after the abovementioned trusts should be fully satisfied and discharged, there should, out of the clear yearly rents, issues, and profits of the above granted premises, remain in the hands of the said Trustees more monies than were sufficient to discharge the said trusts, and such necessary charges of repairs as aforesaid, and after incident charges in execution of the said trusts, then upon farther trust to pay yearly the overplus, if any, unto such School-master, for the time being, as an addition to his allowance, or salary, for teaching the forty poor children abovementioned, and for no other use, intent, or purpose whatsoever. And to the end the trusts mentioned in the said indenture might be the better performed, it was therein declared, that the School-master of the said free-school should be, from time to time, chosen by the said Trustees, or the major part of them; and that upon every vacancy of the School-master's place, or office, by death or otherwise, another School-master should by them be elected, within three calendar months next after such vacancy. Also, that the said Trustees, or the major part of them, for the time being, should have the sole

power of nominating and electing the said forty poor children, to be taught to read as aforesaid, and of removing or displacing the same, or any of them, from time to time, and of putting others in the room of those who die, or are dismissed, or go away from the said School. And also, that in case the said School-master should be negligent or careless in the discharge of his duty, or otherwise misbehave himself in his said office, it should be lawful for the said Trustees, or the major part of them, for the time being, from time to time, to remove and displace such School-master, and to elect and place another in his room. The said School-master also, for the time being, was not at any time to receive or take any fee or reward from the parents, relations, or friends of all, or any of the said poor children, for or in respect of their being taught to read as aforesaid, (the wages, or salary thereby allowed him only excepted,) under the pain of forfeiting and losing his place or office of School-master. When the Trustees were reduced to two, or under, the survivor, or survivors, were to convey to others; and if at any time the Trustees for the time being, or any of them, should not be suffered to perform the trusts in them reposed, or the said School-master should in any wise be obstructed in the performance of his office, then, and in either of the said cases, the said Trustees for the time being might, and they were directed and enjoined, to re-convey and assure the above messuages, lands, and premises to the use of the said Joseph Brooksbank, his heirs and assigns for ever."

Extract from the WILL of Mrs. FRANCES THORNHILL,
dated the last day of July, 1718.

— "I give and bequeath the sum of nine hundred pounds to be laid out to pious and charitable uses in manner following, viz. I devise and give the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, and the interest thereof, into the hands of the heir and chief of our family of Fickisby, my nephew, Thomas Thornhill, Esq; to be the first Trustee. And my will and mind is, that his heirs, being the principals of our name and family of Fickisby aforesaid, shall successively for ever be Trustees to see the said one hundred and fifty pounds laid out in a purchase, for building or making a proper habitation for teaching and improving ten poor girls

girls in spinning wool, knitting, sewing, reading, and writing, and to be taught the Catechism of the Church of England, and private prayers for them every morning and night. And for the continuance of this my good intention for ever, I devise four hundred pounds of lawful money of Great Britain, being further part of the said nine hundred pounds, to rest in the heir of Fickisby's hands for the time being, whom I desire to consult with the Minister of Ealand aforesaid for the time being, to chuse a proper Master and Dame to teach and instruct the said ten poor girls as is above-mentioned, and pursuant to the intent and meaning of this my last will, the interest of which said sum of four hundred pounds, my mind is, shall be annually laid out and paid for the salaries of the said Master and Dame, and maintenance of the said poor girls, in such manner and proportion as the said heir of Fickisby, or Trustee for this my charity for the time being, shall see proper and convenient. And my desire is, that the said poor girls may, from time to time, be chosen out of the greatest objects of charity which shall then be living in Fickisby, and the town and parish of Ealand, so as the said school may be preserved and kept up for ever for the purposes aforesaid. And my will and mind is, that the heir and owner of Fickisby for the time being, take great care in his choice of a Master and Dame as aforesaid, for the good teaching and looking after these ten poor girls, so that they may have all necessaries provided for them, and that the said Master may read unto them the prayers of the Church of England every night after the girls give over work. And also I devise two hundred pounds more, part of the said nine hundred pounds, to rest in the heir or owner of Fickisby land for the time being, for ever, to the end that the Minister of Ealand, for the time being, may receive the interest thereof, as an augmentation for his better subsistence. And my will and mind is, in consideration of the said interest to be paid to the said Minister, that he do and shall read every morning, in the Church of Ealand, the common prayers of the Church of England, at six of the clock in the morning in summer, and at eleven a clock in the morning in winter, and the charity girls, with their Master and Dame, may attend and be present at the said times and hours of prayer and devotion. And my will and mind is, that if in case the Minister of Ealand refuse to attend
and

and read prayers, according to this request and intent, that then the said interest of the said two hundred pounds, designed for the Minister aforesaid, I desire, and my mind is, that the same may go to the said poor girls, for their better maintenance and subsistence. Item, my will and mind is, that that part of my will only that relates to the charity-school of Ealand, and the Minister of the same, be read every Christmas-day in the morning, between prayers and sermon, in the Parish-church of Ealand."

The above was copied from the Register-book at Ealand.

THOMAS CHAMBERLAIN, of Skipton in Craven, who died October 29, 1721, gave by will twenty shillings per annum, for ever, to be distributed amongst four poor widows in Ealand, by the Minister and Churchwardens, on the 6th day of June yearly; the payment whereof is charged on a house at the south end of Ealand, belonging, in 1727, to William Chamberlain, Salter, in Halifax.

The above account was taken from the Register-book at Ealand.

Extract from the WILL of GRACE RAMSDEN, of Hawksworth, in Yorkshire, dated Dec. 13, 1734.

After leaving to the Trustees named in her Will, one clear annuity or yearly rent of three pounds ten shillings, and after the decease of several persons mentioned in the said Will, and failure of issue, as there at large is expressed, one other annuity or yearly rent of thirteen pounds, issuing out of several tenements in the parish of Bingley, the Will proceeds thus:—"And whereas my sister (Mrs. Susannah Ramsden) had it in intention to found a school at Ealand, in this county, for the instruction of poor boys in the English tongue, but died without founding the same, now I do hereby give and devise to Sir John Lister Kay, Richard Richardson, the son of William Richardson, Gregory Rhodes, John Wilkinon, the Reverend Thomas Hudson, Samuel Hill, Elkanah Hoyle, Gilbert Brookbank, John Dyson, and William Wilkinon, (her Trustees,) and their heirs, to the use of them, their heirs and assigns, all those my several farms, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, situate, lying, and being in the parish of Bingley, and now or late in the several occupations of William Jennings, and Thomas Laycock, or their assigns,

assigns, with the appurtenances, and of the yearly value of thirty-two pounds, upon special trust and confidence, that they, my said devisees, and their heirs and assigns, at all times, after my decease, shall and may receive and take the rents, issues, and profits of the same to them demised premises, and order and dispose thereof in manner following: First, I will, that in case I shall not in my life-time purchase a convenient house or building in Ealand aforesaid, and settle the same in trust, to be made use of as a school for the instruction of such poor children as are hereinafter described, then, that my said devisees of the said tenements and premises, in the possession of the said Thomas Laycock, and William Jennings, shall, with all convenient speed next after my decease, by and out of the clear rents and profits of the same premises, raise money, not exceeding forty pounds in the whole, and shall apply the same, or so much thereof as to my said Trustees shall seem requisite, to the purchase of one house or building, or of a plot or parcel of ground, situate in Ealand aforesaid, and near to the Church there, such tenements so to be purchased to be of the nature of freehold, and the estate therein to be purchased to be an absolute fee-simple in possession. And if an house or building, which I would rather have to be purchased if it conveniently may be, cannot be purchased in convenient time, then that my said Trustees, having purchased such plot of ground as aforesaid, shall apply the residue of the said money, remaining after payments of the consideration of such purchase, to the erecting an house or building thereon, convenient for the purpose herein after mentioned. And I will, that such building, so purchased or erected as aforesaid, all which I would have done within the space of one year next after my decease, shall at all times thenceforth be made use of as a school-house for the teaching of poor boys of the township of Ealand with Greetland, the children of such parents lawfully settled there, who in the judgment of my said Trustees shall not be of ability to pay for the teaching of their children. And to that intent I will, that my said Trustees, devisees of my said tenements in the occupation of William Jennings and Thomas Laycock, shall, immediately after the purchase or erecting of the said school-house, elect a grave man, of good life and conversation, a true Member of the Church

Church of England as by law established, a good Grammar Scholar, and an expert Writer and Arithmetician, well qualified to teach English, Writing, and Arithmetick, and shall appoint the person so elected to be Master of the said school; and at all times thenceforth, so long as he shall continue Master of the said school, shall pay to him, out of the rents and profits of the said devised tenements, yearly and every year, the sum of twenty pounds of lawful British money, without any deduction thereout, on any account whatsoever, at two usual Feasts in the year, that is to say, the Feasts of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, and St. Michael the Archangel, by equal portions, the first payment to be at such of the said Feasts as shall first happen next after his being instituted Master as aforesaid. And I will, that, upon the death or removal of the said Master, or his ceasing to be Master of the said school, the Trustees of the said school-house and devised tenements last mentioned, for the time being, assemble at the said school-house, or the greater number of them who shall there assemble, on public notice of the vacancy of such school, or place of Master, to be given in the church, or church-yard, on a Sunday, immediately after the Morning Service ended, and within fourteen days after such vacancy, of the time of meeting at such school-house, for a choice of a new Master, which time of meeting shall not be within less than fourteen days after such notice, shall and may elect and appoint another fit person, so qualified as aforesaid, to be Master of the said school, and so from time to time, and as often as the place of Master of the said school shall be vacant, a new Master, so qualified as aforesaid, shall and may be elected and appointed, in the manner, and by the Trustees of the said tenements, for the time being, as is herein before directed touching the election and appointing of a Master, upon the first vacancy of the school or place of Master. And that my said Trustees and Devisees, and their heirs and assigns, shall, out of the rents and profits of the said to them devised tenements, as aforesaid, pay to the Master of the school, for the time being, such annuity or salary of twenty pounds, as is herein before directed to be paid to the first Master of the said School, and at the same days herein before provided for payment thereof. And if any Master of the said school shall die, remove, or be displaced by
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my said Trustees, as is herein after provided, then I will, that my said Devisees and Trustees, their heirs and assigns, shall and may apportion the salary to become payable at such of the said Feasts as shall first happen next after such vacancy of the said school or place of Master, between or amongst the said Master so removing, or being displaced, or the Executors or Administrators of such Master by whose death the school shall become vacant, and the person or persons by whom the office or place of Master of the said school shall be supplied, till the appointment of a new Master by my said Trustees as aforesaid, and such succeeding Master as they, my said Trustees for the time being, or the major number of them, in their discretions shall think meet. And forasmuch as I would have the said school duly attended, I will and recommend to the Minister of the church of Ealand for the time being, that immediately upon the vacancy of the said school, or place of Master, so often as such vacancy shall happen, the said Minister shall provide a fit person to teach and instruct the poor children therein, until a Master shall be appointed by my said Trustees and Devisees to supply the vacancy of the said school, or place of Master. And I will, that the person so provided by the said Minister shall have a share, or part of the said twenty pounds yearly salary, proportioned to the time he shall so serve the said school. And my will and mind also is, that my said Devisees, their heirs and assigns, of the said tenements in the possession of the said Thomas Laycock and William Jennings as aforesaid, or the major number of them, at all times after the erecting of the said school-house, and electing and appointing a Master thereof, shall and may, at their will and pleasure, to be expressed in writing, signed by them, or the major number of them, and to be notified to the Master of the said school for the time being, remove or displace not only such first appointed Master, but any other person or persons who thereafter shall be appointed Master or Masters, or to serve as Master or Masters, either by my said Trustees for the time being, or by the Minister of the said church of Ealand, and in manner herein before directed for the appointment of a new Master upon a vacancy, elect and appoint another fit person to supply the place of Master of the said school, in the place and stead of the Master so by my Trustees amoved or displaced.

And my will and mind is, that the Master of the said school, for the time being, shall, on every day of the week throughout the whole year, (not being the Lord's Day, or other day appointed by the Church or State to be observed as a Holy Day, except the last ten days of the month of December, and except three days before and three days after either of the great Festivals of Easter Sunday and Pentecost, and except also the afternoons of every Saturday in the year,) both the forenoons and afternoons of such days, (except as before excepted,) diligently apply himself at the said school to the teaching of poor boys, the children of such poor persons lawfully settled in Ealand, with Greetland, as aforesaid, which boys I would have to be twenty-four in number, to read the English language, and write a plain, legible hand or character, and to understand common arithmetic, so as the said children may be thereby better qualified to gain a livelihood than the children of such poor parents usually are. And I will, that the poor boys to be first admitted after erecting the said school-house, and so taught there, shall be nominated by my said Trustees of the said school, or the greater number of them, and that all other the said boys to be thereafter admitted to be taught there, shall be nominated thereunto by the Trustees for the time being, or the greater number of them, or in case of default of such nomination by the space of one month next after the said boys there taught shall not be in number twenty-four, then by any two or more of such Trustees. And I will that the Master of the said school, for the time being, shall also faithfully instruct the said poor children in the Principles, Doctrines, and Precepts of the Christian Religion, and shall particularly oblige them to learn the Catechism of the Church of England, and to repeat the same to him without book, at least once in every week, after they have so learned that they shall be able to repeat the same to him, and that on such occasions he shall explain the same, or some parts thereof, to the said children, in a manner suited to their capacities; and that at all times whilst the said children are under his care, he shall watch their behavior, and in a proper manner, by gentle means if it may be, and if not, by moderate punishment, restrain them from all immoralities and indecencies. And my will and mind also is, that the Master of the said school, for the time being, on every day of the week in
which

which the Morning Service, according to the Liturgy of the Church of England, shall be read in the said church of Ealand, shall devoutly attend the same Service there, and oblige his said scholars to attend there with him, and take care that they behave themselves there decently, and with due reverence, as their respective ages will admit. And I will that my said Trustees shall apply the residue of the rents and profits of the said tenements, in the possession of the said William Jennings and Thomas Laycock, after satisfying thereout the Master's said salary, to the buying of books as shall be requisite for the learning of the said boys, till they can read well the English Bible, and for the buying of paper, quills, and ink, for such of them as shall be taught writing and arithmetic, which writing and arithmetic I would have taught to every of the said boys, after he can read well in the Bible, for the space of six months next after. And I will also, that there be given to every one of the said boys that shall be taught and instructed at the said school till he can read well in the Bible, besides his Bible, a new Common Prayer Book, and a Whole Duty of Man, at his quitting the said school, which books my Trustees, for the time being, shall also provide out of such residue of the said rents and profits of the said farms so to them devised, after payment of the said salary to the said Master, as aforesaid. And as for and concerning the said annuity of three pounds ten shillings, herein before devised to my said Trustees, the same is to them devised upon trust, that so much of the sum of fifty shillings, part thereof, as shall be requisite, shall be yearly, and every year, expended in providing and laying in coals for a fire to be kept in the said school-house, during the winter season, for the benefit of the Master and scholars there; and that the residue of the said fifty shillings, or so much of such residue as shall be needful, be laid out, as occasion shall require, in the supporting and keeping in repair the said school-house. And as to the sum of twenty shillings, residue of the said annuity of three pounds ten shillings, I will that the same shall and may be expended by my said Trustees, for the time being, at any meeting or meetings to be had by them, or the greater number of them, in Ealand aforesaid, touching the said school, or the trust thereof, which I desire may be at the least once in every year, and as often as my said Trustees in their discretion shall see meet. And I recom-

mend to them, and every of them, that at such their meetings, or on any other occasion, they, or any one or more of them, do visit the said school, and enquire into the conduct of the Master of the said school, and the proficiency of the poor boys there, in their learning and knowledge. And for the encouragement of the said poor boys, I will that so much of the said annuity of three pounds ten shillings as shall not be expended in any year, shall be distributed to and amongst such of the said boys, as in the judgment of my said Trustees, or the major number of them, shall appear to have best behaved themselves. And as for and concerning the said annuity of thirteen pounds, herein before devised to my said Trustees, in case the same shall become payable, I will that the same be expended and disbursed for the benefit of the poor children thereafter to be taught and instructed at the said school, in such manner as to my Trustees for the time being shall seem meet, only I will that from and after such annuity of thirteen pounds shall take place, the number of poor boys to be taught in the said school-house shall be encreased, and that such additional boys shall be children of like poor parents, and be in like manner nominated, taught, instructed, governed, and provided for, as is herein before limited, of and concerning the poor boys to be admitted to the said school, before the falling of the said last mentioned annuity. And for the better continuance of the said trust, my will is, that my said Devisees and Trustees of the said farm and school-house, within three months next after the decease of any two of them, shall elect two other honest men, of good real or personal estate, and, if to my said Trustees shall seem meet, residing in or near Ealand aforesaid, to be with such survivors co-trustees of the said school-house, farms, and annuities, and shall convey the same school-house, farms, and annuities, to the use of themselves, and such like new elected Trustees, and their heirs and assigns on the trusts herein thereof before limited; and that in the like manner, from time to time, and at all times, so often as any two of the Trustees of the said school-house, farms, and annuities, for the time being, shall die, the survivors of them shall, within three months next after, elect two such other honest men of good estate, (and if to such survivors it shall seem meet,) residing in or near Ealand aforesaid, to be with them co-trustees of the said trust premises, and convey

convey the same to the use of such survivors and new elected Trustees, and their heirs and assigns, on the said trusts herein before thereof limited. And I also will that the Trustees for the time being, of the said school-house and premises, or any two or more of them, shall have power and authority, at their will and pleasure, to turn out, and remove from the said school, and from all benefit and advantage thereof, any poor boy there admitted to be taught and instructed, on complaint to them made of the misbehavior of such poor boy. And my will and mind further is, that the Master and scholars of the said school shall at all times conform themselves to such rules and orders as the Trustees of the said school-house and premises shall institute and appoint, so as the same rules and orders be not repugnant to what I have here directed. Provided further, and my will is, that it shall be lawful to and for all and every the Trustees of the said tenements herein before devised to be sold, and Trustees of the said school-house, farms, and annuities, for the time being, to deduct and retain to themselves by and out of the rents and profits of the said tenements devised to be sold, and farms, or either of them, and by and out of the said annuities, or either of them, so to my said Trustees respectively devised, all such sum or sums of money, damages, costs, and charges, as they shall or may respectively reasonably expend, sustain, bear, or be put unto in or about the executing of the trusts hereby in them reposed, or any of such trusts, or in defence thereof, or of the titles of the said to them respectively devised premises, or any part thereof, and that such Trustees shall not be answerable one for another, or one for the acts, receipts, deeds, or defaults of the other, but every of them severally for his proper acts, receipts, deeds, or defaults only, and none of them for more money than they shall respectively actually receive."

JOSEPH BROOKSBANK, of Hackney, in the county of Middlesex, Esq; did, by Indenture, executed June 5, 1756, convey to the Rev. Joseph Brooksbank, of London, Joseph Hulme, of Halifax, M. D. the Rev. John Smith, of Bradford, John Gream, of Heath, near Halifax, Gent. Richard Taylor, of Norland, Clothier, and the Rev. Joshua Dobson, of Cockey Moor, near Bolton, in Lancashire, all that messuage, or tenement, and one cottage,

cottage, called by the name of Cinder-hills, in the township of Southouram, and also eight closes of land to the same belonging, known by the names of the Upper Ing, the Lower Ing, the Long Field, two Coal-pit Brows, the Little Steafs Mires, the Sough Mires, and the Small Long Close, in trust that they, and such other person and persons on whom the trust therein mentioned should, from time to time, devolve, and the survivors and survivor of them, and the heirs and assigns of such survivor, shall yearly out of the clear rents and profits of the above granted messuage and cottage, and lands, (after the necessary charges of repairing and supporting the said messuage and cottage, and of the execution of the trusts thereby created were, from time to time, deducted,) in the first place pay, or cause to be paid, by two equal half yearly payments, as the said rents shall come in and be received, the clear yearly sum of ten pounds of lawful money of Great Britain, without deduction of or for any manner of taxes, to the Minister, for the time being, of the Congregation of Protestant Dissenters meeting or assembling for the worship of God, in the present Meeting-house made use of for that purpose at Eland, in the county of York, so long as there shall be such a Minister, and the exercise of divine worship by Protestants dissenting from the Church of England shall be permitted therein by the laws of this realm, and no longer. And on this further trust, that the said Trustees, for the time being, shall yearly out of the said rents expend the sum of forty shillings, in the purchase of such books of piety and devotion as they shall think fit, to be by them given and distributed amongst the forty poor children taught at the free-school in Eland, which was formerly founded and endowed by Joseph Brooksbank, deceased, grandfather of the above named Joseph Brooksbank, owner of Cinder-hills aforesaid. And upon trust, to pay, or cause to be paid, all the remainder of the said clear rents and profits of the said premises yearly unto the Schoolmaster, for the time being, of the said school, as an addition to his allowance, or salary, for teaching and instructing the said children in manner directed by the said Joseph Brooksbank, founder of the said school, and to and for no other use, intent, or purpose whatsoever.

When the Trustees are, by death, reduced to two, or under, the survivor or survivors are to convey to as many as are necessary

fary to make the number seven. Provided always, and the whole agreement was on this exprefs condition, that if the Trustees for the time being, or any of them, should not be permitted to perform all or any of the trusts in them reposed, or if the exercise of divine worship by Protestants dissenting from the Church of England, shall not be permitted in the said Meeting-house by the laws of this realm, or if the said School-master, for the time being, shall be in any wise obstructed in the performance of his office, pursuant to the resolution and intention of the said Joseph Brooksbank, founder of the said school, it should be lawful to and for the said Trustees, for the time being, and they were directed and enjoined to reconvey, and assure the above granted premises to the use of the said Joseph Brooksbank, his heirs and assigns for ever.

EALAND CHAPEL, (which has parochial rights,) was, in 1736, returned by the Governors of Queen Ann's Bounty, to have had, 3d of Ann, a clear yearly value of twenty-six pounds ten shillings.

BOUNTY at EALAND CHAPEL. The money for this purpose was subscribed about the year 1724, by means of Mr. John Lancaster, and others, but no purchase was made with it till after the year 1733, when a farm was bought by the then Curate, Mr. Thomas Alderson, called Blean Farm, in the parish of Askarth, near Askrig, containing about thirty days work of land, with liberty of thirteen cattle gates, in four different pastures, and a common right for an hundred sheep. This farm was let, in 1764, for twenty-one years, at the clear yearly rent of seventeen pounds.

A Mr. WHITTLE, of Marshall-hall, is said to have left twenty shillings yearly out of that estate, to the Curate of Eland; but this only appears from old Terriers in the Office at York, not from either Will, or Deed, therefore the Curate's title to it is uncertain, for nothing of this sort is recoverable at law, unless the lands out of which it is issuable, can be ascertained. As for the Terriers, they seem to have been made on the supposition that the money was fixed upon those lands, because paid by the owners of them; but there ought to be a better assurance than this.

this. For this reason there was an intermission of payment for some years in Mr. Petty's time, till he acknowledged it a bounty, and not a right.

The Rev. Mr. Stocks, Rector of Kirkheaton, is likewise said to have given to the Curates of Eland, a close in Stainland, worth ten or twenty shillings a year; but I can give no particular account of this, any more than I can of six pounds a year, said to be bequeathed to the poor of Eland, by a Mrs. PRESTON, of Methley.

H A L I F A X.

BRIAN OTES, of Halifax, surrendered, by copy of court-roll, into the hands of the Lord of the Manor, bearing date 2 Henry VIII. (1511,) one cottage, and two closes of land, containing by estimation three acres, with appurtenances, in Halifax, to the use of certain feoffees, and their heirs, in trust, as appears by his Will, dated April 28, 1529, to the use of the the said Brian for life, and after his decease, to the Churchwardens of Halifax, and their successors for ever, they paying six shillings and eight-pence yearly, for ever, to the amending of an highway between Halifax and Shipden Brook, six shillings and eight-pence for a dirge or mass, in the Parish Church of Halifax, to be sung or said, and the rest of the profits to the Morn Priest there.

From a manuscript, wrote by Mr. John Brearcliffe, an Apothecary, in Halifax, called by him, "Halifax Inquiries, for the finding out of several Gifts, given to pious Uses, by divers Persons, deceased, Dec. 22, 1651," it appears, that the above land lay below Goldsmith's grave, in the way from thence towards the Bull Close; that the cottage was taken away, and that the charity was detained by one John Exley, who at that time had the land. Mr. Wright, page 105, says, none of the charity was paid in 1738, except that for repairing the highway.

By an inquisition taken at Guisley, April 10, 1667, it was found, that at the court of John Waterhouse, late of Shibden, Gentleman, deceased, and Robert Waterhouse, son and heir of the said John Waterhouse, holden of the Manor of Halifax,
Oct.

Oct. 12, 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary, that BRIAN BATES, of Wakefield, and Elizabeth his wife, surrendered into the hands of the Lord, the reversion, after the decease of the said Elizabeth, of one messuage, four closes of land, and a yearly rent of twelve shillings, issuing out of certain lands in Halifax, to the use of Thomas Lister, William Lister, and James Lister, and their heirs for ever; and that after the decease of the said Brian and Elizabeth, the said Thomas Lister, William Lister, and James Lister, did surrender into the hands of the Lord of the said Manor, one annuity, or yearly rent of twenty shillings, issuing out of the said messuage and four closes of land, unto certain other Trustees, to the use of the poor people within the town of Halifax, yearly, to be distributed for ever upon Good Friday, by the discretion of the Lord of the said Town of Halifax, and his heirs, and of the Churchwardens of the church there, with liberty to the said Lord and Churchwardens to make distress upon the premises, in case of non-payment of the said yearly rent. And it was farther found, by the said Inquisition, that the said messuage and closes of land, after the death of the said Elizabeth Bates, came to the possession of Elizabeth Blythman, of the city of York, widow, who had received the whole rents and profits thereof for several years, and converted the same to her own use, without paying the said sum of twenty shillings yearly to the poor of Halifax, as directed; whereupon the Commissioners, after a due hearing, did decree, that the said Elizabeth Blythman should, within twenty days after notice of the said decree, pay to the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Town of Halifax, for the time being, and others named in the said decree, the sum of thirty-three pounds, being the arrears then due; and that the said Elizabeth Blythman, and the heirs, owners, and occupiers of the said messuage and closes, chargeable with the said charitable use, should for ever after yearly pay the said twenty shillings, according to the direction of the Donor. And to the end the said charity might the better be secured and kept up, Samuel Mitchel, John Brearcliffe, Joshua Dunn, Samuel Greenwood, Thomas Rigg, Joseph Fourness, and Thomas Hinde, were by the said Commissioners appointed Trustees thereof, with power, in case of death, to the survivors, to make new election.—To which decree the said Elizabeth Blythman and Jasper Blythman, Esq; did exhibit their exceptions in

the Court of Chancery, Nov. 28, 1667, to which an Answer was filed, on behalf of the poor of Halifax, Nov. 28, 1668; and Nov. 27, 1669, the cause being heard before the Right Hon. Sir Orlando Bridgman, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, the exceptions were over-ruled, and the Decree of the Commissioners confirmed by a Decree of that Court, the Exceptants to pay the Respondent costs of suit.

The above messuage and lands are said in Brearcliffe's MS. to go by the name of Yeathouse, and to lie at Blackledge Steel; they are also called by the same name in the Register-book at Halifax. This charity both Mr. Brearcliffe and Mr. Wright have attributed to one widow Pymond, who was no other than Elizabeth Bates above named. She married to her first husband Richard Pymond, Citizen and Merchant Taylor of London, who lived in Wakefield, and left by his Will, dated May 20, 1547, many legacies, but none to Halifax. Nov. 7, 1547, she married Brian Bates, and was buried Jan. 20, 1552. In the above MS. of Mr. Brearcliffe, are the informations of two evidences, to prove that the sum payable out of Yeathouse, to the poor of Halifax, was forty shillings yearly; and one of them, the wife of one Robert Dean, of Priestley, said she had gone with her sister-in-law, Mrs. Blythman, who was buried at Eland, March 7, 1633, to help her to distribute the same. This is a difficulty not easily to be solved; it is however, I think, safer to follow the words of the above Inquisition, and particularly the surrender therein quoted, which makes it only twenty shillings. The premises belong, at present, to Sir Watts Horton, of Chaderton, Bart. who pays the money as directed. The original Decree relating to the above, was in the hands of the late Mr. Valentine Stead, of Nottingham, who permitted me to take a copy of it, and whose sudden death deprived me of the benefit of many valuable papers, relating to the charities in this parish.

RICHARD CLARKE, of Halifax, gave to the poor of that town, six shillings and eight-pence yearly for ever, to be paid out of his house near Loveledge-lane, in Halifax, as appears from the copy of a court-roll, in the time of Robert Waterhouse, Esq; dated April 15, 1597. In Mr. Brearcliffe's MS. from whence this account is taken, it is said, that Richard Clarke gave this house to one Robert Cunliffe, who either sold or mortgaged

mortgaged it to Humphry Drake, and that in 1651 it was in the hands of John Drake, Minister, son of Humphry, who paid the six shillings and eight-pence yearly, since which I have seen no account of it. This John Drake was Sub-dean of Ripon, Prebendary of York, and Rector of Dunnington.

Sir RICHARD SALTONSTALL, Knight, Alderman of London, (who was Sheriff there in 1588, and Lord Mayor in 1597,) left by will, about the year 1600, one hundred pounds to buy rents with; which rents were yearly to be distributed in the Parish Church of Halifax, to the poor of the said town and parish, in money or bread, at the discretion of the Churchwardens for the time being. All this (as Mr. Brearcliffe observes) was confirmed by an Award, made July 8, 43 Eliz. also by the consent of Dame Susan Saltonstall, Samuel Saltonstall, and others, her children; and the said Dame Saltonstall, and Samuel, being Executors to the said Sir Richard, were to bestow the said hundred pounds to the most profit, before the 25th day of March next after the said Award. It could not, however, be found, by the Inquisition taken at Halifax, in 1651, in whose hands the money arising from this charity remained, nor whether the same had been disposed of or not; and Mr. Wright thought it was long since lost, or converted to private uses.

HUGH ATWELL, Parson of St. Tewe, in Cornwall, gave, March 10, 1605, one pound thirteen shillings and four-pence, to the use of the poor of Halifax town, to be lent to some poor man for a year, to be disposed of by the Magistrates and Officers of Halifax, which money was for a time lent accordingly. In 1608, it was lent by Symon Binns and Thomas Taylor, Constables, to one Allan Pennington; and Jane Crowther, the Benefactress, gave her word for it. This is Mr. Brearcliffe's account; but in Halifax Register, under the year 1605, it is said to have been given to keep the poor in work, the stock to remain for ever, the gain to be the poors; to be at the disposition of the Magistrates and Officers of the town of Halifax, or else such as they shall think fit, for the true disposition thereof. I have seen no farther account of this.

Extract from the WILL of BRIAN CROWTHER, of Halifax,
dated Sept. 9th, 1606.

— “I do will, give, devise and bequeath to John Favour, Doctor of Laws, and Vicar of Halifax, Robert Law, of the same, &c. and their heirs for ever, to the use of the poor of the town of Halifax, one annuity, or yearly rent of ten pounds, of lawful English money, yearly issuing, and to be received in the Feasts of St. Martin and Pentecost, by even portions, of, in, and forth of all and singular the said messuages, lands, tenements, reversions, possessions and hereditaments in Armyn aforesaid, and the first payment thereof to begin in whether of the said Feasts shall first and immediately happen next after the decease of me, the said Brian Crowther. And I will and grant, that for want of payment of the said yearly rent of ten pounds in the Feasts aforesaid, and by the space of twenty days then next following, that it shall be lawful for the persons aforesaid, and their heirs, to distrain in and upon the said tenements and premises in Armyn aforesaid, till they be of the said yearly rent of ten pounds fully satisfied and paid. And I will, and my mind is, that the said yearly rent of ten pounds shall be distributed to and amongst the said poor of the said town of Halifax, by and at the discretion of six honest and sufficient persons of the said town of Halifax, whereof I will that the said Vicar there, and the Churchwardens of the said town for the time being, shall be three.”

This Benefaction, Mr. Brearcliffe observes, was dealt all the days of Dr. Favour, who died March 10, 1623, after this it remained unpaid till his successor, Dr. Clay, gave it to the poor at Christmas in 1627; it was then converted to the Workhouse. So far the manuscript.

On the 16th of August, 9 Cha. I. an indenture was executed (a copy of which is in my possession) between Sir Arthur Ingram, the elder, of the city of York, Knt. and Sir Arthur Ingram, the younger, Henry Ramsden, Vicar of Halifax, Samuel Crowther, Nathaniel Waterhouse, and others, reciting, that whereas the said Samuel Crowther pretended to have a title to a rent-charge of ten pounds a year, issuing out of certain lands, &c. in Armine, in the county of York, supposed to have been granted to him, John Favour, Doctor of Laws, Vicar of Halifax, and others, by the last will and testament of Brian Crowther, deceased, in trust
for

for the poor of Halifax aforesaid; the said Samuel Crowther, with the consent of divers of the best inhabitants in Halifax, and for the considerations afterwards in the said indenture mentioned, released, and for ever quit claimed the same to the said Sir Arthur Ingram, the elder, and Sir Arthur Ingram, the younger, their heirs and assigns for ever. And in lieu thereof, the said Sir Arthur Ingram the elder, and Sir Arthur Ingram the younger, did for them, and their heirs, grant and assign to the said Henry Ramsden, &c. their Executors and Administrators, the yearly sum of twenty pounds, to arise and be payable out of an annual rent of three hundred and forty-six pounds ten shillings, which was made payable to the said Sir Arthur Ingram the elder, and Sir Arthur Ingram the younger, from one John Smithson, who held under them certain lands and tenements in Halifax, Skircoat, Northouram, and Southouram, by lease to him, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, for the term of one hundred years: To have and to hold the said yearly rent of twenty pounds to the said Henry Ramsden, &c. their Executors, Administrators and Assigns, for and during the term of eleven years, from thence next following the date of this indenture; and after the expiration of the said term of eleven years, the yearly sum of ten pounds during the residue of the said term of one hundred years, in the indenture to the said John Smithson mentioned, which indenture was dated August 31, 2 Cha. I. This latter sum of ten pounds yearly was made payable out of two messuages and two water-corn-mills in Siddall, Southouram, and Skircoat, or some of them, and out of all houses, buildings, lands, and tenements to the same belonging, to be paid to the said Henry Ramsden, &c. their heirs and assigns, in the south porch of the Church of Halifax, at the Feasts of St. Michael, and the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, by equal portions, the first payment thereof to begin at the Feast of St. Michael, which shall be next after the determination of the said term of one hundred years, with power of distress, in case of non-payment after twenty days, and a forfeit of ten shillings, nomine pœnæ, for every such default.

At an inquisition taken at Halifax, Feb. 16, 1651, it was found, that the above yearly rent of twenty pounds was paid for eight years and a half next after the date of the above indenture, after which it was received and with-held by one Anthony Foxcroft,

croft, so that there remained in arrear, at the time of taking the said inquisition, the sum of one hundred and twenty-five pounds; the Commissioners, therefore, decreed, that the said Anthony Foxcroft should pay the said sum of one hundred and twenty-five pounds to Thomas Binns, the surviving Trustee; twenty-five pounds whereof was to be distributed to the poor of Halifax, and the remaining hundred pounds bestowed upon lands, rents, or hereditaments of inheritance, in fee simple, and the profits thereof distributed to the poor of Halifax, in such manner as the said yearly rent, or sum of ten pounds, was by the above Indenture directed to be disposed of. Also Anthony Foxcroft, the younger, of Halifax, Joseph Fourness, of Booth's Town, Richard Blackett, of Halifax, John Brearcliffe, Robert Allenson, and Daniel Greenwood, of the same, were appointed co-trustees with Thomas Binns; and to these, Anthony Foxcroft, in obedience to the above Decree, did by Indenture, bearing date Jan. 4, 1652, grant an annuity of six pounds fifteen shillings, out of four closes of land, at Goldsmith's Grave, near Halifax, payable to the said Trustees, their heirs and assigns, for ever, at Lady-day and Michaelmas, to be distributed according to the Will of Brian Crowther, with a clause of distress in case of non-payment for twenty days. This annuity is the same which Mr. Wright, p. 131, says he could procure no particular account of. Sept. 17, 1698, seven Trustees were added to the above, but how, or by what authority, is uncertain. Mr. Crowther's burial is thus entered in Halifax Register:—"Sepultus est Januarii 12^o, 1607, BRIAN CROW-
"THER, de Halifax, qui legavit Scholæ Grammat. Vicar. de Hali-
"fax viginti libras, et pauperibus ejusdem villæ decem libras
"annui redditus ex dominio sive manerio de Armyn, in comitatu
"Eboru. in perpetuum." Under an account of the above charity were formerly the following lines, on a tablet hanging at the quire door, in Halifax Church:

"Some labour hard to leave their children store,
Some stir and strive t' advance their stock in blood!
Some work for Commonwealth, which are blest'd more,
And happy they that care for Church's good,
And leave for poor, for widows, orphans, food.
Thus he that had no children of his own,

Hath

Hath left for many children to be taught ;
 Who father is to caritifes of this town,
 And hence to Heav'n is gone, with works full fraught,
 Whose gracious deeds shall never come to naught.
 His body now here lies at quiet rest,
 His soul with God shall evermore be blest.
 In hope poor Saints do crave,
 In faith so do, so have.

B. C.

N. B. For his benefaction to the Free-school, see under Skircoat.

ELLEN HOPKINSON, and JANE, formerly wife of BRIAN CROWTHER, built in their life-times the alms-houses in Halifax, containing eighteen rooms for as many poor widows, and two rooms for a School-master ; the former was buried Jan. 15, 1610, and is said, in Halifax Register, to have been "*Fœmina pia, quæ medietatem Xenodochii ædificavit, ut viduarum domicilium esset in perpetuum;*" the latter died about three years after. Mr. Wright says, the following inscription was over the Alms-houses door, on a stone in the wall:—"In favour of Church and Commonwealth, to the glory of the Blessed Trinity, these Alms-houses were built by the Christian Charity of Ellen Hopkinson, and Jane Crowther, of the family of Hemingway, of the Overbrea, sisters, widows, for eighteen widows of the town of Halifax, and one Master, to teach poor children the Catechism, whose memory be blessed for ever.—Blessed is he that judgeth wisely of the poor; the Lord shall deliver him in the time of trouble, Psalm 41. 1610." See the next article but one.

These Alms-houses being re-built, were made to contain twenty-four rooms, twenty of which are for twenty widows, three for the Master, and one at the time of this information not used.

Extract from the WILL of RICHARD SOMERSCALES, of Halifax, dated March 17, 1612.

After leaving certain estates in Ovenden and Halifax (no otherwise described than by the names of the tenants and occupants) to his sister, then wife of John Holdsworth, for life, and vesting the same in Trustees, it follows: "My will, mind, and meaning is, that the said Robert Law, Richard Nichol, Humphry

phry Drake, John Hayley, Thomas Pighles, and John Crowther, (his Trustees,) and their heirs, and the survivors of them, and their heirs, shall, from and after the decease of the said Alice, my sister, yearly, and from year to year, for ever, dispose, distribute, and take all the whole rents, issues, and profits of all the said messuages or tenements, closes, hereditaments, and premisses, with the appurtenances, in Ovenden and Halifax, to and amongst the poor and needy of the said towns of Ovenden and Halifax, at the discretion of my said feoffees and their heirs, with the assistance and help of the Churchwardens of the said two towns, for the time being, save that I will twenty shillings shall be given out of the first year's profits of the premises, after my said sister's decease, towards the repairing of Illingworth Chapel, situate in Ovenden aforesaid; and I do appoint the Vicar of the Parish Church of Halifax, and his successors, for the time being, to take an account yearly of my said feoffees and their heirs, of the distributing and disposing of the rents, issues, and profits aforesaid, to the use of the poor aforesaid; and I do hereby charge my said feoffees, and every of them, and their heirs, to deal faithfully and uprightly in the disposing of the said rents, issues, and profits of my said lands and tenements, according to the true meaning of this my last Will and Testament, as they will answer me at the dreadful Day of Judgment. And, nevertheless, my will and meaning is, that the said feoffees, and their heirs, shall, from time to time, have to them allowed out of the said rents, issues, and profits, all costs and charges by them to be paid or disbursed, in or about the repairing of the houses and buildings of the premises, or in the defence of the title of the aforesaid lands, tenements, and premises, and also all other their reasonable costs and charges in or about the performance of this my present Will and Testament."

Richard Somerscales is said, in a manuscript in the British Museum, N^o 797, of Lord Oxford's Collection, to have got his estate by labour, being first a poor Shepherd, and towards his latter end a Waller. Mr. Brearcliffe says, that he died April 8, 1613.

In 1651, one Daniel Greenwood, who was then a feoffee in trust, made oath, that the proportion for Halifax town, being four pounds, thirteen shillings, and four-pence yearly, had been truly

truly paid to that time, and that the lands, from whence the said monies came, lay at the Espes, near Mount Pellan, in Halifax. The other estate, according to Mr. Wright, p. 110, is at Bradshaw-Lane-Ends, in Ovenden.

Dec. 26, 1664, the feoffees then in trust, being for Halifax, Daniel Greenwood, John Bretcliffe, and Thomas Rigg; and for Ovenden, John Illingworth, James Bates, and Abraham Brigg, executed to each other reciprocally, articles of agreement, that it might be certainly known, how much of Richard Somerscales's charity ought to be distributed to the poor of Halifax, and how much to the poor of Ovenden; in which it was agreed, that so much of the premises as lay within the township of Ovenden, should belong to the poor of Ovenden, and so much as lay within the township of Halifax, should belong to the poor of Halifax. This agreement, it ought to be observed, divides the body, which, according to the donor's Will, should consist of six feoffees, seized jointly of all the premises, both in Ovenden and Halifax, into two distinct bodies, each acting separately from the other; it remains, therefore, to be considered, how far these agreements are valid, and whether they do not affect later conveyances, &c. relating to this charity.

In 1710, Abraham Brigg conveyed to Messrs. Skelton and Stott, as Trustees for Ovenden; and by deed, dated Jan. 19, John Batley, Thomas Rigg, John Holroyd, Samuel Steed, William Chamberlain, Jonathan Steed, Thomas Holden, and Robert Butterfield, were put in trust; but why so many were appointed, or whether it was for Halifax only, I cannot say.

The estate in Ovenden, belonging to this charity, was, in 1738, and had been for eighty years before, let for three pounds a year; that in Halifax for six pounds.

The following is on a stone on the west wall of Halifax Church.

“ Mr. Richard Somerscales, of Halyfax, who died April the
 “ 8th, A. D. 1613, and who, by his last will, gave all his lands
 “ in Halyfax and Ovenden (after the decease of his sister) to the
 “ poor of the said towns for ever, amongst whom he gave 40s. to
 “ his sister's husband for the term of his life.”

Extract from the WILL of JANE CROWTHER, of Halifax,
dated Jan. 18, 1613.

—“ I give, devise, and bequeath unto John Favour, Doctor of Laws, and Vicar of Halifax, William Slater, of Halifax aforesaid, Gent. Samuel Lister, of Southouram, George Bentley, William Whitaker, and Humphry Drake, of Halifax aforesaid, Yeomen, and their heirs, for ever, one annuity or yearly rent of eight pounds, of lawful money of England, yearly, issuing and to be levied of, in, and forth of all that the manor, lordship, or grange of Arnforth, or by what other name or names soever the same is called, with the appurtenances, in the town, township, and parish of Long Preston, and all the lands, houses, tenements, and hereditaments thereunto belonging, which rent I late had and purchased, to me, my heirs and assigns for ever, of John Pudsey, of Arnforth, Gent. with my whole power and authority to distrain of and for the same, and all sums of money and penalties to be forfeited nomine pœnæ for non-payment of the same, or any part thereof, of intent and purpose that they and their heirs shall for ever dispose, bestow, and employ the aforesaid annuity, or yearly rent of eight pounds, and every part thereof, for and towards the maintenance of one School and School-master, who shall teach the children of the poorest people of the town of Halifax to read and learn their Catechisms, thereby to know their duties towards God, and enable them the better unto several services in the Church or Commonwealth.— Item, I do give and devise the sum of ten pounds, to be lent from time to time, for ever, to the godliest and poor people of the town of Halifax, the securing whereof so to remain for ever to the disposition and discretion of my Executors and Overseers.”

Jane Crowther was buried Jan. 24, 1613. In 1651, (as Mr. Brearcliffe tells us,) fifty-two pounds of these rents were behind, and a great deal of money spent in suing for the same. The Trustees (it was said) were constrained to release the said annuity, and to take an hundred pounds in lieu thereof, which sum of one hundred pounds was, by Samuel Lister and Humphry Drake, put to interest to John Greenwood, of Elfabrough-hall, in Sowerby, who repaid it, and it was, by the consent of Thomas Lister, of Shibden-hall, Executor to the said Samuel Lister

Lifter his father, put out for eight pounds yearly to Joseph Lister, his late brother, and one Jonas Peverson, the said Thomas taking bond for the same in his own name. Joseph, during his life, paid the said eight pounds yearly to the School-master, and Thomas paid it also for one year after the death of the said Joseph, which happened Dec. 27, 1644; but at the Inquisition taken at Halifax, Feb. 16, 1651, it was found that the said Thomas Lister had not paid the yearly interest of eight pounds to the then School-master for five years last past, but that he had paid the said School-master, Thomas Marshal, five pounds yearly, which he said was of his own free will, and not any part of the interest of the said hundred pounds; this caused a bill to be filed in Chancery against the said Thomas Lister, complaining, that the Devisees of the Will of Jane Crowther had sold, or conveyed away, the yearly rent of eight pounds, by her left to the use already mentioned, or had otherwise granted and released the same to the tenant of the land charged with the payment thereof, and had accepted of the sum of one hundred pounds for the same, which sum had been let out to interest for some time, and the profits thereof employed as directed; but afterwards the said Devisees severally dying, and Samuel Lister, the survivor of them, before his death, receiving in the said hundred pounds, Thomas Lister, his Heir and Executor, had put out the same to interest, and taken security for it in his own name, refusing to repay the said hundred pounds, or any interest for it, or to secure the same for the charitable use for which it was left, and praying for relief. To these complaints I have seen no other reply than what is contained in an Indenture, dated May 16, 1657, between the said Thomas Lister of the one part, and Henry Power, of Halifax, Doctor in Physic, Samuel Lister, of Shibden-hall, son and heir apparent of the said Thomas Lister, Robert Hall, of Booth-town, and Samuel Mitchel, of Halifax, of the other part, wherein it is said, that the Trustees of the Will of Sarah Crowther, or some of them, did grant away their estate, interest, and right in and to an annuity of eight pounds a year, by her left for the sum of one hundred pounds; and that Samuel Lister, father of the said Thomas, did put out the said sum of one hundred pounds at interest, in the name of the said Thomas Lister, as heir to the surviving Trustee, and that the said Tho-

mas, endeavoring to have put to interest the said sum, for the advantage of the school to which it was left, the creditors in whose hands it was, died, and their Heirs and Executors became insolvent, whereby the legacy was lost; in regard, however, that the said sum was so let out as aforesaid, and in full satisfaction for the same, the said Thomas Lister did, by this Indenture, for and from him, his heirs and assigns, grant and confirm to the said Henry Power, &c. one annuity, or yearly rent charge of five pounds, out of a messuage, or tenement, in Southouram, with the lands, &c. thereto belonging, called the Haines, to hold to them, their heirs and assigns, in trust for the purposes mentioned in the Will of the said Sarah Crowther, and to be for ever payable, at, or in, the south porch of the Church of Halifax, at the Feasts of Pentecost, and St. Martin the Bishop, in winter, by equal portions, with power of distress in case of non-payment for twenty days; and in case no distress could be found, and the said annuity was unpaid for forty days, to enter and take the profits of the said tenements, till the arrear was paid.

At an Inquisition executed at Halifax, May 14, 1719, it was found that the above rent had been duly paid and applied to the charitable use; that all the Grantees of the said rent were dead, and that Samuel Lister survived his said Grantees, his cousin and heir being James Lister, of Shibden-hall, Gent. whereupon the Commissioners decreed, that the said James Lister should convey the said yearly sum of five pounds to Samuel Stead, John Ramsden, Thomas Butterfield, Daniel Whitaker, Thomas Drake, Joseph Ellis, John Hillhouse the elder, Abraham Milner, and James Edwards, all of Halifax, and to their heirs and assigns, for the use of the said school, according to the Will of Jane Crowther. In obedience to which Decree, the said James Lister did, by Indenture, dated Oct. 21, 1721, convey the same to the Trustees last named, except John Hillhouse and James Edwards, who were then dead, with a clause, that when any five of them should die, the survivor or survivors should, within three months after, at the request of Jonathan Stead and John Caygill, of Halifax, (made parties in the Deed,) their Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, and the major part of the Governors of the late Nathaniel Waterhouse's workhouse in
Halifax

Halifax aforesaid, for the time being, for ever, grant and assign over the said yearly rent to such other nine persons of Halifax, their heirs and assigns, as the said Jonathan Stead and John Caygill, their Heirs, Executors, or Administrators, and the major part of the said Governors should nominate and appoint, in trust, for the purposes mentioned in the Will of Jane Crowther.

In the year 1761, I was particularly informed, that after no application for near thirty years, Jane Crowther's charity was then well managed by the acting Trustees; that the School was kept in part of the Alms-houses given by Jane Crowther and Ellen Hopkinson, and the Master duly paid ten pounds a year, for teaching twenty poor children to read, write, and say their Catechism.

ISABEL MAUD, of Halifax, Widow, gave by Will, dated June 12, 1614, to the School in the Alms-houses in Halifax, ten pounds, for the buying of some annuity towards the maintenance thereof, to be disposed by the Overseers of her last Will, who were Dr. Favour, Samuel Lister, Samuel Mitchel, and John Clough. Also to the poor of the town of Halifax eight pounds, to be lent, from year to year, to four Tradesmen for ever; and that her Overseers, or the most part of them, should take such order that the continuance thereof might remain.

The above is entered in Halifax Register, and in Halifax Inquiries, wrote by Mr. Brearcliffe. She also gave twenty pounds to Coley Chapel, but for what purpose I have not seen. Quere, if she was not widow of John Maud, of Halifax, who gave, in 1608, one hundred and twenty-one pounds four shillings to pious uses, but in what particular manner is now unknown.

RICHARD NICALL, of Halifax, gave by Will, dated March 20, 1617, to Robert Lawe and Thomas Houlden, and their heirs, as feoffees in trust, a yearly rent of thirteen shillings and four pence for ever, out of an house and certain lands in Halifax, to be, by and with the consent of the Churchwardens for the time being, paid to the most needful poor of Halifax town.

Mr. Wright, p. 114. sais, that this house and lands lie at Mount-Pellon, quoting Mr. Brearcliffe for his assertion, but I
can

can find nothing of this in his manuscript, which only saies farther that the money was detained by Richard Nicall, the son, who was Executor to his father.

JOHN BOYES, Clerk, Minister of Halifax Church, gave by Will, dated July 14, 1619, the sum of eight pounds, to be lent to the poor of Halifax, at the discretion of his Overseers, or the greater part of them, viz. Dr. Favour, William Boyes, his brother, John Boyes, of Halifax, Humphry Drake, Samuel Lister, John Whiteley, and William Whitaker. See Halifax Register, An. 1620.

ALICE HAWARTH, Widow, (as appears from an Inquisition taken at Halifax, Feb. 16, 1651,) gave by her last Will, dated Feb. 6, 1622, the sum of twenty pounds, to be paid by her Executors to Anthony Foxcroft, and others, to purchase lands or rents, and with the assistance of the Churchwardens of Halifax, to distribute the profits thereof amongst the poor, impotent, and aged people of the said town. And by the said Inquisition it was found, that Abraham Parkinson, and Ellen his wife, were Executors of the said Will, which Abraham acknowledged the said twenty pounds to be in his hands, also that neither principal nor consideration had been paid, though the said Alice had been dead twenty-eight years; alledging for himself, that he was never required by the said Anthony Foxcroft, or others in the Will named, to pay in the same; in respect, however, that the same had continued so long in his hands, he was willing to pay, in lieu thereof, the sum of twenty-five pounds, or else, by good and sufficient assurance, to convey to the said Anthony Foxcroft, and such other persons as the Commissioners should think meet, and their heirs, one annuity or rent charge of twenty-five shillings, to be issuing out of his lands and tenements in Halifax for ever. The Commissioners therefore did decree, that the said Abraham Parkinson should pay to the said Anthony Foxcroft, Richard Blacket, John Brearcliffe, and Robert Allenson, of Halifax, or some of them, the sum of twenty-five pounds, before the twenty-fourth day of June next following, and that they, as Trustees, should purchase with the same, to them and heirs, for the use of the poor of Halifax, and according to the intent of the last Will and Testament of the said Alice Hawarth, one annuity

annuity or rent charge of twenty-five shillings, or else some lands or tenements of the same annual value; or else the said Abraham Parkinson was to make to them the like conveyance and assurance. In obedience to which Decree, Abraham Parkinson did, by his Indenture, executed August 25th, in the year 1652, give and confirm to the said Anthony Foxcroft, Richard Blacket, John Brearcliffe, and Robert Allenson, their heirs and assigns, for ever, as Trustees of Alice Hawarth's charity, one annuity, or yearly rent of twenty-five shillings, issuing forth of all that one messuage, or tenement, and of all houses, barns, buildings, and gardens thereto belonging, lying on the south side of a lane leading from Goldsmith's grave to Brainthwaites on the moor; and also forth of four closes of land, all adjoining to the south side of the said lane, some of them adjoining on the said house, payable yearly at the Feasts of St. Martin and Pentecost.

This farm is called Parkinson Houses, and was the property of Mr. Samuel Stead, of Rochdale. I have heard of no new Deed since that of Parkinson's. The minutes of the above Inquisition, wrote by Mr. Brearcliffe, were in the hands of the late Mr. Valentine Stead, of Nottingham.

GODFREY WALKER gave forty shillings a-year, for ever, to the Vicar of Halifax, for a sermon to be preached in commemoration of him, in the parish church of Halifax, in the month of April, for ever. He was buried April 4, 1633.

This account is taken from Mr. Wright, p. 114. A paper, which I met with in the box belonging to the Trustees of Crowther and Hopkinson's charity, sais, that Henry Riley, of London, Esq; by Will, (confirmed by Gill's bargain and sale,) gave forty shillings per annum, for ever, to the Vicar of Halifax, for a sermon to be preached in commemoration of Godfrey Walker, and Catharine his wife, in the parish church of Halifax, in the month of April, for ever, to be paid on the third Wednesday in April, yearly, out of a tenement called Netherhouse, in Hipperholme cum Brighouse.

ANN SNYDALL, of Halifax, gave by Will, dated June 23, 1638, twenty shillings yearly, for ever, to have a sermon preached in Halifax church, every St. Peter's Day, by the Vicar, or his substitute. A manuscript, however, in my possession, on what authority

thority I know not, sais, this sermon was to be preached on that day, wherein, in the revolution of the year, it should fall out that she should be buried, if it be not on the Lord's Day, and if it be, then the day after. She was buried June 29, 1638. The word Substitute, in this Will, seems to mean the Vicar's Curate, or any Clergyman whom the Vicar may think proper to substitute in his place, to preach the said sermon; but Mr. Brearcliffe sais, this substitute, we (the Enquirers into Halifax Charities in 1651) conceive to be none other than whatsoever Minister is substituted in the room of the Vicar for the Ministry of Halifax, which John Ryall, the Executor of the said Testatrix, well knowing, did, in the years 1643 and 1644, pay unto Mr. Roote, then Minister of the same place, the said sum of twenty shillings, according to the true meaning of the said Will and Testament. Afterwards, the said John Ryall refused to pay the same, because there was no Vicar or Substitute at Halifax resident there, but a Stipendiary Minister. This explains the passage in Mr. Brearcliffe's manuscript, where he sais, that the money, in 1651, rested in John Ryall's hands. Mr. Wright, p. 37, sais, that with Mrs. Ann Snyder's legacy of twenty pounds, and some addition of Vicar Hooke's, (which was eleven pounds,) the close behind the Vicarage-house was purchased. The inhabitants of Sowerby gave towards this seven pounds ten shillings, for Dr. Hooke's consent to their having a licence from the Archbishop of York to bury and baptize at Sowerby Chapel. The close was purchased in 1668, of one Nicholas Elberke, of Halifax, as appears by a Deed made by him to Feoffees in trust for the Vicars of Halifax.

NATHANIEL WATERHOUSE is the next benefactor in order of time, but to give a proper account of his charities, we must go back to what is called the Corporation Charter of Halifax, or the Letters Patent which he obtained of King Charles the First, in these words:

"CHARLES, by the grace of God King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Whereas by the humble petition of our well-beloved and faithful Subjects, the inhabitants of the town and parish of Halifax, in the county of York, we are given to understand, that the said town of Halifax being anciently,

ently and yet a place of great cloathing, most of the inhabitants within the same town and parish being Clothiers, is now of late much impoverished, and like to be ruined, by reason of the great multitude of poor people there daily increasing, which hath occasioned many able men within the said town and parish to remove from thence to other places, being oppressed with the heavy burden of the assessments towards the maintenance of the poor within the said parish, there being above forty pounds paid monthly to the poor there, and most years eighteen or nineteen months assessments collected for one year. And for that Nathaniel Waterhouse, Gent. one of the Petitioners, hath given a large house within the said town, to the end the same might be employed for a workhouse, to set the poor within the said town and parish on work, yet in regard there are no Justices of the Peace within or near the said town, to govern and well order the said house, (the poor people in the said town and parish being most of them idle and disorderly people, imbezzling or spoiling the work brought to them,) the said house is become of no use, but is like to return to the donor, it being not employed according to his intent; wherefore the inhabitants of the said town and parish have humbly besought us, that we would be graciously pleased to take the premisses into our royal and gracious consideration, and to grant unto the Petitioners, that the said house may, by our Letters Patents under the Great Seal of England, be made and established a workhouse for ever, for the setting of the poor within the said town and parish on work, by the name of a workhouse for the said poor within the said town and parish of Halifax; and likewise to grant unto the Petitioners, that thirteen of the most able and discreet persons within the said town and parish may be nominated and elected Governors of the said house, by the name of the Master and Governors of the workhouse for the poor within the said town and parish of Halifax, and that the said Master and Governors may be a Body Politic for ever, and may have a perpetual succession; and that any of our Subjects may have power to give to the said Master and Governors, and their successors, any lands or tenements whatsoever, to the yearly value of one hundred pounds, towards the maintenance of the said workhouse, and that the said Master and Governors, and their successors, may have power to take, receive, and purchase any

such lands, tenements, or possessions, so to be given by any of our said subjects, without licence of mortmain, and that they, or the greater number of them, may have power to make by-laws and constitutions for the well ordering and governing of the said work-house, and may have power to search any suspected houses within the said town and parish, for idle vagabonds, ruffians, and sturdy beggars, and to take such idle vagrant persons, and sturdy beggars and ruffians, as shall be found within any such suspected houses, and to place them in the said workhouse, there to be set on work, and to be corrected and punished according to the good and wholesome laws of this our realm of England. And that we would be further graciously pleased to give unto the Petitioners such further powers, for the well ordering and governing the said workhouse, and the poor people therein to be placed and employed, according to a like Grant made by our late predecessor King Edward the Sixth, for the government of Bridewell, in the city of London. Know ye therefore, that we, for the considerations aforesaid, graciously inclining and condescending to the humble suit of the said Petitioners, and being of our own princely inclination willing and desirous to cherish and promote all pious and charitable works of that nature, and to establish the said house according to the good intent and meaning of the said donor, of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have made, constituted, ordained, and established, and by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, do make, constitute, ordain, and establish, that the said workhouse heretofore given by the said Nathaniel Waterhouse as aforesaid, situate within the said town of Halifax, shall for ever hereafter be, and be called by the name of a workhouse for the poor within the town and parish of Halifax, in the county of York, and to that use shall be for ever hereafter employed. And for the better government, ordering, and guiding of the said poor in their employment, and punishing of those that shall be found obstinate and refractory, we further will, constitute, ordain, and appoint, that thirteen of the ablest and most discreet persons in the said town and parish shall be for ever hereafter A BODY CORPORATE AND POLITIC, by the name of Master and Governors of the workhouse for the poor within the town and parish of Halifax, in the county of York. And to the end that this charitable and pious work
may

may take the better effect, we will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, of our like especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, do grant, ordain, and constitute, that the said Master and Governors of the said workhouse, and their successors, for ever hereafter shall be one body corporate and politic of themselves, in matter, deed, and name, by the name of Master and Governors of the workhouse for the poor within the town and parish of Halifax, in the county of York, and them and their successors, by the name of the Master and Governors of the workhouse for the poor within the town and parish of Halifax, in the county of York. We do for us, our heirs, and successors, incorporate, and them into one body corporate and politic, by the same name for ever to continue really and fully, we do, for us, our heirs and successors, erect, make, ordain, create, constitute, and establish, by these presents, and that by the same name they may have perpetual succession; and that they and their successors, by the name of Master and Governors of the workhouse for the poor, within the town and parish of Halifax, in the county of York, shall and may, for ever hereafter, be able and capable in law to have, purchase, receive, and possess, lands, tenements, rectories, tythes, liberties, privileges, franchises, jurisdictions, and hereditaments whatsoever, to them and their successors, in fee and perpetuity, or for term of life, lives, or years, or otherwise howsoever, and also goods and chattels, and all other things whatsoever, of what kind or quality soever they be; and also to give, grant, lease, assign, and otherwise to dispose the same lands, tenements, and hereditaments, goods, and chattels, as they please, and to do, perform, fulfil, and execute all and other things and matters whatsoever to them belonging and appertaining; and that by the name of Master and Governors of the workhouse for the poor within the town and parish of Halifax, in the county of York, they shall and may, for ever hereafter, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in whatsoever Courts and places, and before whatsoever Judges and Justices, or other Officers or Ministers of us, our heirs or successors, or other persons whatsoever, in all and singular actions, pleas, suits, complaints, causes, matters, and demands whatsoever, of what kind, nature, or form soever they be,

be, in as ample manner and form as any our liege people within this our realm of England, or as any other body corporate or politic within the same. And that the said Masters and Governors of the said workhouse for the poor, within the town and parish of Halifax, in the county of York, and their successors, for ever hereafter, shall have a common Seal, to serve for the causes and business of them and their successors, to be done and executed; and that it shall and may be lawful, to and for the said Master and Governors of the said workhouse, and their successors, for the time being, the same Seal, from time to time, to break, change, alter, and make anew, as to them shall be thought expedient. And further, of our own especial grace, and of our royal authority, certain knowledge, and mere motion, we do, for us, our heirs and successors, as much as in us lieth, give and grant unto the said Master and Governors of the said workhouse for the poor, within the said town and parish of Halifax, and their successors, for ever, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Master and Governors, for the time being, or the major part of them, at all times, and from time to time hereafter, when and so often as they please to assemble themselves and meet together at the said workhouse in the said town, or in any other convenient place within the said town, and in those assemblies and meetings (when and so often as to them shall be thought expedient, and as necessity shall so require) to ordain, constitute, and make such fit, wholesome, and honest laws, ordinances, statutes, rules, and constitutions, as shall be expedient for the right government and well ordering of the workhouse, and the poor therein to be maintained and employed; and also full power and authority to examine all and singular persons idly wandering within the town and parish of Halifax aforesaid, and to compel them to labor and work in the said workhouse for their living. And we do also, by these presents, give and grant, for us, our heirs and successors, unto the said Master and Governors of the said workhouse for the poor, within the said town and parish of Halifax, and their successors for ever, full power and authority for them, or the major part of them, from time to time, to nominate, appoint, make, and ordain such and so many Officers, Ministers, and Governors under them in the said workhouse, as they, or the greater part of them,

them, shall think fit and meet, who shall, from time to time, oversee and provide, that the poor therein may be well and honestly ordered and provided for, and also to order and govern them in such manner, as to them shall seem meet and convenient, without the impeachment of us, our heirs or successors, Justices, Escheators, Sheriffs, Ministers, Servants, or other the subjects of us, our heirs or successors whatsoever, any statute, law, or ordinance heretofore made or done, or hereafter to be made or done, to the contrary notwithstanding, so as the said ordinances, laws, rules, and statutes be not contrary or repugnant to the laws and statutes of our realm of England or prerogative royal. And moreover, we will and grant, for us, our heirs and successors, to the said Master and Governors of the said workhouse for the poor, within the said town and parish of Halifax, and to their successors, for ever, that it shall and may be lawful, as well to and for the said Master and Governors of the said workhouse for the time being, and every or any of them, as to and for such Officers, Ministers, and Governors, as the aforesaid Master and Governors, or the major part of them, shall appoint under their common seal, from time to time, to be Officers, Governors, or Ministers under them, as aforesaid, or to any two or more of them, so to be appointed as aforesaid, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, diligently to find out and search (by all the lawful ways and means they can use, whereby they may best come to the light thereof, according to their wisdoms and discretion) all and all manner of taverns, inns, victualling-houses, alehouses, diceing and gaming-houses, within the said town and parish of Halifax, as well within liberties as without, and also all and singular suspicious houses or places whatsoever, within the said town and parish, for the discovering and finding out of all and all manner of ruffians, vagabonds, sturdy beggars, idle, vagrant, and suspicious persons, and to apprehend not only such ruffians, vagabonds, sturdy beggars, idle, vagrant, and suspicious persons, but also the tenants, masters, keepers, or occupiers of such houses or places where such persons shall be found, and upon examination, to be taken by the said Master and Governors for the time being, or any one or more of them, and every of them, into the said workhouse to commit, and there to detain and compel them to labor

labor and work as aforesaid, or by any other lawful ways or means to punish, as to them shall seem meet and expedient, unless the said tenants, keepers, or occupiers of such houses and places can honestly and justly excuse and discharge themselves before the Master and Governors of the said workhouse for the time being, wherefore such ruffians, vagabonds, sturdy beggars, idle, vagrant, and suspicious persons, be so upheld and cherished by them, or permitted to lie, be conversant, or to frequent their houses, or unless such men or women, so suspected and being vagabond persons as aforesaid, shall sufficiently make it appear, that he, she, or they be of honest and good conversation, and by what means they do maintain themselves, and for what cause they do so wander and daily frequent such suspicious houses, and such secret and prohibited places, and also shall find such sufficient security, that they and every of them shall afterwards honestly demean themselves. And furthermore, we do by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, give and grant to the said Master and Governors of the said workhouse, and their successors, for ever, that it shall and may be lawful, to and for the said Master and Governors for the time being, or the major part of them, from time to time to appoint such correction and order in the premises, as unto them, or the major part of them as aforesaid, shall be thought convenient and most commodious; and that it shall and may be lawful, to and for every and any of the said Officers, Governors, and Ministers under them, from time to time, to execute and perform the same accordingly, without the impeachment of us, our heirs, and successors, Justices, Eschaetors, Sheriffs, Ministers, Servants, or other the subjects of us, our heirs and successors whatsoever, any statute, law, or ordinance heretofore made or done, or hereafter to be made or done, to the contrary notwithstanding. And for the better execution of our will and pleasure in this behalf, we have assigned, nominated, constituted, and made, and by these presents do, for us, our heirs and successors, assign, name, constitute, and make, the said Nathaniel Waterhouse to be the first and modern Master of the said workhouse, willing that the said Nathaniel Waterhouse, in the said office or place of Master of the said workhouse shall remain and continue, from the time of the taking of his oath of Master, as hereafter in these presents

presents is expressed, until the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, which shall be in the year of our Lord God, one thousand six hundred thirty and six, and from thence until a new election shall be made of another Master, in form hereafter mentioned, and he be sworn in form hereafter mentioned in these presents; and that after the said Feast of St. Michael, which shall be in the same year of our Lord God one thousand six hundred thirty and six, a new election of another Master shall be made, and oath by him taken, as is expressed; the said Nathaniel Waterhouse shall be prime Governor of the said workhouse, next in order to the Master thereof for the time being, during his natural life, unless for ill aberring, or other just cause, he shall be removed from that place or office of Prime Governor of the said workhouse as aforesaid; and if the said Nathaniel Waterhouse shall happen to die before the said Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, which shall be anno Dom. 1636, then our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby ordain, that the said twelve Governors for the time being, or the major part of them, shall elect and swear one other of the said Governors to be Master of the said workhouse until the said Feast of St. Michael, which shall be in the year of our Lord God 1636, and from thence until another Master shall be chosen and sworn, as in these presents is hereafter mentioned. And we do further, by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, give and grant unto the said Master and Governors of the said workhouse, and their successors for ever, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Master and twelve Governors, or the major part of them for the time being, once in every year for ever, that is to say, on the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel yearly, (if it be not on Sunday, and if Sunday then the next day after,) to elect and choose one of the ablest and discreetest persons of the said twelve Governors of the said workhouse, to be Master of the same for one year then next following, and until another shall be elected and sworn, as hereafter is mentioned; and after every such election made, and before the person so elected be admitted to the execution of his office, the person so elected, within seven days after, shall take his corporal oath before the Master, and the rest of the Governors for the time being, (or so many of them as will be present,) for the due execution of his office

office of Master of the said workhouse. And as often as any Master of the said workhouse shall happen to die within and before the expiration of his year wherein he shall be Master, we do by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, give and grant unto the twelve Governors, or the major part of them, for the time being, full power and lawful authority, from time to time, to elect and choose out of themselves another Master, who being so duly elected and sworn, as hereafter is expressed, shall continue Master of the said workhouse until the next ensuing Feast of St. Michael the Archangel next after his election, and from thenceforth until another of the said Governors shall be duly elected and sworn Master of the said workhouse as aforesaid; and as often also as it shall happen any Master of the said workhouse, in form aforesaid elected, after his election made, and before his oath taken, to die, or refuse to take the said place upon him, that then, and so often we will, for us, our heirs and successors, that there be the like election forthwith made, and that the person so to be newly elected, taking his oath as is hereafter mentioned, shall execute the place of Master of the said workhouse, in form aforesaid. And we have also assigned, named, constituted, and appointed, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do assign, name, constitute, and make, our well beloved Anthony Foxcroft, Gent. Robert Exley, Thomas Binns, John Power, Thomas Radcliffe, Richard Barraclough, Thomas Lister, Simeon Binns, Hugh Currer, Samuel Clough, Samuel Mitchel, and John Wade, to be the first twelve present and modern Governors of the said workhouse, to continue in the said place of Governor during their several and respective lives, saving when and for such time only as they shall be Masters, unless they shall be removed as hereafter is mentioned. And we do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, give and grant unto the said Master and Governors, and their successors for ever, full power and lawful authority, that they, or the major part of them, immediately from and after the decease or removal, as hereafter is mentioned, of any of the said twelve Governors by these presents constituted, or of any other Governor or Governors, hereafter to be elected and made, may from time to time elect and choose one or more Governor or Governors in his or their place or stead, which shall so happen to die or
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be removed, out of the ablest and discreetest inhabitants within the said town and parish; who, within convenient time after his or their election, and before his or their admission into the place of Governor or Governors of the said workhouse, shall take his and their corporal oath before the said Master and surviving Governors for the time being, or the major part of them, for the due execution and performance of the said place, and after such oath taken, shall continue Governor, or Governors, of the said workhouse during his and their natural lives respectively, saving for such time only as he and they shall supply the place of Master of the said workhouse, unless for misbehavior in his or their place, or places, or other just or reasonable cause he or they should be removed from the same; and every of them, after the time of his being Master ended, shall return again unto his place of Governor, in the same rank, order and antiquity as he was before; and if it shall happen that any of the said twelve Governors, by these presents constituted, or hereafter to be elected and sworn as aforesaid, shall misbehave, or misdemean him or themselves, in his or their said place, or places, of Governor, or Governors, or if there shall be any other just or reasonable cause to remove him, or them, then it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Master, and the rest of the said Governors, or the major part of them, for the time being, upon or for such misdemeanors, or other reasonable and just cause, to remove, displace, and put out, any such Governor or Governors, and thereupon in the place and stead of him or them so removed, to elect and swear one or more of the ablest and discreetest of the inhabitants within the said town and parish, as the case shall require, to be Governor or Governors of the said workhouse, to continue during his or their natural life or lives respectively, unless for misbehaviour, or other just cause as aforesaid, he or they shall be removed from the same. And so the like course to be held, from time to time, when as often as occasion shall be, and also when and as often as it shall happen any Governor or Governors of the said workhouse, after his or their election, and before his or their oath taken, shall die, or refuse to take the said place upon him or them, that then and so often there be a like election forthwith made; and that the person or persons so to be newly elected taking his or their oath as aforesaid, shall exe-

cutte the place of Governor or Governors of the said workhouse in form aforesaid. And to the end that justice may be the better done and executed within the said town, and the extents, limits and precincts thereof, and that the said workhouse and persons therein to be placed and imployed may be the better ordered and governed, our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby, for us, our heirs and successors, constitute and appoint, that the said Nathaniel Waterhouse, named for the present Master, and the said Anthony Foxcroft, being the first named of those appointed to be present Governors, shall be Justices of Peace within the said town of Halifax, that is to say, the said Nathaniel Waterhouse for the time that he shall be and continue Master of the said workhouse, and the said Anthony Foxcroft, as Prime Governor, for so long as the said Nathaniel Waterhouse shall continue Master, and after a new Master chosen and sworn as aforesaid, then the said Master for the time being, during his time of being Master, and the said Nathaniel Waterhouse, as Prime Governor, during his life, unless he shall be removed as aforesaid, shall be Justices of the Peace within the said town and liberties thereof; and so from time to time for ever, after the Master for the time being, during the time of his being Master, and the Governor for the time being next in order to the Master, according as they are in and by these presents named and ranked, and as hereafter they shall be in antiquity by election, during the time of being Prime or next Governor, to be from henceforth for ever Justices of the Peace within the said town of Halifax, and the extents, limits, and precincts of the same, to do and faithfully to execute all things whatsoever to the place and office of Justice of the Peace belonging, in as ample a manner as any Justice of the Peace within the West Riding of our said county of York, may or ought to do within the said Riding, according to the laws and statutes of this our realm of England made and provided, and according to the true intent and meaning of these presents, and to send or commit, when there shall be cause, to the common Gaol or Gaols appointed or to be appointed for the said Riding, as other Justices of the Peace there. And our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby, for us, our heirs and successors, will and command the Sheriffs of the said county of York, and their Under Sheriffs, Goalers, and others, whom

whom in that behalf it shall or may concern, to receive and take all prisoners to be committed by them the said Master and Governor, or either of them, for the time being, into their charge and custody, and them to detain and keep in prison until they shall be discharged by due course of law, which said Justices of Peace for the said Town of Halifax, and every of them, for the time being, before he or they be admitted to execute the office of Justice of Peace, shall also for ever hereafter respectively, according to the laws and statutes in such cases made and provided, each, and every of them take his corporal oath upon the Holy Evangelist, (that is to say) the Master for the time being before the last Master, and the rest of the Governors for the time being, or so many of them as will be present, and the Prime Governors next in order to the said Master for the time as aforesaid, before the then Master, and the rest of the Governors for the time being, or so many of them as will be personally present, for the due execution of the said office of Justices of the Peace within the said town, during the several and respective times of their being Master and Prime or next Governor respectively, as aforesaid. And we do hereby give and grant full power and authority unto our well-beloved Sir William Savile, Baronet, John Farrer, Esq; and Henry Ramsden, Clerk, or to any two of them, to administer an oath upon the Holy Evangelist unto the said Nathaniel Waterhouse, for the due execution of the place and office of the Master of the said workhouse, according to the true intent and meaning of these presents, during the time he shall continue Master of the same, and also for the executing the office or place of Justice of the Peace within the said town of Halifax, during the time of his being Master there, according to the laws and statutes in that behalf made and provided. And we do also, by these presents, give like power and authority unto the said Nathaniel Waterhouse, to administer an oath upon the Holy Evangelist unto every of the said twelve modern Governors before particularly named, for the due execution of their places respectively, during the time they shall continue in the same, according to the true intent and meaning of these presents; and also to administer an oath upon the Holy Evangelist unto the said Anthony Foxcroft, for the due execution of the office of Justice of the Peace within

the said town of Halifax, during the time he shall continue prime or next Governor, as aforesaid, according to the laws and statutes in that behalf made and provided. And these our Letters Patents, or the enrollment thereof, shall be unto the said Sir William Savile, John Farrer, and Henry Ramfden, and unto every of them, and unto the said Nathaniel Waterhouse, and unto the succeeding Masters and Governors of the said workhouse, for the time being, and unto every of them, a sufficient warrant and discharge in that behalf. And further we will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do grant unto the Master and Governors of the said workhouse, or to their successors, for ever, that if any person or persons inhabiting within the same town or parish of Halifax, and being unto the offices or places of Master or Governor of the said workhouse, in due and lawful manner elected and chosen, according to the true intent of these presents, and having thereof notice to him or them respectively given, shall deny or refuse to have, hold, or take upon him, or them, the execution of the said offices or places of Master, Governor, or Governors of the said workhouse respectively, that then, and so often, and in every such case, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Master and Governors of the said workhouse for the time being, or the major part of them, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, to tax, assess, and impose upon all and every such person and persons so as aforesaid refusing to have, hold, and take upon him or them the execution of such office or place as aforesaid respectively, such reasonable fines, for the contempt and offence in that behalf, as to them the Master and Governors of the said workhouse, for the time being, or the major part of them, shall be thought meet and convenient. And further, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the Master and Governors of the said workhouse, for the time being, the same fines so taken and imposed, to levy, have, and receive, from time to time, by distraining of the goods, and chattels, and cattel of such persons so refusing, to the use of the Master and Governors of the said workhouse, for the time being, or otherwise to sue for the same by action of debt, information, bill, or plaint, in any of our Courts of Record, or other Courts, in the name, and to the only use and behoof of the said Master and Governors of the said workhouse

workhouse for the time being, and their successors, for ever. And further we will, and for us, our heirs and successors, do give and grant, by these presents, unto the said Master and Governors of the said workhouse for the poor within the town and parish of Halifax, in the county of York, and to their successors, for ever, special licence, and free and lawful power and authority to have, purchase, and possess to them and their successors, for ever, in fee and perpetuity, or for time of life, lives, or years, or otherwise howsoever, messuages, lands, tenements, rectories, tythes, rents, reversions, liberties, privileges, franchises, jurisdictions, and other hereditaments, as well of us, our heirs and successors, as of any other person or persons whatsoever, which are not holden of us, our heirs or successors, in capite, or by Knight's service, or of any other person or persons by Knight's service whatsoever, so that the said manors, lands, tenements, rectories, tythes, rents, reversions, or other hereditaments, do not exceed in the whole the clear yearly value of one hundred marks, over and above all charges and reprises, and over and above the said workhouse, with the appurtenances. And also we will, and for us, our heirs and successors, do give and grant by these presents, unto all and every person and persons whatsoever, like licence, and free and lawful power and authority to give, alien, sell, dispose, and convey unto the said Master and Governors of the said workhouse, and to their successors for ever, in fee, or perpetuity, or for term of life, lives, or years, or otherwise howsoever, messuages, lands, tenements, rectories, tythes, rents, reversions, liberties, privileges, franchises, jurisdictions, and other hereditaments, and also all goods and chattels, of what kind or quality soever they be, according to the true intent and meaning of these presents, the statute of lands and tenements not to be put in mortmain, or any other statute, act, ordinance, or provision heretofore had, done, obtained, or provided, or any other matter, cause, or thing to the contrary thereof, in any wise notwithstanding. And we will and grant, by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, to the said Master and Governors, and their successors for ever, that these our Letters Patents, or the Enrollment thereof, shall be unto all and every the said Master and Governors of the said workhouse, for the time being, and their successors for ever, a
sufficient

sufficient warrant and discharge for the doing, executing, and performing of all and singular the premises, according to the true intent and meaning of these presents, although express mention of the true yearly value or certainty of the premises, or any of them, or of any other gifts or grants by us, or by any of our progenitors or predecessors, to the said Master and Governors of the workhouse for the poor within the town and parish of Halifax, in the county of York, heretofore made in these presents, is not made, or any statute, act, ordinance, provision, proclamation, or restraint to the contrary thereof heretofore had, made, ordained, or provided, or any other thing, cause, or matter whatsoever in any wise notwithstanding. In witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patents. Witness Ourself at Canterbury, the fourteenth day of September, in the eleventh year of our reign. Per breve de privato sigillo.

WOLSELEY."

N. B. As the original of the above is supposed to be lost, this is printed from a careful comparison of several copies. It may be worth remarking, that the original was produced at Halifax, to the Commissioners of pious uses, in the year 1719, as appears from an Inquisition by them signed relating to the workhouse there.

The Letters Patents thus obtained, the Master, Prime Governor, and modern Governors therein named, did qualify themselves for their respective offices, Oct. 9, 1635. The form of the Master's oath, used on this occasion, was, "You shall duly execute the office and place of the Master of the workhouse for the poor, within the town and parish of Halifax, in the county of York, according to the true intent and meaning of his Majesty's Letters Patents, during the time you shall continue Master of the said workhouse." And changing the term Master for Governor, the Governor's oath the same.

Oct. 12, 1635, a warrant was granted by Sir William Savile, Bart. and Henry Ramsden, Clerk, requiring the Churchwardens and Overseers within the town and parish of Halifax, to assess and gather of the inhabitants within the said town and parish, six months assessments for the poor, according to the monthly assessment then assessed upon the said inhabitants, over and above the assessments already then assessed, and to pay the same to the Master

Master and Governors of the workhouse, because there wanted a convenient stock for the setting on work and maintaining of the poor within the said town and parish. At the meeting held Oct. 14, 1635, Treasurers were appointed; and at the Court held Oct. 21, 1635, a Clerk, Overseer, and Beadle were chosen, the workhouse ordered to be repaired, and a room to be enlarged and made ready therein, for the meeting of the Master and Governors; the wheels, &c. to be viewed, and the seal of the Castle declared to be the Common Seal for all their business about the said workhouse, till farther order should be taken for changing or altering thereof. At other Courts, orders were made for such as were likely to become chargeable to the town and parish, to be removed; such as kept them in their families contrary to order, were fined; security was taken from all who received any stranger to dwell in their houses, that such stranger should not be chargeable to the town and parish; such as were convicted of swearing, keeping or using gaming-houses, and tippling at unreasonable hours, were fined; such as embezzled, spouted, or spoiled their work, or were idle, or unruly, or made a practice of begging, were whipped, set to work, or sent to the place of their settlement, and sometimes allowed only bread and water for several days: And, in short, such strict regulations were made, and put in execution for keeping the poor in order, that near seventy different persons, from Dec. 9, 1635, when this punishment was first inflicted, to the 10th of October, 1638, when it seems, for a time, to have ceased, were whipped at the whipping-stock within this workhouse, and some of them repeatedly.

Dec. 21, 1635, Sir William Savile, of Thornhill, Bart. composed a difference between the Master and Governors of the workhouse, and the inhabitants of Halifax, by awarding, first, that every man within the parish, for giving of four-pence, should have bond given him by the Master and Governors, that neither they, nor any of their issue, should be chosen Governors without their own consent, provided they came in before Candlemas following. 2dly. That whereas there was an intention to have six months assessment within the parish, they should be contented with three months assessment within the whole Vicarage; and, thirdly, that if any thing there promised could not lawfully be done, the Patent should be mended at the charge of the town.

This

This caused a petition at the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, that the three months assessment appointed by warrant from Sir William Savile, Bart. John Farrer, Esq; and Henry Ramsden, Clerk, three of his Majesty's Justices, to be paid throughout the whole Vicarage of Halifax, to the Master and Governors, for a stock for the poor, might be released to Hep-tonstall and Ealand; but the Court, Jan. 13, 1635, confirmed the warrant, and ordered that such as refused to pay, should be apprehended, and carried before a Justice of the Peace, to be bound to appear at the next Sessions.

At the Court within the workhouse, Jan. 19, 1635, an acquittance was given to Mr. Ramsden, for seventy-two pounds nine shillings and eight-pence, by him paid towards procuring the above Letters Patent. This money Mr. Ramsden had received on account of the workhouse, after it was agreed by the Overseers, Churchwardens, and several inhabitants of the town and parish, to procure a government to be established for the setting the poor on work within the said town and parish, by Letters Patent, and consisting of different benefactions, not left for this particular purpose, but to be employed to good uses in general. Several parishioners excepted against such application thereof, but the matter being referred, by joint consent, to Sir William Savile, on hearing the allegations on both sides, he approved of what had been done.

This shews that Mr. Wright was mistaken, when he said, at p. 116, that Mr. Waterhouse obtained the Letters Patent at his own cost.

At the Court held Jan. 27, 1635, the Master and Governors agreed to divide the town into five precincts, in which particular members were to make view every month, and give in at the next meeting a particular account thereof, and also to keep privy watch therein once every fortnight at least. The poor in the workhouse, as ordered at the Court held March 23, 1635, were to work every year, between Michaelmas and Lady-day, from six in the morning till nine at night, having fire and candles at the house charge; and from Lady-day to Michaelmas, from five till eight o'clock, save only in September, when they were to work from morning to night, being allowed half an hour at breakfast time, and an hour at dinner.

Thus

Thus was this workhouse regulated and managed, under the inspection of him who gave it, as appears from the original Book of Rules, &c. kept therein, a copy of which is in my possession, taken from the original, lent by the late Mr. Stead, of Nottingham. In this manuscript is a remarkable chasm, from Dec. 1638, to Oct. 1682, excepting which, it is a continued register of what was done in and about the workhouse, from its first institution, to Sept. 29, 1704, at which time the last entry was made in it. Besides this, there was also a book of accounts, both which were produced at the dispute in 1721, this latter marked A, and the former B.

The WILL of NATHANIELL WATERHOUSE, of Halifax.
From the Original in the Blew-coat Hospital, at Halifax.

In the name of God, Amen. The first day of July, in the eighteenth yeare of the raigne of our Sovereigne Lord, Charles, by the grace of God King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defend^r of the Faith, &c. and in the year of our Lord God after the course and computation of the Church of England One thousand sixe hundred fourty and two, I NATHANIELL WATERHOUSE, of Hallifax, in the Dyoces and County of Yorke, Gent. being in good health, and p^rfect remembrance, (praised bee God) doe advisedly make and declare this my present last Will and Testam^t, in manner and forme following, (viz.) First, I comend my soule into hands of Almighty God my heavenly Father, Jesus Christ his deare Sonne, my Savio^r, and the Holie Ghost my Sanctifier, through whose mercies, merri^ts, and comforts I firmly beleieve to bee eternally saved; and my body I commit to the earth, in sure hope of a joyfull resurrection. And touching such worldly estate as God, of his rich goodnes, hath blessed mee withall, and first concerning my lands and tenem^ts, it is my minde, and I doe hereby give, devise, and bequeath unto the Right Wor^{sh}^p Richard Marsh, Doct^r in Divinitie, Vicar of Halifax aforesaid, and unto Anthony Foxcroft, of Halifax, above-said, Gent. Thomas Byns, and Samuell Clough, both of the same, Yeomen, William Horton, my servant, and John Woodhead, of Halifax above-said, Scriv^r, and unto Henry Northead, of Quarlers, in Northowrom, Robert Hall, of Boothstowne, in Northowrom above-said, Richard Tatterfall, of Warley, Lawrence Spencer, of

the same, James Robinson, of Bowewood, in Sowerby, Thomas Wilkinson, of Brackenbed, in Ovenden, in the said county of Yorke, Yeomen; and unto my Cousens, John Wade, of Skircote, and Christopher Savile, nowe or late of the same, in the said county, Chapmen; and Thomas Lister, of Shibden-hall, in Southowrom, in the said county, Gentl, and Joseph Fountneys, of the Boothtowne, in Northowrom, Yeoman, and to their heires for ever, all and singuler my messuages, houses, cottages, barnes, buildings, mills, lands, tenem^{ts}, meadowes, closes, pastures, feedings, woods, underwoods, rents, revcons, easiements, emoluments, and heriditam^{ts} whatsoever, with all and singuler their and every of their rights, members, and app^{tenan}cs, in Halifax, Skircote, and Southowram aforesaid, and in Siddall and Exley, in the said county of Yorke, and elsewhere in the county aforesaid, in whose tenures or occupac^{ons} soev^r the same bee, (except such howsing, lands, tenem^{ts}, rents, revenues, and profits, as are herein hereafter given and devised to the Maister and Governours

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of the workehouse for the poore wthin the towne and parish of Halifax, in the county of Yorke, and their successors for ever, To have and to hold the said messuages, cottages, mils, lands, tenem^{ts}, closes, rents, hereditam^{ts}, and p^rmisses, wth thappurten^{cs}, (except before excepted,) unto them the said Richard Marsh, Anthony Foxcroft, Thomas Byns, Samuell Clough, William Horton, John Woodhead, Henry Northead, Robert Hall, Richard Taterfall, Laurence Spencer, James Robbinson, Thomas Wilkinson, Xpo^rfer Savill, Thomas Lister, and Joseph Fournas, and their heires for ever, yieldinge therefore yearly unto me and my heires the rent of one red rose in the tyme of roses (if it be asked,) of intent, confidence, and trust that they the said Richard Marsh, Anthony Foxcroft, Thomas Byns, Samuell Clough, William Horton, John Woodhead, Henry Northead, Robert Hall, and the rest of my said Devisees and Trustees, and
their

theire heires, shall from and y^mmediately after my decease, conv^te, dispose, and imploy the said messuages, mils, lands, ten^{ts}, rents, hereditam^{ts}, and p^rmisses, with thappurten^{cs}, and the rents, issues, and p^rfits thereof, to the sevall uses, behalves, and purposes herein hereafter menconed, and accordinge to the true intent and meaneinge of this my Will, (viz.) first, that all that p^rte of the said houses and buildings, wth thapp^rten^{cs}, scittuat or beinge att or neare the over Church-steele and Causey-head, in Halifax aforesaid, w^{ch} I late bought and purchased to mee and my heires for ever, of Thomas Gomerfall, late of London, and Grace his wife, or thone of them, and w^{ch} I have already made into twelve sevall dwellings, and in w^{ch} I have already placed certeine poore p^rsons, shalbe used, conv^ted, and imployed, from tyme to tyme, for ever, to and for the habitac^{ons} and dwellings of twelve aged or impotent poore p^rsons, whereof I will, and my minde is, that three shalbe continually taken forth of the towne of Halifax aforesaid, and thother nine forth of thother townes wthin the parish of Halifax aforesaid, (to wit,) one out of each of these townes of Sowerby, Midgley, Warley, Ovenden, Scircoate, Northowrom, Southowrom, Hippholme, and Shelfe, and ther shall continue wthout payeinge any rent for the same dureinge theire respective lives, or so longe as to the said sixtene Devisees or Trustees before named, or to the greater p^rte of them, and theire heires, shalbe thought fitt and convenient: And y^t after decease or removall of any of the said poore, the said Devisees or Trustees, and theire heires, or the great^r p^rte of them, shall and may chuse out of y^e said tenn townes some other aged or impotent poore people to succeed and be placed in the roome or place of such poore soe deceased or removed. In w^{ch} chafe I will my f^d Trustees shall deale faithfully and indifferently, accordinge to my true intent, y^t there may be alwaies in y^e f^d houses three of Halifax, and one of ev^y of y^e f^d nine oth^r townes. And it is my will y^t my said Devisees and Trustees, and theire heires, shall pay

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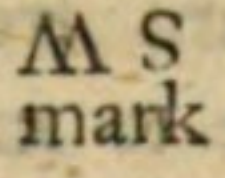
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to the said twelve aged or impotent poore persons, the yearely some of eightene pounds, (vizt.) to each of them thirtie shillings per ann in lawfull English money, towards their mayntenance; and fixe pounds a yeare in like lawfull money, to array them withall in black; and both the said eightene pounds and fixe pounds to commence after my death, and bee payable yearely thenceforth for ever, in or upon the Feast Dayes of Pentecost and St. Martin the Bishopp in winter, by even porcions, or contrary wise, as the said Feast daies shall fall out, by and after my death. Item, I will that all that house or tenem^t, garden, backside, and easm^t, wth thapptenanc^s, in Halifax aforesaid, now in the severall tenures or occupac^{ions} of Xp^r Marshall, and Thomas Marshall his son, or thone of them, their, or thone of their Assigne or Ass^s, shall bee ymployed and disposed of as followeth, viz. it is my minde, that if I doe not in my life tyme build and finish the same, my said Trustees or Devises, and their heires, shall forthwth after my decease erect and build all the east part of the said howse belowe the floore, nowe in the tenure of the said Thomas Marshall, or his assignes, in a faire straight howse, which shall conteyne from the streete towards the south into the backside fourteene or fifteene yards within the walls, and shall bee five yards and an halfe to the square two heightes heigh, and the east wall thereof to bee sett upon the west end, or wall of the said twelve dwellings for poore persons, shall have therein twenty lights of windowes, and bee divided or made into two roomes or chambers in the higher height, and in either of those roomes meet places made for tenn bedd-roomes, and soe many beds and furniture for them made and kept therein, viz. tenn bedds for tenn boyes, in thone chamber, and tenn beds for tenn maids or girles in thother roome, for their more convenient lodging; and that the lower place or height bee also made into two roomes or distinct places for the said children to work in, and one chimney to bee made in the one of the said two lower roomes, and another chimney to bee sett upp in either of the said two upper chambers or roomes, three chimneys in all, and that all the upper p^{te} of the said house or ten^t above the flower, nowe in the ten^{re} of the said Christopher Marshall or his assignes, shall forthwith after my decease bee repaired, and made fitt for and converted to a meete dwelling or habita^{cion}, for a fitt, discrete, and carefull person, as my said

Trustees

Trustees or Devisees, or the greater pte of them, shall elect and put therein, for the trayning up and teaching of the said twentie children, in such imployment and worke as they shall bee most capable and apt to followe and doe, whiles they bee respectively sett to worke in the said lower house. And it is my will, that if I dye before the finishing of the said new howse (pte of it being done already) and repaire of thother, then my said Trustees and Devisees shall have, take, and carry away, and imploy to the building and repaire aforesaid, or soe much thereof as shall bee undone, and not finished at such my decease, all that lathe, with thappētenances, in Halifax aforesaid, standing in theast end of the croft there, nowe in the tennure of John Dobson, or his assignes, built by John Haldsworth, Butcher, deceased, and which I late boughte of Raph Ashton, of Kirkby, in the said county, Esquire, (amongst other things). And that myne Executours

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shall beare the charges w^{ch} shalbe necessary to be layd out in the buildinge and reping of the said houses for y^e said M^r or Ov^rseer, and twenty children, to make it fitt for them as aforesaid, ov^r and above the said lath, and the m^rrialls and stuffe of thold houseinge, belowe the said floore, and shall pay the same to my said Trustees or Devisees, and their heires, out of my p^rsonall estate, that the said whole house may be speedily made ready for the p^rpose and intent aforesaid : And after y^e same be finished accordingly, then I will that my said Trustees or Devisees, and their heires, shall bestowe twenty shillings a yeare from thenceforth for ever in the maintenance of the same house appoynted for y^e said Ov^rseer or M^r and twenty children, and of the said twelve dwellings for twelve poore p^rsons aforesaid, in good and sufficient repair. And I will, y^t my s^d Trustees or Devisees, and their heires, do chuse thov^rseer of y^e said workehouse for the tyme beinge, from tyme to tyme, to succedinge gen^racons for ever, to be Ov^rseer and M^r of y^e said twenty children, in regard the said houses are soe neare, y^t he may sup^rintend y^e said twenty children, and discharge his
office

office in y^e said workehouse wthout any greate toyle, and wth lesse charges to y^e said M^r and Gov^rno^r then if they chuse two sev^{all} p^{ersons}. And y^e y^e f^{irst} twentie children be taken into y^e said house such as be fatherles and motherles, at thage of fix y^{ears}, and there kept at worke, and mainteyned wth all necessities, till they accomplish their respective ages of thirtene or fouretene yeares, y^e they may be fitt for puttinge forth to bee app^{rentices}, at the discre^{cion} of my said Trustees or Devisees, and their heires, and the Vicar and Churchwardens of the p^{arish} of Halifax aforesaid, and Justices of Peace for the tyme beinge, or oth^{ers} whome it may concerne, to have any thinge to doe about disposinge of y^e said children after they attayne y^e age; and such of the said children as shall, for want of strength, bee unmeet to be bound ap^{renti}... at their ages of thirteene or fouretene yeares atteyned, shalbe kept and mainteyned in the said house till they be fiftene yeares old, and then left to the p^{rovision} of their freinds and the said p^{arish} of Halifax, wthout any more charge to my said Trustees or y^e said Ov^{er}seer. And it is my minde, y^e there be taken into the said house, and charge of the said Ov^{er}seer, and be ymployed and mainteyned as aforesaid, such twenty children as abovesaid, (viz.) ten boyes and ten girles in maⁿner ensueinge, (to wit,) out of the said townes of Halifax aforesaid five, of Southowrom aforesaid two, of Northowrom two, of Hipp^{er}holme two, of Skircote one, of Shelve one, of Ovenden two, of Warley two, of Midgley one, and of Sowerby two. And if any of y^e said twentie children dye or be removed thence, then it is my will, y^e y^e said Trustees or Devisees, and their heires, or the greater p^{arte} of them, shall and may take into his or her roome soe removed or dead, another such childe, whose p^{arents} are dead, as shalbe of the same sex that the childe soe dead or removed was, to be imployed and mainteyned as aforesaid: And the same course to be held from time to time for ever, that ten boyes and ten girles may, out of y^e respective townes last aforesaid, and after the rate and number aforesaid, be allwayes kept to worke, trayned up, and mainteyned in the said house as aforesaid. And I will, that the said my Devisees or Trustees, and their heires, shall for ev^{er} after my death, yield, pay, and allowe, unto y^e f^{irst} p^{erson}, made Ov^{er}seer and Sup^{er}intendent, or M^r of y^e f^{irst} children, for their maintenance wth meat, drinke, clothinge, and all other necessities, and his paynes

paynes in trayneing y^m up in worke as aboves^d, not onely y^e y^{ly} sum^m of fourty-five pounds of lawfull English money, but alsoe five pounds of like money p^r ann^o to buy the

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saide twentie children blewe coates withall, and shall p^rmitt him besides, to take the gaines, w^{ch} he can make of the service of the saide children: Nevertheles I will, that if such p^rson ellected and appointed Overseer of them as abovesaid, doe oppresse or tyrannize over the saide children, or seeke to make a pray of them, that they cannot live comfortably, and grow in strength, and be meet to bee put forth app^rntices as aforesaid, or bee negligent, careles, or remisse, in attending, trayning, or imploying them, that then such person chosen Overseer, and miscarryng in his place as aforesaid, shalbee forthwith displaced, and another speedily put thereinto by the saide Devisees and Trustees, and their heires, whome I request to bee very vigilant and carefull herein, as I trust them. And touching the house and buildings at the Cawsey-head, nowe in the tenure of Christopher Robinson, or his assignes, with the garden, west p^rte of the croft adjoining thereunto, and new house lately by him built on the north part of the saide croft, with all their app^rtenances, in Halifax aforesaid, now in thoccupacon of him the saide Christopher Robinson, or his assignes, and all rents and yearly profits reserved upon any demise, lease, or graunt heretofore made of the p^rmisses last menconed, or any p^rte thereof, my will and minde is, that the same shall be used and imployed by my saide Trustees or Devisees, and their heires for ever, to and for him and his benefitt, use, and comodity, who, from tyme to tyme, to succeding generations, for ever, shall bee the Stipendary Preacher, or hyred Lecturer, att and in the parish Church of Halifax aforesaid, in which house, att Cawsey-head aforesaid, I will and intreate my saide Trustees, or Devisees, and their heires, and Lecturer for the tyme being, foure tymes in each yeare, or oftener as they shall think fitt, to resort and meet together to consider and debate for and aboute the execution of this

this my Will: And it is my minde, that the said Lecturer shall, from tyme to tyme, resorte to the poore persons aforesaid in the said twelve dwellings, and the said poore ymployed in the said workehouse, and to the said twenty children trayned upp in the said new house, and admonish them to repaire to the Church to Divine Prayers and Sermons, at convenient prayer tymes, and shall catechize them, or the yonger sorte of them, weekly in the sommer tyme, at his, and my said Trustees, or Devisees, and their heires discreation. And I will, that my said Trustees, or Devisees, and their heires, shall, towards their charges at their said meetings, yearly allowe and keep to themselves forth of the rents and proffitts of the p'misses, thanuall rent or some of fourty shillings of lawfull English money. And it is my minde, that during soe long tyme as there shalbee noe Lecturer at the said parish Church of Halifax, the said house, buildings, garden, west p'te of the croft, and new house, with thapp'tenances in the tenure of the said Christopher Robinson, or his assignes, and the rents, yssues, and proffitts thereof, shall be used and imployed towards the maynteynance of the poore people within the said towne of Halifaxe aforesaid, and Sowerby, Midgley, Warley, Skirkote, Ovenden, Southoram, Northowram, Shelf, and Hipp'holme abovesaid, att the discreation of my said Trustees, or Devisees, and their heires, or the major p'te of them: Item, It is my will and minde, that my said Devisees, or Trustees, and their heirs, shall, from and after my death, pay, imploy, and dispose the annuall some of fourty six pounds of like current money of England, forth of the rents, yssues, and proffitts of the said messuags, mills, lands, tenem^{ts}, hereditam^{ts}, and p'misses, (except before excepted) to such p'son or p'sons in such sort, manner, and forme, and to such uses, intents, and purposes as bee herein hereafter menconed, in or upon the aforesaid feast dayes, by even porc'ons, viz. unto the Preachers, from tyme to tyme being, and which shall bee to succeeding generacones, for ever, hired at these Chappels, or Churches, within the said parish of Halifax aforesaid, called

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Sowerby-bridge Chappell, Illingworth Chappell, Cooley Chappell, Lightcliffe Chappell, Chappell in the Greaves or Bryers, Rastrick Chappell, Eland Chappell, or * Church, Ribonden Chappell, Sowerby Chappell, Luddington Chappell, or Church, Heptonstall Chappell, or Church, and Crostone Chappell. These stipends following (vizt) the said Preacher of Sowerby-bridge Chappell, fyve pounds. The said Preacher of Illingworth Chappell foure pounds. Att Cooley Chappell foure pounds. Att Litchcliffe Chappell, foure pounds. The Preacher of Chappell in the Greaves three pounds. At Rastrick Chappel fourty shillings. Sourby Chappell foure pounds. Att Ealand Chappell, or Church, foure pounds. Att Ribonden Chappell, three pounds. The Preacher at Luddington Chappell, or Church, three pounds. At Heptonstall Chappell, or Church, fourty shillings; and at Crostone Chappell fourty shillings, towards the augmentacōn of the respective stipends, maintaynance and wages of the said Preachers. And it is my minde, that ev̄y of the said Preachers of the said severall Chappells, or Churches, last named, shall preach a Sermon in the said parish Church of Halifax every first Wednesday in each month in the yeare, the Preacher at Sowerby-bridge Chappell aforesaid begining the first month after my decease, and the other Preachers following monthly, according to that ranck I have herein first above placed them; and soe to continue in that order and course, that they may keepe a constant monthly Lecture for ever; for w^{ch} I will they shall have thannuall stipends aforesaid; and I will, that if there bee not a monthly Sermon begun and continued in forme aforesaid, for ever, or if there bee not constantly mayntayned at every of the said twelve Churches, or Chappells, a P^rching Ministry to supply the Cure at every of the said respective twelve places, from and after my death, to succeeding gen^racons for ev^r, that then, and for soe long tyme as the said monthly Sermons shall not bee made, or a Preaching Ministry bee awanting att the said Churches or Chappells aforesaid, in forme abovesaid, it is my will and meaning, that my said fixeene Devisees and Trustees, and their heires, shall imploye and pay the said yearely stipends, or wages, last above respectively menconed, or so much thereof as shall for that

* After or, the word Chappell put out.

tyme bee proporcionably and ratably due or payable to the said
 Preachers, or any of them, by the tennor and true intent of this
 my Will, unto the said Overseer or Master of the said twenty
 children, for and towards their better education and maintey-
 nance, and y^e furnishing of the said tenn bedds with necessary
 stuff and furniture; and I will that my said Trustees and De-
 visees shall pay, imploy, conv^t, and dispose of the yearly some
 of forty shillings, p^ccell of the said some of forty and eight
 pounds, to the Churchwardens and Overseers for the Poore of
 the parishes of Huddersfield and Mirfield, in y^e said county of
 Yorke, for the tyme being, and their successors, for ever, (viz.)
 to each of y^e Churchwardens and Overseers of the said twones
 last speacified, twenty shillings, on or before y^e Eves of the
 Feast of Pentecost, and the Nativitie of our Lord and Saviour
 Jesus Christ, by even por^cions, or contrary wise, as the said Eves
 shall fall by and after my decease, soe that the same forty
 shillings may bee by them respectively given and distributed in
 forme aforesaid, to and amongst the poore of the said two re-
 spective pⁱshes of Huddersfield and Mirfield, upon the said feast
 daies last named, by even por^cions: And it is my will, that if
 the said Churchwardens and Overseers of the said two pⁱshes of
 Huddersfield and Mirfield, or either of them, doe not distribute
 the said annuities of forty shillings respectively to the said respective
 poore in forme aforesaid, that then and from thenceforth soe
 much thereof as by the true intent of this my Will should be-
 belong, or bee distributed to that pⁱsh of Huddersfield and
 Mirfield, whose Churchwardens and Overseers shall not soe
 distribute the same as aforesaid, shall utterly cease as to the
 paym^t thereof to the said Churchwardens and Overseers of those
 townes, or that towne whose Churchwardens or Overseers shall
 not distribute the same as aforesaid, and be thenceforth for ever
 paid and distributed by my said Trustees or Devisees, and their
 heires, to the poore of the said parish of Halifax, to whome, in
 y^e case, I give and devise the same: And it is my minde, that my
 said Trustees and Devisees, and their heires, shall imploy and
 dispose of the annuall some of forty shillings, p^ccell of the said
 some of the said yearly some of forty and nyne pounds, to and
 upon the repairing aⁿ amending of the high wayes in the banks
 called Northowrome bancks, and South Owram bancks, (one
 leading

leading from Hallifax towards Bradford, another from Hallifax towards Wakefield, and another from Hallifax to Southowram aforesaid,) from tyme to tyme, for ever, and twenty shillings p^r an^m, another p^rte of the said som^e of fourty nyne pounds, upon the repaying and amending of the highway betweene Spright Smithy and Southowram banck, and shall also pay, imploy, and dispose of th^e annuall some of fourty shillings, residue of y^e said some of fourty nyne pounds, one the said Feast dayes of Pentecost and St. Martin, or St. Martin and Pentecost, as y^e same shall fall after my death,

These being witnesses hereof

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unto the Gov^rs of the possessions, revenues and goods of the Free Gram^rar Schoole of Queene Elizabeth wthin the parish of Halefax, and their succ^{rs} for ever, for the use of the said Schoole, to whome I hereby give, devise, and bequeath the same. Item, I doe hereby give, devise and bequeath to the said M^r and Gov^rs of the same workehouse, for the poore wthin the towne and parish of Halefax, and their succ^{rs} for ever, all the residue and remaynder of all y^e rents, issues, revenues and profits of all and ev^{ry}e my said messuages, mils, lands, ten^{ts}, closes, rents, rev^{ns}, hereditam^{ts} and p^rmises, (over and above the said yearly allowances, stipends, wages and gifts: And alsoe all that messuage, house, and ten^t, for div^{se} yeares last past imployed in and no^w co^monly called or knowne by the name of the workehouse, and all the chamb^{rs}, fell^{rs}, foll^{rs}, tav^{ns}, roomes, and easem^{ts}, whatsoever thereunto belonging, the east p^rte of the said croft used for a backside, for and adjoyning to the said workehouse; all that lath or barne near adjoyning to the west p^rte thereof, and no^w in y^e tenure of the said Xpo^rfer Robbinson. And all that close, com^{only} called Hatt^{rs}-close, w^{ch} I late purchased of Edward Slater, wth all their and ev^{ry}e of their rights, members and appurten^{cs}, in Halefax aforesaid; and all rents and yearely profits res^{ved} upon all, ev^{ry}e or any demise, lease, or grant heretofore made, of the last specified p^rmises, and ev^{ry}e, or any p^rte thereof: To have and to hold

the same p^rmisses last menc^oned to the said M^r and Gov^rno^s of the workehouse for the poore wthin the towne and parish of Halefax afore said, and to their successe^s for ev^r, to thuse of the said workehouse, and for settinge and ymployeinge the poore therein on worke, accordinge to the true intent of his Ma^ts L^res Patents to them and me granted to y^r p^rpose. And it is my full will and meaneinge y^t my said Trustees and Devisees, and the sev^rall Preachers of the said twelve sev^rall Chappels, or Churches, shall twice a yeare viewe the repaires of the said houses, and other the p^rmisses, whence the annuities, stipends, gifts, wages and allowances afore said are to be rayfed, and take spⁱall care that they decay not for want of seasonable and timely lookeinge too and repaireinge, and shall for ev^r lett and demise them to the ten^{ts} thereof at such easie rents that the occupants thereof may sufficiently repaire and uphold them. And my will and minde, trust and confidence in my said Devisees and Trustees reposed, further is, that after y^e death of six of them, thoth^s surviveinge shall, wth all convenient speed, make elecc^on

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and nomina^on of so many other honest and sufficient p^rsons of the said p^rish of Halifax, (whereof the Vicar for the tyme beinge to bee one, if the former bee then dead,) as may supply the number of fiftiene Trustees, and then make a feoffm^t and graunt, or other good conveyance, as the case shall require, of all the thinges above menc^oned, devised in trust as afore said to thuse of themselves, and * of those other elected p^rsons, and to those of all their heires for ever : In trust and confidence that they and their heires shall p^rforme and execute in every behalf this the last Will of mee the said Nathaniel Waterhous, accordinge to the purport, true intent and meaninge thereof. And to this confidence and trust further in such feofm^t, graunt, or other

* After and, the word *others* is put out.

conveyance to bee exp̃ssed. That after the death of six of the said Feoffees, Grauntees or Trustees therein, that the survivo^r shall make like election and nominac̃on of so many such other p̃sons as aforesaid, and make a sufficient feoffm̃t, graunt, or other conveyance, as the case shall require, to the use of themselves and those other p̃sons so chosen by them, to the same confidence and trust as is abovesaid; so that alwaies, for so longe tyme as God shall please, there may be a competent number of honest and able p̃sons to sup̃intend, execute and p̃forme this my last Will and Testam̃t, and the charitable uses therein menc̃oned, accordinge to my true intent and faithfull desire. Also my will and mind is, that Dorothee, my wife, shall have her rights of and in all my goods, chattels, landes and teñts, accordinge to the lawes of this realme, and the custome of the province where I dwell, save that I doe request my said wife not to clayme or take any thirde or dower of or in the said messuages, lands and teñts, bought of the said Thomas Gomerfall and his wife, in regard I have built and given the same to good and charitable uses: And I will that there be a defalkon of a third p̃te of each of the said severall annuyties, stipendes and wages, duringe the tyme that my said wife shall live, and take her rightes to my landis and teñts. Item, it is my mind that the said Devisees and Trustees, and their heires, shall take speciall care that none of the wood or trees growinge or beinge upon any p̃te of my said landes bee cutt downe, sould or destroyed, but that the same may by all meanes bee p̃served till it bee stronge timber, and then bee carefullie made use of for the repayringe and amendinge of all my said houses, landes and teñts devised to my said Trustees, and by them to bee built as aforesaid, for the pious uses abovesaid. And touchinge my goods and chattels, my will and mind is, that the true and lawfull debts which I owe, the charges of my funerall, and other Church dueties, bee first paid and discharged forth of my whole goods and chattels. Item, I doe give and devise unto the two daughters of my late deceased nephew, Joshua Waterhouse, sonne of my brother Caleb, deceased, five poundes a peece. Item, I give and bequeath to my cozen, M^{rs}. Susan Farrer, five poundes, to bee bestowed on a peece of plate, whereon these wordes to bee engraven, viz. *The Legasie of Nathaniel Waterbous. to M^{rs}. Susan Farrer,*

Farrer, his neece. Item, I give unto my two god children, children of Samuell Cloughe and Samuell Mitchell, either of them two, twentie shillings a peece. Item, I give to M^r. Hoyle Clarke, who marryed one of the daughters of my brother Caleb, six poundes. Item, I forgive, remise, release, and acquitt unto my couzen John Waterhous, all such estate, interest, right, title, clayme and demaund whatsoever

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as I may, can, or ought to have, of, in, and to, all or any of his wives messuages, houses, buildinges, landes, ten^{ts}, hereditam^{ts}, and p^rmisses, by assignement, extent, judgm^t, execu^con, or any otherwise, for which I paid threescore and tenne poundes. Item, I give to my couzen, M^{rs} Anne Ainsworth, five poundes. Item, I give unto either of the sisters of Will^m Horton, three poundes a peece; to the children of my late brother in lawe, Nicholas Glossop, twentie-eight poundes, whereof the eldest sonne Xp^ofer to have twentie poundes, and the rest to have eight poundes, the remainder of the said twentie-eight poundes, equally amongst them. Item, I doe give unto the elder daughter of Mr. Hughe Ramsden, late Vicar of Halifax, deceased, three poundes. To my deare freind M^{rs} Susan Nailer, relict of M^r Xp^ofer Nailer, deceased, three poundes. To John Drake, the sonne of Humfrey Drake, late of Halifax aforesaid, deceased, fourtie shillings. Item, I give to the foure children of my said couzen M^{rs} Forrest, eleaven poundes, whereof Will^m his eldest sonne to have five poundes, and thother three y^e residue. Item, I give to Edmond Lorde, and Bryan Wood, both of Halifax abovesaid, twentie shillings a peece. To Nathaniel Campinatt, fourtie shillings. To Thomas Parkinson, Gent. three poundes. To the wife of Alverey Savile, beinge daughter of my late deceased brother Robert Rayner, five poundes, and to every of her children (except Xp^ofer Savile) three poundes a peece. Item, I give to the said my Feoffees, Trustees, or Devisees (except the said Will^m Horton and Xp^ofer Savile,) each of them twentie shillings to buy a silver cup, viz. for every one of them one, with these wordes
engraven

engraven on each of them, to witt, *The Legacie of Nathaniel Waterhouse*. And I will, that when any of my said Trustees, or any hereafter to bee by them named, dye, his cup, so dyinge, shalbe delivered forthwith, after his death, to him that is chozen in his stead, so that the fixtiene Trustees may for ever have the said cups. Item, I will, that the said John Whittles shall have one of the first of the said twelve dwellings for poore p'sons that falleth for his life n'rall rent free. And to John Waterhous my nephew, I do forgive, release and acquitt the some of three hundred pounds, which hee oweth mee by bond. And to Caleb Waterhous my nephew, I doe give twentie poundes. And to Helen, Marie, and Susan Waterhous, his sisters, I doe give each of them tenn poundes if they be living. Item, to the relict and three children of Will'm Jackson, late of Ovenden, in the said countie, Clothier, deceased, twenty shillings a peece. Item, I give to the children of Henrie Ramsden, Clarke, late Vicar of Halifax abovesaid, deceased, niene poundes amongst them equallie to bee divided. Item, I give to Isaac and John Waterhous, sonnes of Isaac Waterhous, of Halifax aforesaid, and of Ruth his wife, daughter of Mr. Joseph Midgley, late of the same, deceased, fourescore pounds

These beinge Witnesses hereof

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a peece, to bee paid to them when they respectively accomplish their severall ages of twenty-one yeares. And I will that the same 160l. shall rest in the interim in the handes of my Executors, payinge threfores yearlie to their respective Tutors, Guardians, or Masters, (whose respective releases for the same to mine Executors I will shalbe sufficient) twelve pence the pound towards their education and p'ferm^t to such trades as they shalbe most apt, able, and inclinable unto: And it is my will and mind, that the said severall legacies given to so many of my said Legatees as shal bee in minority at my death, shalbe respectively paid to them as they severally attayne their ages of twenty one yeares; and that if any of them dye in the meane tyme, then his, her, or their gift, legacie, or bequest hereby, shalbe forthwith paid

paid to the said Maist^r and Governo^rs of the workehouse for the poore within the towne and p^rish of Halefax, in the said countie of Yorke, for the benefitt of the poore therein to bee employed, to whom, in that case, I give, devise, and bequeath the same. Item, I give to the said M^r and Governo^rs of the said workehouse the some of two hundred poundes, to bee bestowed on landes and ten^ts, for the benefitt of the said workehouse and poore therein sett on worke, at the good discretion of the said M^r and Governo^rs, and to bee paid by my wife, and the rest of mine Executo^rs, at such tyme as the M^r and Governo^rs aforesaid shall have p^rcured and made readie landes and ten^ts to bee purchased therewith. Item, I give and bequeath unto Zachariah Worth, of London, Salter, whome I now deale withall, the some of foure poundes, to bee bestowed on a cupp, with my name engraven upon it. Item, I will that my said Trustees or Devisees, and [*it had been wrote or*] their heires, doe, at the charges of mine Executo^rs, buy a good chest, with three lockes thereon, and that they see mine evidences bee safelie putt in it, and kept at the said house, at the Cawsey-head, in the roome wherein John Smithson, deceased, did usually lye, and in which I will they shall constantlie sitt [*the word at is torn out*] their said quarterly meetings. Item, I will, that if my cleare goods and chattells, debts and rightes remayninge after my debts p^aid, severally discharged, and wives right deducted, will not extend to satisfie and pay the said severall legasies by this my Will given and devised and bequeathed out of my goods and chattells, by reason of the not comⁱng and returninge in of my debts, or otherwise; then I will, that the same legasies shalbe made up out of the first yssues, rents, revenues, and profitts of all my said mesuages, milles, landes, tē^ts, hereditam^s, and p^rmisses (except the said house called Workehouse, backside, barne, close, and other the p^rmisses specially given to the said M^r. and Governo^rs, and howses given for twelve poore p^rsons, and twentie children, and their M^r, in which case it is my mind, that my said Trustees or Devisees, and their heires, shall employ and convert the same rents, issues, and profitts of the p^rmisses (except last excepted) to the rayfinge and makinge up the same legasies; which my said cleare estate will not amount or extend to discharge as aforesaid, and pay the same over to my said Executo^rs,
that

that so much thereof as shall make up the legacies hereby devised to children in nonage, may (after my said legacies given to p̃sons of full age at my death discharged) rest in mine Executo^{rs} handes, till such legacies given to such infants, because by this my Will respectively paiable without any thinge therefore allowinge in the interim to any p̃son (save onely for the said 160l. given to y^e said Isaac and John Waterhouse as aforesaid)

These beinge witnesses hereof:

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And if my p̃sonall estate in goods and chattells will extend to discharge my said legacies, and any thinge remayne, I give, devise, and bequeath the same cleare residue and remainder of all my goods, chattells, creditts, and debts to my said Trustees and Devisees, and their heires, and the survivo^rs and survivo^r of them, and his heires, by them to be bestowed on landes meerly for the use and benefitt of the poore of the p̃ish of Halifax aforesaid, for ever, viz^t. the poore of Halifax, Ovenden, Northowrome, Southowrome, Hipp^hholme, Shelf, Skircote, Warley, Midgley, and Sowerby aforesaid, and to or for none other use. Neverthelesse I will that the same remainder shall rest in the handes of mine Executo^{rs} till such landes bee bought and secured to the use abovesaid, my Executo^{rs} payinge therefore (and for all other moneyes resting in their hands for poore use) in the interim, after the rate of twelve pence p̃ pound, for the use of the said poore, and layinge in such securite as my said Trustees or Devisees shall reasonably require to pay the same remainder to them, when such landes are purchased and estated as aforesaid. And I doe intreat my said deare wife to dispose of such estate as shall befall her by my death in such manner as I have hereby appointed, devised, and disposed myne estate: And I wish and earnestly beseech my said Trustees or Devisees, and their heires, and those who shall succeed them, and be elected in their place, faithfullie to discharge the great trust I have hereby reposed in them. And I doe humblie intreat the Justices of Assize for the the countie of Yorke for the time beinge, to succeedinge generations for ever, to compose and determyne by their order

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whatsoever

whatsoever differences, doubts, ambiguities, and questions shall or may growe, arise, or be made at any time after my death, touching this my will and meaning, or any thinge therein conteyned; and if any course can bee better devised for settlinge mine estate accordinge to my true intent herein expressed, that their Honours would p̄scribe, and my said Trustees, and their heires, p̄fect the same, with the rents and profitts of the p̄misses, to w^{ch} purpose I referre the said doubts and questions, and other thinges to the said Justices. Item, I doe nominate, make, and appoint my said lovinge wife thie (Dorothy) Waterhouse, * George Wood, of Bury, and John Boys and John Brearcliff, of Halifax aforesaid, ioynt Executors of this my last Will and Testam^t. And I doe give to Will^m Horton, my nephew, twentie five poundes; to the said George Wood tenne poundes; and to the said John Boys eight poundes; and to the said John Brearcliff iii^l. the same to be in full satisfacc^{on} of what they may clayme in my p̄sonall estate, by reason of their Executo^rshipp; in regard I have already disposed my goods and chattels, and the remainder thereof, after debts and legacies paid as aforesaid, for the good of the poore: And my mind is, that the said George Wood shall have allowed for his paines, for every time hee shall come to Halifax about the execution of this my Will, thirtie shillings: And I doe humbly intreat y^e right wo^{ll} Sir John Savile, Knight; John Farrer, Esq^r; Anthonie Foxcroft, Gent. Thomas Lister, of Shibden-hall, and Thomas Byns, and Jeremie Bentlie, of Halifax, to be Sup^rviso^rs of this my last Will, and aydinge to mine Executors and Trustees in the due execution of the same. And I doe give to the said Sir John Savile four poundes, and to the said Thomas Lister, and Thomas Byns, either of them, xx^s. and to Jeremie Bentley xx^s. to Isaac Waterhous, son of Michell Waterhous, iiii^l. In testimonie whereof unto this my p̄sent last Will and Testam^t, I the said Nathaniel Waterhous have sett mine hand and sealle the day and yeare abovesaid. And M^d that this my last Will doth contayne eleaven sheetes of pap^r: and is the last Will and Testam^t of mee the said Nathaniell Waterhowse, who have subscribed my name and sett my sealle to every of the said sheetes, and published and declared the same to bee my last Will and Testam^t, in y^e p̄nce of those whose names

* Here a name is put out.

bee hereunto subscribed, beinge specially called and requested to bee witnesses hereof, by y^e said Nathaniell Waterhowse.

And M^d that the foure last sheets hereof are written by a severall hand, by my direcc^{on}, and subscribed by severall or other witnesses; but hereby declared to bee my last Will, all of them together, viz. these xi sheetes w^{ch} are filed or affixed one to another, by me sealed and subscribed. And it is my will

and mind, that if any of the legataries These being Witnesses : in this my Will shall not be contented with my gift, but shall trouble or sue my said Executors, then y^e p^{son} and p^{sons} that shall so doe, shall loose all benefitt by my Will.

Willm^M Sutcliff Jurat.
m^{ke}

Abra. Dyson Jurat.

Ja. Sagar Jur.

NATHANIELL
WATERHOUS.

Julij 17^{mo}, Anno Dⁿⁱ 1645,

Probat. fuit hoc Testament. per Dorotheam relictam testatoris, Georgiu^m Wood et Joh^m Boys. Testes etiam Jurat. dictis die et anno coram me Joh^{ne} Thomson, Com^{issione} mihi direct.

29^o Julij, 1645, cora^m Guil. Smith Clico^r sub^t. &c.

Jacobus Sagar test. iuravit, &c. de veritate recognicoⁿis totius h^{um}. testi per testatorem pred.

Notand. quod Thomas Parkinson Gener. jurat testes ad septem primas schedas solumodo juravit.

REMARKS ON MR. WATERHOUS'S WILL.

This Will, which is said to have been obtained out of the Court at York, by a Decree, and kept with other evidences in a box, in the Blew-coat Hospital at Halifax, consists of eleven sheets, numbered, wrote only on one side, and pasted, for preservation, on other paper, of a fresher color than the original. The hands are fair, and very legible, and no less than three several persons seem to have been employed in it, though the Testator has only mentioned two. The four last sheets are much less correct than the former ones. Some of the most material inaccuracies in the whole are, in sheet 2, the word chafe mistaken

either for ease, or choice ;—in sheet 5, the sum of 46l. left to the Preachers, when yet their stipends, as fixed immediately afterwards, amount only to 40l.—In sheet 6, is mentioned the sum of 48l. which, a little below, is three times called 49l.—In sheet 7, the words sellⁿ, sollⁿ, which is either a repetition, or something unintelligible.—In sheet 8, the Trustees are called fifteen, which, in other parts of the Will, are called sixteen ; but this perhaps may be reconciled, by considering that the name of John Wade, in sheet 2, had been struck out, and that probably before sheet 8 was wrote. As a different hand-writing begins here, possibly some time may have intervened between the writing of sheets 7 and 8, in which time John Wade may have died, or removed. In sheet 9, there is a great inaccuracy in the words “ his cup so dying ; ” in the same sentence it is also said, that the sixteen Trustees may have the silver cups, when two of the said Trustees had immediately before been excepted. In the next sentence, the said John Whittles (though he had never been named before) was to have one of the first dwellings for poor people that falleth, by which must be meant, that falleth vacant. In sheet 10, the last line but two, the word because seems to have been wrote for become. To all which must be added, that throughout the whole four last sheets, the Writer has made an unaccountable wrong use of stops ; but what is the most curious, the Testator himself has varied in the manner of writing his name, having used only the letters Watrhous, except in sheet 8, where it is wrote Watarhous. Every sheet is sealed with an acorn and oak sprig between the capital letters N. W. which seems to prove that the Testator had no coat of arms, and after searching in the Herald's Office at London, I could not find his right to any.

Besides the above, it is worth remarking, that by the word Parish, the Testator does not mean only the nine towns which contribute to the repair of Halifax Church, but the whole vicarage, for in fixing stipends to the twelve Preachers, he calls Ealand, Heptonstall, &c. within the parish.

With regard to the particular manner in which this trust has been managed, I know nothing remarkable till the year 1700, when Joseph Wilkinson, Vicar of Halifax, Richard Scarbrough, Master of the above workhouse, Nathaniel Holden, Prime Governor,

vernor, John Hodgson, Thomas Dunn, Francis Bentley, Nathaniel Holden, and John Batley, Governors, together with Henry Dawson, Robert Butterfield, William Prescot, Giles Dolliffe, John Holroyde, and John Cooke, were appointed Feoffees in trust for a new workhouse, bought January 2, 1700, of one William Walker, for the sum of one hundred and seventy pounds, situated on the north side of Halifax Church, and this notwithstanding Mr. Waterhouse's workhouse was then rebuilding; the reasons they gave for this were, that the old workhouse, left by Mr. Waterhouse, was not convenient for their intended purpose of putting children to the spinning of worsted and making of bone lace; and the parish having a property therein by the will of the said Mr. Waterhouse, as well as the town of Halifax, they were not willing to have the trouble of any more poor than what were properly their own. But being conscious, that they had not sufficient authority within themselves to enforce the regulations which they had made, or might afterwards make; and the Parliament in their Votes, at this time, offering to pass a public Act without charge, to any place which should petition for it, for the better governing of their poor, they procured an account of the proceedings of this kind from Hull and Bristol, where Acts had been obtained; and having drawn up a petition, they presented it, together with a schedule, containing the heads of the Bill which they intended to lay before the Parliament, to Lord Irwin, Lord Fairfax, &c. the former of whom offered to get the town made a market, the toll to be employed in ease of the poor rates, and to have four fairs in the year. This Bill was brought into the House by Lord Fairfax and Sir John Kay, and rejected on the third reading. In the year 1715, (but whether owing to the above attempt to destroy Mr. Waterhouse's plan I dare not say) the public legacies could not be fully answered; for there ought to have been paid yearly one hundred and thirty nine pounds; but the rental amounted only to one hundred twenty-nine pounds fifteen shillings and five-pence; on this account, the Clergy, instead of forty pounds yearly, received only thirty-four pounds thirteen shillings and four-pence; the aged, instead of twenty-four pounds, only twenty pounds sixteen shillings; the children, (being but eleven,) instead of fifty pounds, only forty-three pounds six shillings and eight-pence; thus the deficiency was made up,
and

and a sort of fund established, of five pounds nineteen shillings and five-pence yearly, above the said deficiency; but how this deficiency was disposed of I have not seen.

In the year 1719, a commission for charitable uses was held at Halifax, at which time the Jurors, in their Inquisition, (after reciting the substance of the Letters Patent, and of the Will of Nathaniel Waterhouse,) found, that the sum of two hundred pounds, bequeathed by the said Nathaniel Waterhouse to the use of the workhouse in Halifax, had, by the Master and Governors of the said workhouse, been laid out in the purchase of certain lands and tenements in Northouram, called South Howcans, Hollinghey, and Tentercroft, together with a small parcel of land used for a lane, the whole being of the yearly value of ten pounds or thereabouts; and that the profits of a close, called Hatters Close, in Halifax, and the above-mentioned premises in Northouram, had been duly applied to the charitable use they were left for, till the year 1698, at which time, and in the year 1699, the Master and Governors of the said workhouse, being Joseph Wilkinson, Clerk, Simon Sterne, Esq; William Midgley, Richard Scarbrough, Nathaniel Holden, and John Batley, received the rents of the said premises in Northouram, amounting to the sum of eighteen pounds after all deductions, and did not apply the same to the use of the said workhouse: Also, that in the year 1700, the Master and Governors of the said workhouse had in their hands in cash, money owing on good securities, and in stock belonging to the said workhouse, besides the above eighteen pounds, the sum of one hundred and three pounds, which did not appear to have been applied to the use of the said workhouse; and that the said Joseph Wilkinson, Simon Sterne, William Midgley, Richard Scarbrough, Nathaniel Holden, and John Batley, were Masters and Governors, or some of them, before and to Sept. 29, 1700, on which day Samuel Threapland, James Farrer, Esq; Abraham Hall, John Hanson, Thomas Dunn, Francis Bentley, Henry Gream, Richard Walker, and Samuel Lister, were elected Governors with them*. The Jurors also found, that in 1700 the Master and Governors of the said workhouse, or some of them, caused the said workhouse to be pulled down,

* Query, why these five chose nine others, when the Letters Patent had appointed but thirteen?

and

and instead thereof erected another stately building, which building was raised with the consent of all the Masters and Governors, except James Farrer, Abraham Hall, John Hanson, and Samuel Lister, and had never been used as a workhouse, but as a Court for the holding of the Quarter Sessions for the Justices of the Peace of the West Riding of Yorkshire; and having viewed the new erection, the said Jurors were of opinion, that not less than fifty pounds would fit up the same for a proper workhouse, according to the purport of the Letters Patent, and answerable to the workhouse pulled down as aforesaid. It was in the next place found, that from the year 1700 exclusive, to the year 1706 inclusive, the tenants of the premises in Northouram and Hatter's Close paid their rents, amounting in the whole to the sum of fifty-five pounds, to the Master and Governors for the time being, and that the same had not been applied to the said charitable use; and that all the said Master and Governors were dead at the time of taking the said Inquisition, except Thomas Dunn, Richard Walker, Henry Greame, and Richard Scarbrough. That from 1706 to 1718 inclusive, the said Richard Walker received the rents and profits of the said premises in Northouram and of Hatter's Close, and had not applied the same to the use of the said workhouse, but was willing so to do, the principal rents and interest for the same amounting in the whole to one hundred ninety-two pounds eighteen shillings and ten-pence. Lastly, it was found, that the said Master and Governors, at or about the time of the pulling down of the said workhouse, had sold wood and stone, parcel thereof, and also a pair of looms, all of the value of three pounds two shillings, and applied the money to their own use.

On this, the Commissioners decreed, on the 14th day of May, 1719, that the persons found in the above Inquisition to have misapplied the above several sums of money, or their respective heirs or executors, should, within three months after notice was given them of the said decree, pay the respective sums so misapplied, with interest, and other charges laid out in obtaining and prosecuting the above Commission, to the Rev. Thomas Burton, Clerk, Vicar of Halifax, John Caygill, James Alderson, Jonathan Stead, William Chamberlain, Valentine Stead, Nathaniel Holden, Robert Whitehead, John Drake, John Prescot, Joseph Dixon,
Joshua

Joshua Marcer, and George Lodge, who were appointed Trustees for the said workhouse, the places and offices of the said Richard Scarbrough, Thomas Dunn, Henry Greame, and Richard Walker, in the government of the said workhouse being declared vacant. The whole sum decreed to be paid, was six hundred and forty-one pounds five shillings and ten-pence, of which, fifty pounds were appointed to be laid out in fitting up the building used as a Sessions-house, into a convenient workhouse for the poor, according to the charitable intent of Mr. Nathaniel Waterhouse. And as the Letters Patent granted by King Charles I. had lost their force, through the neglect of Governors, in not keeping up their number, as therein required, it was further decreed, that the new-appointed Trustees should, with all convenient speed, endeavor to obtain fresh Letters Patent of Incorporation, and that they might imploy so much of the money decreed to be to them paid towards obtaining thereof, as should be found necessary.

It ought also to be observed, that at this time the Jurors, by a particular Inquisition, found that the sum of fifty pounds, raised out of the rents and profits of the premises belonging to Mr. Waterhouse's workhouse, and not applied to the same charitable use, had been, about the year 1703, with the privity and knowledge of the Master and Governors then in being, entrusted with Francis Bentley, one of the said Governors, who converted the same to his own use, and did not repay it, or procure it to be applied to the said charitable use, and afterwards died insolvent; on which the Commissioners, on the 14th of May, 1719, decreed the said sum of fifty pounds to be paid to the new Trustees, by those who were privy to its being entrusted as aforesaid, and were at that time living, and by the Heirs and Executors of such as were dead, together with the sum of nine pounds towards the charges of suing forth and prosecuting the Commission, both which, after serving a Writ of Execution, were paid.

To the first Decree above named, the parties concerned, thinking themselves aggrieved, exhibited in Chancery their Exceptions, to which the Trustees appointed by the Commissioners gave Answers; on which a Commission was received out of the Court, directed to J. Murgatroyd, Hugh Sleigh, William Oates, and William Ingram, for examination of witnesses, which examination was to have begun Jan. 11, 1721, according to notice given,

given, but the Commissioners delaying to execute the said Commission, an order was obtained for a new one, directed as above, which began to sit April 3, 1721, and was finished on the 12th of the said month; and upon debate of the matter before the Lord Chancellor, his Lordship allowed part of the Exceptions, and over-ruled the rest; in particular it was ordered, that the surviving Exceptants should, out of the thirteen persons named by the Commissioners, choose ten, which ten should choose the other three as they thought fit; Robert Holford also, a Master in Chancery, was ordered to settle what the Exceptants were to pay the Respondents, and to appoint a time and place for the payment thereof, which was accordingly done, and the whole sum, with two hundred and five pounds nineteen shillings and eight pence, allowed by the said Master for costs, amounted to six hundred four pounds eight shillings and five pence.

All the Exceptants being dead but Henry Gream, the said Henry did, pursuant to the Order of Chancery, by Indenture under his hand and seal, as also the common seal of the Master and Governors of the above workhouse, bearing date Dec. 16, 1723, transfer his office to Thomas Burton, Clerk, John Caygil, Jonathan Stead, William Chamberlaine, Valentine Stead, Robert Whitehead, John Drake, Joseph Dixon, George Lodge, and Joshua Marcer, but this last refusing to act, John Ormroyd was elected in his room; and these, in pursuance of the Chancellor's Decree, elected James Alderson, John Prescott, and John Ramsden, to make up the number required by the Letters Patent: And as the said Letters Patent empowered the Master and Prime Governor of the workhouse to act as Justices of the Peace, Thomas Burton as Master, and John Caygil as Prime Governor, were sworn in Justices accordingly, Nov. 16, 1724, and presuming that the Letters Patent would justify them in acting under this character, and neglecting, agreeable to the directions of the Commissioners, in 1719, to obtain a renewal of the Charter, a prosecution was commenced against them, and upon trial, their proceedings being found to be illegal, they were cast in very heavy costs of suit. Thus was the Corporation Charter of Halifax, granted by King Charles I. entirely deprived of all its efficacy, being regarded now as a matter of curiosity, not use.

But to return to the Charity. The last Trustees above named, finding that the workhouse left by Nathaniel Waterhouse had been used as a Sessions-house for the Justices of the Peace for the West riding of Yorkshire, from the year 1707 to the year 1720, and that a large room had been made therein for that purpose, with high windows and doors, and not chambered over, also that the back part of the said building had been suffered to go into a ruinous decay, expended between seventy and eighty pounds in repairing and altering the same, to make it fit for a workhouse for the poor, agreeable to the intentions of the donor, and as such it has been used ever since; the proceedings, however, therein have not given universal satisfaction, for in the year 1749 a complaint was made to the Commissioners of Pious Uses, then sitting at Leedes, by the principal inhabitants of Warley, Midgley, and Sowerby, charging the Trustees with refusing to take poor children into the workhouse under seven years of age, (though the Will required them only to be six,) and at the same time insisting on a sum of money being paid on their entrance, contrary to the directions and true intent of the Will of Mr. Waterhouse aforesaid; whereby they and their predecessors had been deprived of the benefit arising from such poor children being maintained in the said workhouse: Also accusing them of having cut down, sold, and otherwise misapplied large quantities of wood and timber, on the charity estate, contrary to the directions of the said Will: Complaining likewise that there was a deficiency of Trustees to make up the number of fifteen, to perform the trusts in the said Will; and lastly, setting forth, that the Governors of the Workhouse had received certain sums of money from their predecessors in the said office, on account of Mr. Waterhouse's Charity, of which no account had been given; certifying, however, that the Rev. Dr. Legh, Vicar of Halifax, one of the Trustees named in the Petition, was not concerned in the breach of trusts complained of amongst the rest of the Governors and Trustees of the said Charity, and that he was only named for form's sake.

The reasons which principally brought on the above complaint, were, that a large quantity of the charity timber wood had been applied towards the building of a grand house, at that time erecting for the residence of the Lecturer at Halifax, on the
ground

ground belonging to Mr. Waterhouse's charity, and near the house which had been devised for the use of the said Lecturer; which was deemed to be the more unnecessary, as there was a sufficient house for the Lecturer before. The Feoffees had also laid out the monies arising from the charity estates left by Mr. Waterhouse, for the maintenance of the poor of the township of Halifax only, though the Testator's Will extended it to nine other towns; and this method, which had been continued near thirty years, had no appearance of being altered; on the contrary, a printed abstract of the Letters Patent had made its appearance some time before, and was still, upon occasion, referred to, which, amongst other mutilations, in every instance where the expression "the Town and Parish of Halifax" occurred, had the word Parish omitted, as if with design to lead the reader into a belief that Mr. Waterhouse had given the workhouse to the town of Halifax only, when, by his own description, it was granted also to the townships of Sowerby, Midgley, Warley, Ovenden, Skircoat, Northouram, Southouram, Hipperholme, and Shelf, as by comparing his Will with the Letters Patent will appear, and as it had been decreed to be by the Commissioners of Pious Uses, in the year 1719.

With regard to the issue of the above complaints, there is an entry in the book belonging to Mr. Waterhouse's charity, wherein is contained the Petition to the Commissioners from Warley, Midgley, and Sowerby, and at the foot thereof these words:—
 "And whereas the said Commissioners did, agreeable to the prayer of the complainants said petition, grant their summons against the said Trustees and Governors, who, in obedience thereto, appeared to answer the matters and things therein complained of against them; and whereas the matter of the said petition, after being, by mutual consent of the Council and Solicitors for all parties, several times respited, came on to be heard before the said Commissioners, on Wednesday, the 23d day of September, in the said year of our Lord 1749; and the said Commissioners having heard what was alledged by the Council and Solicitors for the said complainants, and also the Council and Solicitors for the Defendants the said Trustees, and there not appearing to the said Commissioners any breaches of trusts, negligences, or misemployment in the said Trustees, but that the

matter of the said petition, so far as related to them, was groundless, they the said Commissioners, by and with the consent of the Council and Sollicitors for the said Complainants, did order that the said petition, and the matters thereof, so far as related to the Trustees therein named, should be dismissed, and the same was dismissed accordingly.—In faith and testimony whereof, I Charles Barnard, of Leedes, in the county of York, Clerk to the Commissioners, have hereunto set my hand, the 21st day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1750.”—“Charles Barnard signed in the presence of us, John Windle, Thomas Ogden.”

Notwithstanding all this, it was by the Jurors, in their Inquisition, dated Sept. 13, 1749, found, that the workhouse, and the estates thereto belonging, had, since the year 1719, been conveyed to certain Trustees in the said Inquisition named, and to their heirs and successors, upon trust that the rents and profits thereof might at all times be disposed of, to, and for the benefit of the poor of the *Town and Parish of Halifax*, according to the tenor of the Letters Patent, and charitable intent and appointment of Nathaniel Waterhouse.—Also that the sum of six hundred and four pounds eight shillings and five-pence, as well as the yearly rents and profits of the above estates, had by the above Trustees, or some of them, been applied in repairing the said workhouse, and maintaining the poor of the *Town of Halifax*, except the sum of one hundred forty-seven pounds nine shillings and eight-pence, which then remained in the hands of the surviving Trustees. And accordingly the Commissioners, in their decree, dated at Leedes, Oct. 4, 1749, say, “Forasmuch as it appears to us to have been the intent of the Testator, (Nathaniel Waterhouse,) that part of the Parish, as well as Town of Halifax, should receive the benefit of the said charities, and that the said Testator, in his said last Will, after bequeathing the clear residue and remainder of his personal estate to the Trustees therein named, for the benefit of the poor of the Parish of Halifax, declares what he means by the words Parish of Halifax, in the following words, (to wit) the Poor of Halifax, Ovenden, Northouram, Southouram, Hipperholm, Shelf, Skircoat, Warley, Midgley, and Sowerby, we do order, adjudge, and decree, that from henceforth the said workhouse shall be employed as a workhouse for the poor of the said towns of Ovenden, Northouram, Southouram, Hipper-

Hipperholm, Shelf, Skircoat, Warley, Midgley, and Sowerby, as well as of the said town of Halifax, and that the rents and profits of the said Hatter's Close, and of the said tenements in Northouram, shall be employed for the maintenance of the poor of the said several townships, kept in the said workhouse, according to the true intent and tenor of the said Letters Patents, and of the last Will of the said Nathaniel Waterhouse, the Donor."

With regard to the number of Trustees, it was found that all the Grantees in the Indenture, from Henry Greame above-named, as well as those soon after by them elected, were dead, except John Caygil, Valentine Stead, Joseph Dixon, John Ramsden, and John Ormerod, which last being elected in the room of Joshua Marcer, no conveyance of the premises had been made to him; no notice being taken in the said Inquisition, that the Rev. Dr. Legh, James Wetherherd, Samuel Lister, Luke Hoile, Samuel Waterhouse, William Bentley, and Thomas Martin, had been elected Trustees; on the contrary, the said John Caygill, Valentine Stead, Joseph Dixon, John Ramsden, and John Ormerod, were therein declared to be the surviving Trustees; and in the Decree they were accordingly ordered to grant and assure the workhouse, Hatter's Close, and the tenements in Northouram, with their appurtenances, to, and to the use of the said John Caygil, Valentine Stead, John Ramsden, and James Wetherherd, Luke Hoile, Joseph Wood, William Wood, William Walker, William Bentley, John Gream, Thomas Oldfield, James Farrer, and George Stansfeld, who were to receive the issues and profits of the above devised estate, as also the said sum of one hundred forty-seven pounds nine shillings and eight pence, for the benefit of the above charity as aforesaid; and out of this sum, as also out of the rents of the above tenements and premises, if needful, these new Trustees were empowered to take as much money as would defray the expences of obtaining the said Decree, and of procuring new Letters Patent of incorporation.

This is the substance of the Decree, which seems to have put the charity once more upon its true footing. For what reason the complaint about the timber was dismissed, I have not seen, or should most readily have mentioned it, having greater pleasure in vindicating the innocent, than in pointing out the faults of the guilty.

The

The Trust Deed, in consequence of the above Decree, was signed August 8, 1751.

It is said there was a writing between the Trustees for Halifax, and those for the other towns in the parish, of the same date with the above Decree, in which they bound themselves to apply for a renewal of the Letters Patent within half a year after the said Decree, but I have not heard that such application has been actually made.

The above benefactor, Mr. Nathaniel Waterhouse, was son of Michael Waterhouse, of Skircoat; his business was that of a Salter or Oil-drawer; he was baptised Sept. 11, 1586, and married, Nov. 16, 1607, Dorothy Wilson; he died June 3, 1645, and was buried on the 6th of the same month; there is, therefore, some irregularity in the Curate of Sowerby-bridge preaching his annual Sermon in Halifax Church in the month of September, for, by the Will, he ought to have begun the rotation in July, and the rest have followed in the order they are there mentioned. He lies in the North Chapel of Halifax Church, and the following words were once legible on his gravestone:

“ The Church and Poor I left my Heirs,
My Friends to order my Affairs;
My Soul I sent before to try
What is provided in Eternity;
My earthly part lies here, you see,
Hoping to rise, that's best for me.”

Dorothy Waterhouse, widow of the said Nathaniel, died May 20, 1652, and was buried in the same grave with her husband.

On the Alms-houses is the following Inscription:

“ These twelve dwellings, left by Mr. Waterhouse for twelve aged persons, were rebuilt by the contributions of well-disposed people, in the year 1724.”

In the Blue-coat Hospital:

“ Hospitium M^{ri} Nath. Waterhouse, viri supra exemplum pii, qui ecclesiæ et pauperibus sua omnia legavit, 1678.”

Extract from the WILL of ISAAC BOWCOCK, of Tongue.

Dated Feb. 11th, 1669.

— “ I give so much money as will buy so much land for the preferring or putting forth of five poor mens sons to trades yearly,

yearly, as are not to be put forth town prentices, or for the relief of such as are in necessity, and not through wastfull expences, nor such as have relief from the parish, or for setting in trade or stocking such young persons as are hopefull to make good use of it, at the discretion of my Feoffees hereafter named. — Item, I give to the townships of Halifax and Ovenden my lands in Offett, that the rents may be yearly bestowed after the same manner (alluding to the clause above) by my Feoffees chosen for that end, and that six pounds thereof be given to Ovenden. — For Halifax and Ovenden I chuse and ordain Mr. Fournes, John Illingworth, William Illingworth, John Hodgson, James Hodgson, his brother, Daniel Greenwood, and John Brearcliffe, Feoffees for both towns jointly; and my mind is, that if any of these die, the rest shall meet together and choose another before any thing be acted; and I give power to my said Feoffees to buy lands, to make out what I leave not in lands already purchased, to make leases, receive rents, give acquittances, and every such matter as may be necessary for the performance of my Will herein.”

In the manuscript, from whence the above was taken, was wrote under: “A true copy, taken 8th of March, 1670, by me John Brearcliffe.”

This is one of the charities which Mr. Wright, p. 131, sais, he could procure no particular account of; he has told us, however, that the farm lies at Offet-yate.

The last choice for this charity, which I know of, was by Deed, dated Dec. 22, 1710, and the Trustees then chosen neglected to convey, as the Will requires, for the late Mr. John Caygil was the only surviving Trustee, and whether he took care to fill up the trust before his death is uncertain. The farm, as I am informed, lets for eighteen pounds per annum, and is capable of being raised. It is also said that there are coals in it.

SAMUEL SUNDERLAND, Esq; of Harden, in the parish of Bingley, but of the family of the Sunderlands, of High Sunderland, near Halifax, gave, but whether by Will or Deed I have not seen, the sum of two hundred pounds, to purchase therewith ten pounds a year, for the use of the Vicars of Halifax Church for ever. With this money a purchase was made of a field adjoining to Southgate, in Halifax, and another in Southouram, called

called *Hawkingroid*. See more of this Gentleman's benefactions, in the township of Hipperholme. He was buried Feb. 4, 1676.

Extract from the WILL of ALICE CROWTHER, Widow, dated Oct. 12, 1722.

— “ I hereby give and devise all that cottage, and an outhouse to the same belonging, scituate in the Dean Clough, now in my own occupation, and also all those four other cottages, or tenements, scituate and being in the Dean Clough aforesaid, (then follow the names of the occupants,) with all and singular the appurtenances whatsoever unto the said cottages, or any of them belonging, or in any wise appertaining, unto Joshua Marcer, of Halifax, Hardwareman, and Timothy Scholfield, of Halifax aforesaid, Hempheckler, and their heirs and assigns, and the survivor of them, and his heirs and assigns for ever, as my Feoffees or Trustees, in trust to the several uses hereafter mentioned (that is to say) that they the said Feoffees or Trustees, and the survivor of them, and his heirs and assigns, shall for ever hereafter, after my decease, after paying of all my just debts, funeral expences, and probate of this my Will, legacies, and other incident charges, distribute and pay out of the rents, issues, and profits of all my said cottages, unto and amongst such poor, indigent and poor housekeepers, and other poor people, within the town and township of Halifax, as have not any allowance from the town and township of Halifax, the same to be given and distributed by my said Trustees, by such sums of money, and to such person and persons, as they in their judgment shall think necessary and fit, and to be paid to the said poor people at Christmas yearly for ever.” From an attested copy.

N. B. A memorial of the above was registered at Wakefield, July 5, 1723, in Book S. p. 466, N^o. 634.

The Trustees of this Charity, about thirty years ago, assigned over their power to the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of Halifax, who still execute the same.

Extract from the WILL of WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN, dated Sept. 22, 1728.

— “ I give, devise, and bequeath the sum of twenty shillings per annum of lawfull money of Great Britain, yearly, from and after

after my decease, to be paid to the person that reads prayers twice every day in Halifax, and for want of such usage or reading prayers twice every day, then I hereby give, devise, and bequeath the said sum of twenty shillings yearly unto the Lecturer, or Afternoon Preacher in Halifax Church for ever. And I do hereby charge the same shall be paid forth out of the housing in Mr. James Ingham's occupation."

This is all I was allowed to take out of the above Will, and it is sufficient to prove, that Mr. Wright, p. 129, was mistaken in supposing, that the Testator had limited the times of reading prayers, as above, to eleven o'clock and two. Probably that Author (any more than myself) had never a copy of this Will in his own possession; for I am credibly informed, (though he is silent about it,) that Mr. Chamberlain left also six shillings yearly, for which the twelve widows in the alms-houses are to have each a dinner and a pint of ale every Christmas-day; likewise twenty shillings yearly for ever, payable out of the whole estate given to his daughter Mary, for teaching the Blue-coat children in Mr. Waterhouse's Hospital to write, at the discretion of the said Mr. Waterhouse's Feoffees.

This Benefactor died May 15, 1729.

Extract from the WILL of ELIZABETH BINGLEY,
dated May 12, 1729.

— "I give and devise all those my two cottages in or near the lane leading to Mount Pellon, at the upper end of Halifax town, with their and every of their appurtenances, now in the several tenures or occupations of me the said Elizabeth Bingley and John Morris, the rents, issues and profits thereof to go and be to and for the Reader of Prayers twice every day in Halifax Church for ever; and if prayers reading twice every day shall cease from being read, then to the Lecturer or Afternoon man in Halifax Church for the time being, for ever."

Her Executor was John Holt, of Halifax. This Benefactress was born in 1684, died May 14, 1729, and was buried on the 16th following. These premises being copyhold, were conveyed by Lord Irwin, by Deed, to Trustees, for the uses mentioned in the Will.

MARY DRAKE, of Halifax, widow, who was buried, as Mr. Wright sais, in June, 1729, left twenty shillings yearly for ever, to the Lecturer at Halifax, and his successors, for preaching a Sermon every second Wednesday in June for ever.

JOHN TENANT, of Halifax, Grocer, left the interest of ten pounds yearly for ever, for reading prayers twice every day in the parish Church of Halifax. He died, as Mr. Wright sais, about the year 1729. A messuage or dwelling-house in Bury-lane is the security for this.

Extract from the WILL of JOHN SMYTH, of Heath, Esq;

— “Whereas I built a school at Halifax, I do devise and give the same unto those persons called Governors of Mr. Waterhouse's charity there, and to their successors for ever, for them from time to time to elect such a School-master as shall be approved of by my son, John Smyth, and his heirs, or such persons as shall hereafter for the time being for ever be owner or owners of my estate at Halifax, to be upon every vacancy nominated and put into the said school by him or them, to teach six poor boys or girls, whose parents pay no assessments therein, to read, and not elsewhere. And I give and bequeath to the said Governors, and to their successors for ever, all that my * house in Halifax aforesaid, let to John or Thomas Bairstow for eleven years, under the yearly rent of four pounds, and the window money, in trust only for them and their successors, to let, set, and dispose thereof as will be most advantageous for that purpose, to any person or persons, other than the School-master there, and his successors for the time being, and to receive the rents, issues and profits thereof for ever, and to pay the same over, by half yearly payments, to such Master and Masters for ever, teaching six poor boys or girls as aforesaid, there to be placed by the said Governors, or the major part of them, for ever, with the advice and assistance of the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor there, if desired. And I do revoke and abrogate this my last request to the Governors of Mr. Waterhouse's charity, in case they or any of them, or any of their successors, shall ever suffer the said School-master, or any of his successors, to live in the said Bairstow's house

* This house is in Northgate.

or School-house, for so long time as they shall permit him or them to inhabit in either of the said houses. Item, I give, devise and bequeath to my said son John Smyth, his Executors and Administrators, the farm in Reavey, in the parish of Bradford, and county of York, I hold by lease under William Rookes, Esq; wherein there is yet above eighty years to come, and will so long subsist, and is of the clear yearly value of fifteen pounds per annum, and in the present tenures or occupations of George Kellet and Thomas Dewhirst, he and they yearly paying out of the issues, rents, and profits thereof, four pounds of lawful money, by four quarterly payments in every year, to Abigail Marshall, now of Halifax, an old widow, during her natural life only, and also in trust for the several charitable uses, intents and purposes herein after mentioned and appointed, that is to say, upon trust and confidence that my son John Smyth, his heirs and assigns, shall and do pay, or cause to be paid, given and disbursed, out of the rents and profits of my said farm at Reavey, during the continuance of the said lease, the several gifts and disbursements, and to and for such uses, intents and purposes, and upon such terms, provisoes and conditions, subject to such limitations, devises, order and appointments as are herein after directed, devised, bequeathed, ordered and appointed, viz. the sum of forty shillings per annum to the Vicar of Halifax, and his successor or successors, upon every twenty-ninth day of September and twenty-fifth day of March, by equal portions, in every year during the said term, for preaching, or procuring to be preached, two charity sermons, in Halifax Church, in the afternoons of one Sunday in every month of June, and of one Sunday in every month of December yearly, during the said term, the first sermon to be preached in June next after my decease; and catechize or cause to be catechized all the poor boys or girls that shall from time to time be taught in the said school in the summer seasons every year; and in default of any and every such catechizing or preaching, it is my will and mind that nothing be paid or liable to be paid by my said son John, or his heirs or assigns, to the said Vicar or his successors that year, and every year any such default or neglect shall happen in; and I give that year, and every such years, payment of forty shillings a year as aforesaid, wherein every or any such default shall happen, to my

saïd son John, his Heirs, Executors, and Administrators. And I desire the Churchwardens of the saïd town of Halifax for the time being, to go about the Church when every such sermon is preached, there to collect the charity of well disposed persons, for the benefit of such poor children as shall from time to time be taught in the saïd school, in the manner now used at Wakefield and Leeds. Also that my saïd son shall yearly pay unto the saïd Governors and their successors, on every twenty-fifth day of March, five shillings and six-pence, to be laid out as follows, (viz.) three shillings and six-pence, for a good and well bound Bible, with the Common Prayers and Singing Psalms in it, and eighteen-pence for the Whole Duty of Man, and six-pence for putting these letters following, *I. S. of Heath, Esq;* with the year of our Lord when so given on the back, and give the same so marked to one of the saïd six poor boys or girls, that shall yearly be put apprentice out of the saïd school (if any such there be,) if not, then to any other of the poor boys or girls aforesaid, to be yearly put out as herein mentioned. And I desire the Governors and their successors to take the trouble of executing this last request, and the Churchwardens and Overseers to see it done, or else no money to be paid. And also it is my desire, that the saïd Governors or Feoffees, and the Churchwardens and Overseers for the poor of Halifax aforesaid, will meet every first Monday in June in every year, at some convenient place in Halifax aforesaid, to enquire into the saïd trust, and regulate and settle the same as they shall see occasion; and that my saïd son John Smyth, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, shall, out of the rents and profits of my saïd estate at Reavey, spend ten shillings at every such meeting or meetings."

Mr. Smyth was living in the year 1730, but how long after I cannot tell. On the south end of this school is the following inscription. "Hoc ædificium de fundo extruxit propriis suis sumptibus JOHANNES SMYTH, de Heath, in hoc comitatu, armiger, quo pauperiorum pueri bonis moribus honestentur, idem ut exemplo suo alios ad hujusmodi opera excitaret, annuam quandam stipem Ludi-Magistro in perpetuum de suo solvendum addixit, anno Salutis 1726." Importing, that Mr. Smyth erected that edifice at his own charge, for the education of poor mens children; and that he might excite others by his example to the like

like good works, he had settled an annual stipend for ever on the School-master, in the year 1726.

JONATHAN TURNER, of Halifax, Butcher, left by Will (but at what particular time I have not learned) forty shillings yearly to the poor prisoners in Halifax Jail, to be given them in bread. This annuity is charged on some housing in Cheapside, in Halifax, or the street leading from the north end of Southgate to Bull Green.

These are all the perpetual Charities in the township of Halifax which I know of; except three pounds a year to be lent to three poor Tradesmen of Halifax, from year to year, by the Churchwardens, given by WILLIAM WHITAKER; but of this I can give no farther account, than that it is thus entered in the second volume of the Register-books belonging to Halifax Church.

H E P T O N S T A L L.

JOHN GREENWOOD, of Cottingley, gave (as appeared by the copy of a Deed, dated Feb. 20, 1598, produced to the Inquirers after Charities at Halifax, Dec. 22, 1651) the sum of forty pounds, to be lent from year to year, for ever, to the Poor of Heptonstall parish, by the discretion of the Churchwardens for the time being of the said parish.

The above is mentioned both in Mr. Brearcliffe's manuscript, and in Halifax Register, vol. ii.

For Paul Greenwood's legacy to the Preacher at Heptonstall, see under Wadsworth.

Extract from the WILL of RICHARD NAYLOR, of Burnt Acres, in Eringden, dated May 29, 1609.

— "Whereas I by one Indenture or Deed, bearing date the tenth day of February, which was in the year of our Lord 1604, have given, granted, and confirmed unto George Halstead, Anthony Naylor, of High Hurst, in Wadsworth, Richard Naylor, of Heptonbrigg, Henry Naylor, of Eringden, and Robert Halstead, one my annuity or yearly rent of three pounds five shillings yearly issuing forth of certain lands and tenements, with their appurtenances, in Ovenden, to have, hold, receive and take the same unto them the said George Halstead, Anthony Naylor

Naylor, Richard Naylor, Henry Naylor, and Robert Halstead, their heirs and assigns, for ever, upon confidence and trust, and to the intent only that they should, within the space of six months next after my decease, lawfully convey and assure the said annuity or yearly rent of three pounds five shillings unto such person and persons as I shall, by my last Will, name and appoint, as in and by the same Deed more plainly may appear. My will and mind is, that they the said George Halstead, Anthony Naylor, Richard Naylor, Henry Naylor, and Robert Halstead, and their heirs, and the survivors or survivor of them, and his or their heirs, shall yearly and every year, from and after my decease, for ever, faithfully disburse the said annuity or yearly rent of three pounds five shillings to the uses hereafter following, and in such sort as is hereafter declared, viz. thirty-two shillings and six-pence, the one half hereof, for and towards the keeping and maintaining of a Preacher at Heptonstall for the time, so as he be a Master of Arts, yearly, from and after my decease for ever, to be paid at the Feast of St. John Baptist, for all the year. Item, I give and bequeath the other thirty-two shillings and six-pence, together also with the other thirty-two shillings and six-pence, if it shall at any time fortune that there be no Preacher at Heptonstall for the time so being, shall yearly and every year after my decease for ever, be bestowed and employed at the discretion of them the said George Halstead, Anthony Naylor, Richard Naylor, Henry Naylor, and Robert Halstead, upon and towards the maintaining of the poor children of and within the parish of Heptonstall."

Taken from Heptonstall Register.

By Deed, dated June 2, 1747, George Halstead, of Hougham, in Eringden, eldest son and heir of George Halstead, formerly of Hougham aforesaid, which last George was brother and heir of Robert Halstead, late of Burnt Acres, in Eringden aforesaid, which Robert was eldest son and heir of Robert Halstead, of Height, in Eringden aforesaid, and which last named Robert was the surviving Trustee of the annuity left by the above Richard Naylor, conveyed the same to Henry Cockcroft the younger, of Burlees, in Wadsworth, Jonathan Greenwood, of Hanging Royd, in Heptonstall, Luke Crosley, of Great House, in Stansfield, and John Sutcliffe, of Hoo-Hoyle, in Eringden aforesaid,

aforesaid, in trust for the purposes contained in the grant of the said Richard Naylor; in which Deed of Conveyance it is declared, that the above annuity is issuing or payable out of three closes of land, meadow, and pasture, called the Gould Pit, the Great Hay, and the south end of the Crag in Mixenden, within the township of Ovenden, containing, by estimation, seven acres. Also that, upon the death of two of the said Trustees, the survivors should elect two good, able, honest, and sufficient men, inhabitants of the parish of Heptonstall aforesaid, in their room; and this rule and order to be for ever hereafter observed, to perpetuate, as much as possible, the charitable donation of Richard Naylor, the Testator, as aforesaid.

Extract from the WILL of ABRAHAM WALL, dated
Sept. 12, 1638.

— “ I give and bequeath unto the Churchwardens, for the time being, of the Church or Chapel of Heptonstall, in the parish of Halifax, in the county of York, where I was born, twenty shillings a year for ever, for to buy three Bibles, for the use of poor mens children, where most need shall be, they being capable to read in them. And I give unto the said Church or Chapel of Heptonstall, for ever, four pounds, upon condition that they, the said Churchwardens, and other Antients of the same place, provide some one honest man to instruct or bring up poor honest mens children in learning. And I give unto the same Church or Chapel of Heptonstall, for ever, three pounds yearly, for the sending and placing of one of the same scholars up to London, to be apprentice, whom the Churchwardens of the time being shall think fittest, with the consent of a Vestry; and if this my yearly gift to the said poor children of Heptonstall be not duly performed, then I wholly give it to the town of Halifax, to the same use, for so many poor children as the Churchwardens, and other of the Antients there, can get to be taught and brought up in learning, and the twenty shillings yearly for Bibles, and the three pounds yearly for the preferment of poor mens children to prentice.”

From the Register at Heptonstall. N. B. One copy of the above Will is dated Sept. 20, 1638, but is probably a mistake, as he only died on that day.

Extract

Extract from the WILL of CHARLES GREENWOOD, Clerk,
Rector of Thornhill, dated July 14, 1642.

— “ Now for and touching the messuage and tenement, with appurtenances, in Heptonstall, situate near the Church-yard there—which I have now made into a School-house, and the two messuages, tenements, and farms, and all the lands, closes, and grounds therewith, now or commonly demised, used, or occupied, with appurtenances in Colden aforesaid, forasmuch as it hath pleased God to put me in mind to build a Free Grammar school within the township of Heptonstall aforesaid, and to make provision for some small maintenance of the annual rent or value of twenty pounds ten shillings for a School-master, who shall teach school of the children and inhabitants of the town and parish of Heptonstall aforesaid ; therefore, in the first place, my will and mind is, and I hereby devise, that the said John Greenwood, son of Robert Greenwood, John Greenwood, of Elsburgh-hall, William Mitchell, Thomas Greenwood, of Learings, and Richard Robertshaw, and their heirs, and the survivors and survivor of them, and his and their heirs, shall, by force and virtue of these presents, and of the Deed of Feoffment, stand and be Feoffees, and seised of the said messuage or tenement, with appurtenances, in Heptonstall aforesaid, now made into a School-house ; and my will and mind is, that the same shall remain and continue for a School-house to succeeding ages for ever, unto which said John Greenwood, son of Robert, and other his co-feoffees, and their heirs, and the survivors and survivor of them, and his heirs, I hereby give, devise, and bequeath the same accordingly to the only use aforesaid : And also my will and mind is, and I do hereby devise, that the said John Greenwood, son of Robert, and other his co-feoffees, and their heirs, and survivors and survivor of them, and his and their heirs, shall, by force and virtue of these presents, and of the said Deed of Feoffment, stand and be Feoffees, and seised of the said two messuages, tenements, and farms, and all the lands therewith occupied, with appurtenances in Colden aforesaid, to the use and for the maintenance of a sufficient School-master, which hath well profited in learning, for teaching of children and inhabitants of the town and parish of Heptonstall aforesaid,
within

within the said School-house to succeeding ages for ever, unto which said John Greenwood, son of Robert, and other his co-feeoffees, and their heirs, and the survivors and survivor of them, and his heirs, I hereby give, devise, and bequeath the same lands and tenements in Colden abovesaid, to the Feeoffees abovesaid, and their heirs, for the only use and maintenance of such a School-master as aforesaid, to hold of the chief Lords of the fee thereof by the services therefore due and of right accustomed."

The Testator also left rents for the founding two Fellowships and two Scholarships in University College, in Oxford, of which he had been Fellow, appointing Anthony Foxcroft, of Halifax, and Thomas Radcliffe, his Executors, the latter of whom obtained a Decree in Chancery against the former, who, for non-performance of the said Charles Greenwood's Will was imprisoned in the Fleet, and during the time of his imprisonment, the said Radcliffe got a Sequestration of the said Foxcroft's estate in that Court, yet nothing was obtained so as to put the Testator's intentions in execution, so that the College was wronged of this benefaction, as also (according to Groome, in his Dignity and Honor of the Clergy, p. 253,) it was of fifteen hundred pounds more, given by the said Mr. Greenwood towards building a new quadrangle there.

Extract from the WILL of CALEB COCKCROFT, of London,
dated Nov. 2, 1643.

— "I give twenty pounds to the parish of Heptonstall, whereof ten pounds of it for Wadsworth, and ten pounds for Heptonstall and Eringden, which money shall be lent to twenty poor men, to buy them bread corn, from two years to two years, and with one sufficient surety, and to be lent by the advice of the Minister, Churchwardens, and Overseers of the Poor, and to be lent where they see most need to lend, and to be lent to such men who have no relief from the parish at all, and this in the least not to be any hindrance to the charity of those townships, but a help to poor men to buy corn at best hand, and cheapest."

The original of this Will is in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury; the above was copied from Heptonstall Register. By an Inquisition at Halifax, Feb. 16, 1651, it ap-

peared, that, in 1647, the Minister and Churchwardens distributed the money according to the donor's Will, but it was not found that they made any account thereof to their successors or others.

Extract from the WILL of JOHN GREENWOOD, of Learings, in Heptonstall, dated Feb. 10, 1687.

— “I give, grant, and bequeath unto the owner or inheritor of Learings, in Heptonstall, and to the Churchwardens and Overseer of the same for the time being, and to their heirs and successors for ever, one annuity, or yearly rent, of forty shillings a year, issuing out or forth of one messuage and tenement, with appurtenances, in Stansfield, commonly called Dovefcote, with my full power to distrain for non-payment thereof, in trust and confidence, and of intent and purpose that the said owner of Learings, Churchwardens and Overseer of Heptonstall, and their heirs and successors, shall yearly pay the one moiety or half part thereof unto Daniel Town, Curate at Heptonstall, for preaching every year a Sermon upon the first Wednesday in June yearly, at Heptonstall, during his natural life, if he be able in body, and can be admitted; and after his decease, it is my will and mind that the owner of Learings, Churchwardens and Overseer, and their heirs and successors, shall pay the same to the Curate of Heptonstall for the time being, he performing as aforesaid for ever. And of intent and purpose also, that the said owner of Learings, Churchwardens and Overseer of the Poor, for the time being, and their heirs and successors, shall every two or three years, at their discretion, for ever, pay and distribute the other moiety, or half part of the said annuity, with a poor man's child, male or female, of the township of Heptonstall, where most need is, to place them apprentices to some trade or occupation to get their living without begging.”

From Heptonstall Register.

Extract from the WILL of JOHN GREENWOOD, of Hip-pings, in Stansfield, dated Dec. 13, 1705.

— “I will that he who shall be lawfully admitted as Parson or Minister of Heptonstall, to officiate there, shall preach a Sermon upon the first Wednesday in August yearly, for ever, in lieu of

of which Sermon, and his yearly wages for Hippingland, I give him and his successors twenty shillings yearly, for ever. Also I give unto the poor of Stansfield twenty shillings yearly, for ever, to be bestowed on canvas cloth, by the Churchwardens of the same town, and their successors yearly, for ever, and to be by them distributed unto such poor persons as they, for the time being, shall think fit objects of charity, or have no relief; both which said two legacies I do hereby authorize both the same Minister and Churchwardens to have, perceive, and receive, and take out and forth of one messuage and tenement in Wadsworth, called Crimsworth, now in the possession of Joshua Dawson, or his Assigns.—And if it shall happen that the said sum of forty shillings shall be behind, and unpaid, on the said first Wednesday of August, as his said yearly for ever, that then it shall and may be lawful for the same Minister, and his assigns, and also the same Churchwardens, and their assigns, successively, for ever, to enter into the same messuages, and tenements, and premises, and make distress according to law.”

From the Register at Heptonstall.

Extract from the WILL of THOMAS SUNDERLAND, of Hathershelf, in Sowerby, dated Nov. 13, 1721.

—“I give and devise unto Henry Cockcroft and Abraham Farrer, and their heirs, one annuity or yearly rent of twenty shillings, to be issuing and payable out and forth of one messuage and lands thereunto belonging, called New House, in Turvin, and all my estate, right, interest, title, claim, and demand, into or out of the same messuage or lands, or any part thereof, provided he or they pay yearly to such orthodox Curate, or Parson, of Heptonstall Church or Chapel, in this county, for the time being, as shall be conformable to the present Established Church of England, both in doctrine and discipline, and shall, on the second Wednesday in the month of March, for ever, preach one Commemoration Sermon, for, or on account of, my only son and child, Thomas Sunderland, whom it pleased Almighty God, in that month, to take to himself.”

From the Register at Heptonstall.

HEPTONSTAL CHAPEL.

The parochial Chapel of Heptonstall was, in 1747, augmented by lot, with two hundred pounds, part of Queen Ann's Bounty; in consequence of which, a purchase was made of a messuage and lands thereto belonging, called *West-croft-head*, in the parish of Bradford, Chapelry of Haworth, and Township of Oxnop, yielding the clear yearly rent of eight pounds ten shillings. In 1736 its clear yearly value was returned to have been ten pounds ten shillings, 3d of Queen Anne.

HIPPERHOLME CUM BRIGHOUSE.

Original ENDOWMENT of LIGHTCLIFFE CHAPEL.

RICHARD ROOKES gave by Indenture, dated 1 March, 20 Henry VIII. one parcel of ground in the end of a close wherein the Chapel of Lightcliffe standeth, and also 13s. 4d. a-year for ever, out of the rest of the said close, towards the maintenance of a Priest there. The following yearly rents were also given to the said Chapel:

By John Smith, out of his chief messuage called Royd House,	s.	d.
— Richard Waterhouse, out of his lands within the hamlet of Priestley,	6	8
— Edmund Fairbank, out of his two messuages, and all his lands at Lidyate, in Lightcliffe,	3	4
— James Waterhouse, out of his lands and tenements in Northwood,	3	4
— John and Thomas Thorpe, out of three chief messuages and lands in Lightcliffe,	3	4
— Richard Cliffe, out of Cliffhouse, and lands thereto belonging, in Lightcliffe,	3	4
— Edward Hoyle, out of Hoyle House, and all the lands, &c. thereto belonging in Lightcliffe,	3	4
— John Scolfield, out of his messuage and lands in Lightcliffe,	1	4
— Gilbert Saltonstall, out of his messuage and lands in Lightcliffe,	1	0
— Richard Scolefield, out of Gibhouse, and lands thereto belonging,	1	0
— William Whiteley, out of his New House, and two acres of land called Eastfield Knowle, in Lightcliffe,	1	0

Original ENDOWMENT of COLEY-CHAPEL.

JOHN RYSSHWORTH, of Coley, Esq; and his son JOHN RYSSHWORTH, of Collyn, conveyed a parcel of land in Coley, within the vill of Hipperholm, held of the capital house or hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, in England, as it lay between Edwardrode on the east, the King's common, or waste ground, on the west, Coolay Slakke on the north, and a certain inclosure called Wynters, on the south, and a yearly rent of twenty shillings, payable out of a messuage, with lands, in Shelf. At the same time also Matthew Oglethorp, of Thornton, conveyed a yearly rent of three shillings and four-pence out of all his lands and tenements in Hipperholm; Richard Rookes, of Rodeshall, a yearly rent of three shillings and four-pence, out of a messuage, with lands, in Shelf; Thomas Fournes, of Bothes, a yearly rent of three shillings and four-pence, out of a capital messuage, with lands, in Shelf; Richard Haldeworth, of Hipperholm, a yearly rent of three shillings and four-pence, out of his capital messuage and lands lying on the north side of Hipperholm; Henry Batte, of Haylay, a yearly rent of three shillings and four-pence, out of a messuage and lands in Northouram; William Cowper, of Kighley, a yearly rent of three shillings and four-pence, out of a messuage, with lands, called Deynehouse, in Shelf; John Boy, of Northouram, a yearly rent of three shillings and four-pence, out of lands and tenements in Shelf; Thomas Northend, of Hipperholm, a yearly rent of twenty-pence, out of all his free lands and tenements in Hipperholm; and William Saltonstall, of Shelf, a yearly rent of twenty-pence, out of a messuage and lands in Shelf, to certain Trustees named in a Deed, dated the 15th of November, 21 Hen. VIII. in trust, as appears by another Deed, dated the 14th of February, 21 Hen. VIII. for the use of a chapel and cemetery, to be made, founded, and built on the parcel of land above named; the aforesaid yearly rents or annuities to be received yearly at Pentecost and St. Martin in winter, by equal portions, amongst other things to the use and sustentation of Richard Northend, Capellane in the said chapel, and his successors, saying, singing, and celebrating Divine Offices therein for ever.

This account is taken from two original Deeds belonging to the late Mrs. Horton, of Coley.

WILLIAM

WILLIAM THORPE gave, as appears by a Deed of Feoffment, dated the 9th of February, 28 Hen. VIII. the yearly sum of six shillings and eight-pence, payable out of his messuages, lands, tenements, &c. in the town and fields of Shelf, to be for ever bestowed at the discretion of certain Feoffees therein named, to and for the amending and repairing of highways, or helping of poor maidens towards marriage, or other things necessary; and after the death of Isabel his wife, the whole rent of the above messuages, &c. to the use of a Priest to sing within the township of Hipperholm, and there to pray for the soul of the said William Thorpe, and others.

The above Deed of Feoffment in Latin, with an English one of the same date, to declare the uses thereof, were in possession of the above Mrs. Horton, of Coley.

ROBERT HEMINGWAY, of Upperbrea, gave by Will, dated March 3, 1613, forty pounds, towards the maintenance of a Preacher at Coley Chapel, to be bestowed at the discretion of his Executors; there were also given for the same purpose, by Isabel Maud, of Halifax, widow, twenty pounds; by Agnes Royde, of Northouram, five pounds; by Matthew Whiteley five pounds, by their several Wills; eight pounds were likewise given to the same use, by Henry Northend and Joseph Wood; with which sums, Richard Sunderland, of Coley-hall, Esq; and seven others, as Trustees, did purchase of one William Kershaw, of Wike, a messuage or tenement in Wike, in the parish of Burstal, with a close of land and meadow called Mappleynge, divided into two parts, in one of which the said messuage standeth; and also a house or cottage in Wike aforesaid, and a close of land called Farhinging Royds, divided into three closes. This purchase was made with the approbation of all the inhabitants within the Chapelry of Coley; and for the better explaining the true intent and meaning of the conveyance and assurance made of the premises to the said Richard Sunderland, and others, by the said William Kershaw, and to the end the rents, &c. might for ever afterwards be employed for the use aforesaid, it was covenanted and granted in an Indenture, bearing date Oct. 11, 17 James I. made between the said Richard Sunderland and others, of the one part; and Abraham Sunderland, of the Middle Temple, Esq;
Joseph

Joseph Midgley, of Overbrea, M. A. and others, of the other part, that the said Richard Sunderland, &c. should pay yearly the said rent, by equal portions, at Martinmas and Pentecost, to the preaching Minister at Coley aforesaid, for the time being, towards his maintenance, and in no other manner, nor to or for any other use. When only three Trustees survive, they were to convey to others in three months.

I have seen no Trust Deed relating to the above, of a later date than Jan. 3, 1658, which, with another made in the year 1637, were in the hands of Mr. Simpson, of Hipperholm.

RICHARD SUNDERLAND, Esq; of Coley-hall, gave by Will thirty shillings a-year, for ever, out of a tenement in Shelf, to the preaching Minister at Coley Chapel. His Executors were his three sons, Abraham, Samuel, and Peter Sunderland. He was buried June 25, 1634. This estate was afterwards sold by his grandson, Langdale Sunderland, Esq; to John Lum, of Westercroft, in Northouram. He also gave tythe-rents within Hipperholme cum Brighouse, amounting to twenty-two shillings and sixpence yearly, to the Chapel at Coley, which rents, as I take it, had been parcel of the Rectory of Dewsbury.

WILLIAM BIRKHEAD, of Brookfoot, in Southouram, gave by Will, dated Dec. 29, 1638, the sum of five pounds, to Samuel Hoyle, of Hoyle-house, in Lightcliff, and Robert Hargreaves, of Hipperholme, in trust, and to the intent, that they should bestow the same on some parcel of land, or yearly rent of inheritance, the one half of the yearly profit whereof should be paid yearly to the Curate or Preacher of God's Word at Lightcliffe, and the other half to the poor people of Lightcliffe and Hipperholme, from time to time, to succeeding ages, for ever. His Executor was his brother, John Birkhead, of Gomersal. In 1651, as appears from some minutes of an Inquisition taken in that year at Halifax, the above five pounds remained in the hands of Samuel, son of the above Samuel Hoyle, who paid the benefit thereof as directed.

For William Birkhead's benefaction to the poor of Brighouse, see under Rastrick.

Extract

Extract from the WILL of MATTHEW BROADLEY, of London, dated Oct, 15, 1647.

— “ I give to my brother Isaac Broadley, of Halifax, my tenements, with all the appurtenances, situate in the township of Hipperholme, to him and his heirs for ever, provided he pay out of the same yearly, the sum of five pounds per annum towards the maintenance of a Free School, to be erected near Hipperholme afore said, where my Executor shall appoint. Item, I give towards the erecting of the said Free School the sum of forty pounds. Also I do give unto Matthew Broadley, (he was sole Executor, and son of Samuel Broadley,) the sum of one thousand pounds, for which Sir William Waters, and Sir Thomas Chamberlain, Knt. and Richard Spencer, Esq; stand bound, provided that upon receipt thereof he bestow five hundred pounds thereof, partly upon settling a convenient yearly means for the afore said Free School, and partly in providing fifty-two shillings in bread yearly to be given by twelve-pence each Sunday, at Coley Chapel, to the poor of Hipperholme town and the Lane-Ends.”

Mr. Brearcliffe's manuscript, called Halifax Inquiries, sais, that the estate left to Isaac Broadley, was called Lane-Ends, in Hipperholme; also that Matthew Broadley's Will was dated Sept. 6, 1648; in the first Settlement Deed of Hipperholm school, described below, this Will is likewise said to have been dated August 31, 1648. These variations I mention, to make the discovery of the original more certain, though the first has the most authorities.

May 22, 1661, an Indenture tripartite was made between Samuel Sunderland, of Harden, Esq; of the first part; Matthew Broadley, of London, Gent. Executor of Matthew Broadley, late of London, Esq; deceased, of the second part; and William Farrer, of Midgley, Esq; John Lake, of Southouram, Clerk, Abraham Mitchel, of Halifax, Stephen Ellis, Richard Langley, Nathan Whiteley, Joshua Whitley, Joseph Hargreaves, Henry Brighouse, Joshua Scolfield, and Joseph Lister, all of Hipperholme, of the third part, reciting, that whereas Matthew Broadley, party to these presents, had received one thousand pounds, and being willing to perform the will and good intention
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of Matthew Broadley, deceased, he had, with the advice and consent of some of the principal inhabitants of Hipperholme and Halifax, agreed with the above Samuel Sunderland for the purchase of certain lands and tenements, with the sum of five hundred pounds, agreeable to the Will of the above Testator: This Indenture therefore witnesseth, that the said Samuel Sunderland, for the said consideration, hath sold, &c. to the said Matthew Broadley, William Farrer, &c. their heirs and assigns, for ever, two messuages or tenements, two barns, two stables, two gardens, two folds, and all outhouses, orchards, lands, and all other appurtenances thereto belonging, in Hipperholme aforesaid; and one close of land in Lightcliffe, within the said township of Hipperholme, called Brookroyd, lately divided into three closes; one other close of land, called Highroyd Ing, and one other close of land, in Lightcliffe aforesaid, called the Heyroyd Ing; and also one annuity or yearly rent charge of eleven pounds, issuing out of a messuage or tenement, with lands, at Brookfoot, in Southouram, and also out of a water corn mill, called Brookfoot mill, at Brookfoot aforesaid; and also one other annuity, or yearly rent charge of thirty shillings, issuing out of certain messuages and lands in Shelf, to have and to hold the said messuages, lands, rent charges, &c. to the said Matthew Broadley, William Farrer, &c. their heirs and assigns, for ever, in trust, to receive and apply the issues and profits thereof yearly, for ever, as well for the yearly payment of the said annual sum of fifty-two shillings at the Chapel of Coley aforesaid, by twelve pence to be laid out in bread every Sabbath-day, for the better maintenance and relief of the most poor, aged, maimed, needy, and impotent people of Hipperholme, and the Lane Ends of Hipperholme aforesaid, or to such, or so many of the said poor people of Hipperholme, and the Lane Ends of Hipperholme, and in such manner as the said Matthew Broadley, &c. and the survivor and survivors of them, their heirs and assigns, shall, from time to time, find most necessitous and indigent, and in their discretion shall think most meet to be relieved therewith, so as at no one time there be under the number of four poor persons to share and have the said charitable allowance. And also for the support, and keeping in repair of the School-house for the said Free School, to be erected in or near the town of

Hipperholme aforeaid, from time to time, for ever hereafter, as often as need shall require; and to take and employ all the residue of the said yearly rents, profits, improvements, and advantages made, or to be made, of the said premises, (which they might let to the best yearly value and advantage, so as no lease or leases thereof exceeded the term of twenty-one years, and to be made in possession, or at least not above two years before the expiration of the old lease, or leases thereof, the old accustomed rents of the premises, or more, being reserved,) together with the said annual rent of five pounds, for the maintenance, stipend, &c. of one learned, able, and sufficient person, being a Graduate of the Degree of Bachelor of Arts at the least, of and within one of the Universities of Cambridge or Oxford, to be School-master of the said Free School, to educate and instruct in Grammar, and other literature and learning, the scholars and children of the township and constabulary of Hipperholme cum Brighthouse only, gratis, and without any other reward, and allowance; and the rents and profits of the said premises (such deductions as aforeaid being made) to be paid to the said School-master half yearly by equal portions. If the rents became raised to a greater yearly value, such increase and augmentation was to be employed and disposed of, for the better maintenance of the said School-master for the time being, and to no other use, intent, or purpose; except that any suits in law or equity, or other trouble or incumbrance concerning the said premises, or any part thereof, should happen; in which case, the Trustees were impowered to deduct the expences attending the same, out of the yearly profits of the said premises, and pay the overplus to the said School-master. When the place or room of the said School-master shall happen to become void by death, resignation, deprivation, or otherwise, that then, and so often the Trustees for the time being, or the greater number of them, were impowered, within one month next after such avoidance, by writing under their hands and seals, to nominate and appoint one other learned and fit person, qualified as aforeaid, to be School-master of the said Free School: And if no School-master is by them within two months chosen as aforeaid, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Vicar of the Vicarage of Halifax aforeaid, for the time being, by writing under

under his hand and seal, to nominate and appoint a meet and fit person, qualified, and at the least of the Degree aforesaid, to be School-master of the said Free-school; the said School-master to be allowed, ordered, directed, and placed, or displaced, by the Trustees, or the greater number of them, for the time being, according to such rules, orders, and allowances as shall be made by them, or the greater number of them, in writing under their hands and seals, for the rule, government, and well ordering of the said Free-school, School-master, and poor people, and as to them, and the greater part of them, shall seem meet and convenient; which rules and orders were agreed to be conclusive and binding to the said School-master, poor people, and all others concerned therein, to all intents and purposes, the same not being repugnant to the Laws and Statutes of this kingdom, nor contrary to any Ecclesiastical Canons or Constitutions of the Church of England which shall be then in force. And for the better ordering and government of the said Free-school, the Trustees for the time being were to have full power and authority for ever, to visit, order, place, or displace the said School-master for the time being, and to reform and redress all and every the disorders, misdemeanors, offences, and abuses in the said Free-school, School-master, or in any of the said poor people, or in, and touching their allowances, government, order, and disposing thereof, and for any lewdness, drunkenness, common swearing, profaneness, breaking the orders made for the regulating and government of the said Free-school, or for any other just cause whatsoever, as shall be, by the said Trustees for the time being, or the greater number of them, declared in writing, under their hands and seals, to be a sufficient cause of suspension, deprivation, and displacing, and by the same writing to deprive, suspend, turn out, and displace the said School-master, and to elect and place another, qualified as above, in his room, to be intitled to the same benefits and advantages as the School-master so deprived, &c. When only three Trustees shall be living or resident within the township of Hipperholme, or vicarage of Halifax, they shall, together with the non-residentaries, convey and assure the above premises, with the profits thereof, to nine other sufficient persons inhabiting in Hipperholme, or the vicarage of Halifax, so always that there be at

least six of the said Trustees inhabitants in Hipperholme afore-said.

It ought to be observed, that there are several defects in Matthew Broadley's Will, such as, no person appointed to build the School, nor, being built, by whom or how it should be kept in repair, nor who should put in or displace the School-master, nor what children (boys or girls) or of what towns or places they were to be, nor in what art or science they should be instructed, nor whether the yearly means to be settled for the School should be by the revenue of land to be purchased with the money, or with the interest of the money, or by some employment of the stock of money, or otherwise; nor was any one appointed to distribute the bread to the poor, nor any number of poor mentioned to whom it was to be distributed: To remedy which defects, the above-mentioned Indenture tripartite was made; yet, notwithstanding the agreements therein contained seem to be good and necessary, yet, in the eye of the law, they are no other than arbitrary proceedings amongst other parties than the Testator himself appointed, and because not warrantable by the Will, perhaps not altogether safe to those who put the same in execution. If also any breach of trust was to happen, or of the above agreements supposing them valid, no provision of remedy was directed for it, nor who should complain thereof if the Executor should die, or be absent out of the kingdom. Besides, the Testator's gift to his brother and his heirs, of his land in Hipperholme, provided his said brother paid five pounds per annum to the School, was, in construction of law, void; for as Isaac Broadley was brother and next heir to Matthew the Devisor, the law would say, that the said Isaac took the land by descent, and not by the Will. The same was also void in law, because there was no person extant who could, by taking advantage of the condition, compel the payment of the money; for Isaac Broadley, who was to pay it, being also heir at law, none but himself could enter to the land for non-payment thereof, according to the proviso. For these reasons, the said Isaac refused to pay the said annuity till the arrears amounted to sixty pounds, and the Trustees had no remedy till about the year 1661, when, laying their grievances before Council, they were told, that notwithstanding the above gift of five pounds
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per annum could not be recovered by law, yet, as it was made to a charitable use, such as a Free-school, which is a gift within the Statute 43 Eliz. c. 4, of Charitable Uses, it might be made good by that Statute, on a Commission to be pursued out of the Chancery by virtue of that Statute, and an Inquisition thereupon to be found and taken, and a Decree to be made by the Commissioners, with a Decree of Confirmation in Court for payment, (viz.) as well of the arrearages since the Testator's death, as of the growing rent; and though part of the land was copyhold, which cannot by law be devised or charged by a Will, yet that it might be so charged to a charitable use; however, that the Free-school might be so charged, and so the annuity decreed to be paid out of the whole.

On this account, and for the greater security of the Trustees named in the above Indenture tripartite, application was made to a Commission for Pious Uses at Halifax, August 29, 1662, on which the Commissioners, after reciting the Will of Matthew Broadley, and that it was by Inquisition found that the said Will had been fulfilled according to the intentions of the Testator, except that Isaac Broadley had not paid the sum of five pounds per annum as directed, or any part thereof, in respect the Free-school was not erected and finished till Michaelmas last past before the date of the said Inquisition, did order, adjudge, and decree, that the several sums of forty pounds and five hundred pounds, received and disposed of according to the Will of the donor, should for ever stand firm and stable, for and towards the maintenance of a School-master to teach the said Free-school within and for the township of Hipperholme, whereof fifty-two shillings to be first taken out of the same, to be laid out and bestowed in bread, to be given by twelve-pence each Sunday, at Coley Chapel, to the poor people of Hipperholme and the Lane Ends: And that the five pounds per annum, given by the said Matthew Broadley, should stand and be kept up for ever; and the said Isaac Broadley, his heirs and assigns, were adjudged to pay to William Farrer, Esq; John Lake, D. D. Abraham Mitchel, Stephen Ellis, Richard Langley, Nathan Whiteley, Joshua Whiteley, John Scolfield, Henry Brighouse, Joseph Hargreaves, and Joseph Lister, Feoffees for the use of the said Free-school, nominated and approved of by the said Com-

Commissioners, the said sum of five pounds yearly for ever, towards the maintenance of the said Free-school erected in Hipperholme, to be paid out of the rents, issues, and profits of the lands and tenements in Hipperholme aforesaid, at one entire payment at or upon the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel.

One Trust Deed relating to the above was dated April 30, 1697, another July 30, 1714.

SAMUEL SUNDERLAND, Esq; of Harden, in Bingley parish, (already mentioned under Halifax) gave, by indenture, made June 30, 1671, to Richard Hooke, D. D. and Vicar of Halifax, Stephen Ellis, of Hipperholme; Richard Langley, of Priestley-green; Nathan Whitley, of Rookes; Joshua Whitley, his brother; William Brooke, of Ethercliffe; and Joseph Lister, of Thornhill-briggs, and their heirs, all that messuage or tenement (part whereof had been converted into a School-house) and the lands, buildings, &c. thereto belonging in Hipperholme. And also all that other messuage or tenement, with lands, buildings, &c. thereto belonging, at Norwood-green, within the township of Hipperholme cum Brighouse, in trust, after the decease of the said Samuel Sunderland, to the use of the School-master for the time being of the Free Grammar School, for and in respect of the township of Hipperholme cum Brighouse aforesaid, the same School-master being thereunto lawfully licensed, and being of a degree of Bachelor of Arts at least, upon condition that the same School-master, and his successors for the time being, shall well and truly satisfy and pay, or cause to be paid, forth of the rents and profits of the lands and tenements first mentioned, the yearly rent or sum of six pounds to an Usher Master of the same school, at the Feasts of Pentecost, and St. Martin the Bishop in winter, or St. Martin and Pentecost, as the same shall happen to fall next after the decease of the said Samuel Sunderland, by equal portions, for ever, the same Usher Master to be from time to time nominated and elected by the above Feoffees and their successors, or the major part of them, and to be lawfully licensed and admitted thereunto, with power of distress on the said premises to the said Usher Master, in case of non payment of the said yearly rent, or any part thereof, for twenty days after the same becomes due. And upon farther trust, that the yearly rents and profits of the other messuage or tenement, with its appurtenances, at Norwood-green,

green, be paid to the most indigent and necessitous poor people of and within the township of Hipperholme cum Brighouse aforesaid, for ever, on the Feast-days of St. Thomas the Apostle, and the Nativity of St. John Baptist, or St. John Baptist, and St. Thomas Days, or Feasts, as the same shall happen to fall next after the decease of the said Samuel Sunderland, by equal portions, in or at the aforesaid School-house, by the Ministers, Churchwardens, and Overseers for the poor within the Chapelries of Coley and Lightcliffe, from time to time. When the seven Feoffees above-named became decreased by death to the number of two of them and no more, the survivors were, within three months, to elect and appoint the Vicar of Halifax for the time being, (in case he was not one of the surviving Feoffees,) and six of the most able and discreet Inhabitants of the township of Hipperholme cum Brighouse, or seven, if the said Vicar be one of the two surviving Feoffees, the conveyance of the premises to be made at the reasonable request and costs of the said Master and Churchwardens, and this order, way, and course to be observed, and kept for ever. The Feoffees were also to take effectual care that the said buildings upon the Lands, granted by this Deed, and the fences thereof, be from time to time kept in sufficient repair, that the charity might not be impaired.

The Testator (as already observed) was buried Feb. 4, 1676. Mr. Wright, p. 127, says, that this Mr. Sunderland gave, amongst other benefactions, seventeen pounds a year for ever to the Free School of Hipperholme; to the use of the poor of Hipperholme eight pounds a year for ever; and to the successive Curates of the Chapel of Coley five pounds a year for ever; all which Mr. Robert Parker, of Bingley, his Executor, saw rightly and truly performed; but Mr. Thoresby's account, in his Topography of Leedes, p. 583, differs from this, for according to this Author he left yearly to the poor of Norwood-green eight pounds, to Hipperholme school eighteen pounds, and to Coley Chapel twenty shillings.

On the School porch at Hipperholme is this inscription:
 "Libera Schola Grammaticalis Hipperholmiae a MATTHEO
 "BROADLEY, armigero, primitus fundata, post a SAMUELE
 "SUNDERLAND aucta, qui ambo patriae chari, et pauperibus
 "benefici, hoc legatum famae suae monumentum posteris reli-
 "quere, 1661." Over the gateway leading to the School-master's
 house,

house, "St. SUNDERLAND, Arm^r. dedit, 1671." On the inside of the same, "Sumptu N. SHARPE, 1729."

THOMAS WHITLEY, of Sinder-hills, gave by Will (but of what date I know not) forty pounds, to be kept up as a stock, and the interest thereof to be distributed yearly amongst the poor people of Hipperholme, by his Executors, with the assistance of the Churchwardens and Overseers of the said town, according to their several necessities. The Executors were James Oates, John Whitley, of Wheatley, Michael Whitley, of Shelf, and John Whitley, of Rookes, who seem not to have put this part of the Will in execution; for at a commission of pious uses it was decreed, August 29, 1662, that Joseph Furness, and Phebe his wife, Executors of the above James Oates; Judith Whitley, Richard Law, and Hester his wife, Executors or Administrators of the above Michael Whitley; Grace Whitley, and Joshua Whitley her son, Executors or Administrators of the above John Whitley, of Rookes; and Thomas Lister, Executor of Sibil Whitley, who was Executrix of the above John Whitley, of Wheatley, should pay to the poor of Hipperholme the said sum of forty pounds, with three years interest, and twenty shillings for the charges of prosecuting the Inquisition and Decree; which monies not being paid as decreed, a subpœna in the nature of a Scire-Facias was awarded out of the Court of Chancery, against the parties concerned.

JOSHUA OATES entered into a bond of one hundred pounds, in his life-time, to secure forty shillings a-year to the Preacher at Coley Chapel for ever, out of a parcel of land in Shelf, to be paid at Martinmas and Pentecost, by equal portions, which bond was found, in 1651, (as appears from Mr. Brearcliffe's Manuscript,) to be in the hands of one Robert Birkhead, of Shelf.

SUSANNA DANSON was a benefactress to Coley Chapel, as appears from the following inscription on a stone erected on the right hand side of the way leading from Huddersfield to Bradford, at a place called Cockhill-clough: "Mrs. Susanna Danson gave the two adjoining Closes to Coley Chapel for ever, and they came into possession Oct. 1730." One account says, she left fifty shillings yearly in lands within Shelf, for a Sermon on Good-Friday.

BOUNTIES

BOUNTIES to LIGHTCLIFFE CHAPEL.

This Chapel had Queen Anne's Bounty by lot, in 1749; the purchase was at Sheard-green, in Lightcliffe; also by benefaction in 1759, when a farm called Barley Croft was bought, at Blackshaw-head, in Stansfield; lastly, in 1763, by benefaction, in consequence of which, a contract was made in 1764, for a farm in Northouram, called Oatsroyd. In 1736, the clear yearly value of this Chapel was returned to have been, 3d of Queen Anne, ten pounds eleven shillings and six-pence; and that of Coley, thirteen pounds twelve shillings and two-pence.

MIDGLEY.

RICHARD DEYNE, of Deynehouse, son and heir of John Deyne, of Myggelay, gave to John Myggelay, son of Robert Myggelay, Richard Sladen, of Myggelay, the younger, Richard Patchett, of the same, William Ferroure, son and heir apparent of Henry Ferroure, Robert Shawe, son of James Shawe, and Robert Thomas, of Myggelay aforesaid, one yearly rent of thirteen shillings and four-pence, issuing out of a messuage with lands and tenements, called Herrebothlegh, in Luddyingden, within Myggelay aforesaid, to the use of John Robynson, Capellane in the Chapel of St. Mary of Luddyingden aforesaid, and his successors in the same Chapel, for the time being, for ever, and payable at the Feasts of Pentecost and St. Martin in winter, by equal portions, or within forty days after each of the said Feasts, with power of distress to the above Trustees, and their heirs, if the said yearly rent is unpaid for forty days after it becomes due as aforesaid.

This extract I took from the original Deed, in Latin, lent by the late Curate of Luddenden. It was dated at Myggelay, March 6, 17 Hen. VIII. and is in the form of a charter.

It is said that Richard Deyne left the above, because he had killed in a duel one Brooksbank, of Bankhouse, in Warley.

JOHN CROSSLEY, of Kershawhouse, in Midgley, gave (as appears from a table in Luddenden Chapel) two pounds two shillings yearly, to the Curate of Luddenden, for preaching a Sermon every first Wednesday after the sixth day of March. One account makes this only forty shillings.

Extract from the WILL of JOHN MIDGEY, of Midgley.

— “I give to the Curate of the Chapel of Luddenden, for the time being, and his survivors, Curates there, for ever, one fulling-mill, or paper-mill, with one holme or croft thereto belonging, to preach a Sermon yearly, and every year, for ever, upon every sixteenth day of February from and after my decease; and also one loft in the said Chapel which was erected therein, (and is now standing,) by my deceased brother William Midgley, to and for the use and benefit of the said Curate for ever.”

In Luddenden Chapel is kept a Faculty obtained by the above William Midgley, for erecting the loft here mentioned, dated in 1703.

The money arising from this benefaction, is said, in a table in Luddenden Chapel, to be two pounds ten shillings yearly; but it now makes three pounds yearly, besides the loft, which raises about ten shillings more.

EDWARD WATKINSON, Clerk, (Rector of Little Chart, in Kent, and D. D. but formerly Curate of Luddenden,) conveyed by Deed, dated June 2, 1732, to John Dearden, of Warley, Esq; and Stephen Atkinson, of Midgley, Yeoman, a messuage, dwelling house, or tenement, with the appurtenances, in Leeds, in a place there called the Vicar-lane, of the clear yearly rent of four pounds, with two cottages or tenements, with the appurtenances belonging to the said messuage, and standing in the fold or back-side adjoining, of the clear yearly rent of one pound six shillings; and also two cottages or tenements, with the appurtenances, at Hunstet, in the parish of Leeds aforesaid, of the clear yearly rent of one pound ten shillings; to hold to the said John Dearden and Stephen Atkinson, their heirs and assigns, for ever, in trust that they shall, with the rents and profits of the said premises, purchase two shillings worth of bread, viz. twelve two-penny loaves weekly, and every week, for the benefit of twelve poor widows, viz. six within the township of Midgley aforesaid, and six within the township of Warley aforesaid; and in default of such number of widows there, then for the benefit of the most necessitous persons in the said townships, to be distributed to them by the Chapel Wardens of the Chapel of Luddenden, for the time being, upon every Sunday in the year, soon after Morning Service;

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four of the said widows to be chose out of the said township of Midgley, by the Chapel Warden of that township for the time being, and other four of the said widows to be chose out of the said township of Warley, by the Chapel Warden of that township for the time being; and the remaining four widows by the said John Dearden and Stephen Atkinson, viz. two out of each township; and for want of such widows, and to supply their places, other necessitous persons to be chose by them in like manner, out of the said townships, so as always to make up the number of twelve; and after the death of the said John Dearden and Stephen Atkinson, the said twelve poor widows, or necessitous persons, in their stead, shall be chose by the said Chapel Wardens for the time being, for ever, viz. by the Chapel Warden of Midgley, six out of the said township of Midgley, and by the Chapel Warden of Warley, six out of the said township of Warley; the said twelve poor widows, or necessitous persons, to be personally present at the distribution of the said bread, unless prevented by sickness, or some bodily infirmity; the said Chapel Wardens, immediately after such distribution, to enter into the books, which were given them by the said Edward Watkinson for that purpose, the names of the said twelve poor widows, or necessitous persons, and the day of the month and year when the said bread was so distributed; and in the absence of the said Chapel Wardens, that the said John Dearden and Stephen Atkinson shall distribute, or cause to be distributed, for so long as they shall live, the said loaves, and make choice of the said twelve poor widows, or necessitous persons, viz. six out of each township. Provided nevertheless, that whenever it shall happen that the rents and profits of the said premises shall fall short to purchase so much bread, the Chapel Wardens for the time being shall only buy so much as the clear rents or profits thereof will admit of, and make distribution thereof proportionably amongst such poor persons as aforesaid: But as at the time of this donation the rents of the said premises would purchase more, therefore so long as the same should so continue, it was the desire of the said Edward Watkinson, that each such poor person should have, upon every Trinity Sunday, sixpence in money, and upon every Sunday next before Christmas Day, twelve-pence in money, and upon every Easter Sunday sixpence in money, over and besides

the said bread, the remaining clear yearly rent to go and be detained by the person who shall take the trouble to collect the rents, and look after the said premises; and if the rents shall fall short, the distribution thereof, both in bread and money, shall be proportioned thereto, so as the person who shall take the trouble of looking after the premises, and collecting the rents, and paying the same over to the said Chapel Wardens, shall have yearly five shillings for his and their trouble therein.

N. B. The Deed signed by Edward Watkinson is to remain in the hands of the Vicar of Halifax, for the time being; and that signed by the Trustees with the said Edward Watkinson, his heirs and assigns; and a Memorial of the former was registered at Wakefield, August 18, 1732, in Book EE. p. 183, and number 269.

The bread was first given on Trinity Sunday, 1732; and the Doctor gave two register books, one signed Midgley, and the other Warley, to enter the names of the widows in, and the time when they had bread given.

Luddenden Chapel obtained Queen Anne's Bounty by lot, in 1732, with which, and with other contributions made in the Chapelry, a farm was bought in Midgley, called Newearthhead, of the yearly rent of eight pounds, as appears from a table in the said Chapel. Its clear yearly value in 1736, was returned to have been, 3d of Queen Anne, three pounds thirteen shillings and four-pence.

NORTHOURAM.

Extract from the WILL of ROBERT HEMINGWAY, of Overbrea, in Northouram, dated March 3, 1613.

— "I give the sum of ten pounds, to be lent, from time to time, to certain of the most religious and honest poor, or decayed tradesmen, of the township of Northouram, at the discretions of my Executors and Overseer, and after their decease at the discretion of the Vicar of the parish church of Halifax, and the Churchwarden of the town of Northouram for the time being, with the assistance of one honest and sufficient man of the said town, whom I request to take, from time to time, sufficient security for the continuance thereof."

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In this Will he also gave ten pounds to the Free Grammar School near Halifax.

Extract from the WILL of JEREMIAH HALL, of Dublin, Doctor of Physic, dated March 1, 1687.

— “I give and bequeath the sum of fifty pounds sterling, to purchase as much ground in Booth-town as will be sufficient to build thereon an house for two old men and two old women, natives of Booth-town aforesaid, to live in, as also a little school-house; and for the building of the said houses I also give fifty pounds more; and in case a convenient house can be found already built, then the said sums to go for the purchase of such an house; this said hundred pounds to be paid out of the money in my cousin Jonathan Hall's hands. Item, I give and bequeath also out of the money in my cousin Jonathan Hall's hands, the sum of one hundred pounds sterling, together with the interest of a mortgage I have for two hundred and thirty pounds sterling, upon Mr. Thomas Hodgkinson's estate, in and near the town of Wentworth, of which I am in possession — both which sums are towards the maintenance of the poor people, and the sum of five pounds per annum to those that shall teach in the school gratis ten poor boys and girls, those that are natives of Booth-town, or near it.”

Of this part of the abovementioned Will, Jonathan, Abraham, and Joseph Hall were Trustees and Overseers; of these, Jonathan died in the life time of the Testator, and Abraham and Joseph, pursuant to the Will, purchased with the said sum of one hundred pounds, by surrender, three copyhold cottages, or dwelling houses, in Booth's-town aforesaid, with the appurtenances, to the use of themselves, their heirs and assigns, for ever, in trust, to be disposed of by them, and their heirs, according to the trust reposed in them, by the said Will; they also repaired, altered, and converted the said cottage houses into four dwellings and a school-house. After this the said Abraham died, and Joseph Hall, the surviving Trustee, by lease, release, and surrender, dated May 1, 1695, conveyed all his interest in the estate at Wentworth, to the use of himself, and Joseph Wilkinson, James Oates, Nathaniel Priestley, John Longbottom, Thomas Hall, and William Bradley, and their heirs, in trust, that
they

they and their heirs, and the survivors and survivor of them, and their and his heirs, should be Feoffees, and be seized of the said estate at Wentworth, and also of the said school-house and four cottages, and an annuity of twelve pounds ten shillings, to the uses mentioned in the above Will, with this additional clause, amongst others, that the Trustees, or the major part of them, might place or displace the said School-master, and four poor people, when they thought proper; and that when only three of the said Trustees were living, they should convey to four others sufficient, and so in like manner conveyances to be ever made on the like trust and confidence.

The above mortgage money being paid in, the Trustees last named purchased therewith, and with the annuity abovementioned, an estate in Ovenden, called Brock-holes; the purchase deed of which is dated the 9th day of September, 1707; and also one other estate at a place called Moorfalls, in Northouram, with five closes of land adjoining upon one another, and some or one of them adjoining to the messuage and buildings there, (excepting one coal-pit and pit-hill in the south-east corner of one of the said closes,) and one other close of land to the said messuage belonging, lying on the east side of the highway, leading from Halifax to Bradford (except the coals which can be gotten from under the same without digging or breaking any of the soil or ground thereof) the purchase deed of which is dated the 18th day of February, 1709.

Of the above Trustees, all (except John Longbottom) died without transferring their trust to others, and the said John, about the year 1730, conveyed to Thomas Burton, Edmund Briggs, Jonathan Longbottom, John Bargh, Benjamin Wilkinson, Joseph Hall, and Robert Wood, on the same trust as in the former Deed, and under the same covenants. Of these also the said Joseph Hall became the surviving Trustee, who, in the year 1759, conveyed to George Legh, LL.D. Vicar of Halifax, John Lister, of Shibden-hall, Clerk, Cyril Jackson, of Halifax, Doctor of Physic, Jonathan Nicholl, and John Crabtree, both of Boothtown, Jeremy Lister, of Northouram, Samuel Waterhouse, of the same place, Jonathan Hall, of Eland, Benjamin Wilkinson, of Northouram aforesaid, John Watkinson, the younger, of Ovenden, John Mitchell, of Holdworth, and James Carr, of Halifax,

Halifax, with a particular clause in the Deed, that when these shall, by death, or otherwise, be reduced to three in number, the survivors shall, in like manner, convey to others on the like trusts in those presents declared.

Extract from the WILL of JOSEPH CROWTHER, of Whithill, in Northouram, dated Oct. 30, 1711.

— “ By virtue of one surrender of the same date with this my Will thereby empowering me, I do hereby give, devise, and bequeath all that copyhold messuage, or tenement, with the appurtenances, situate and being in Northouram, and all barns, buildings, closes, lands, commons, easements, and hereditaments whatsoever to the same belonging, now in the tenure or occupation of Widow Bothomley, or her assigns, unto Joseph Wood, of Northouram aforesaid, Yeoman, his heirs and assigns, in trust only, that the said messuage and premises, and the rents and profits thereof, may at all times, for ever hereafter, be enjoyed and received by a School-master, duly chosen and lawfully licenced, who shall, from time to time, yearly for ever, teach twelve of the poorest children, natives of Northouram, in the new erected school on Northouram-green, whose parents are least able to pay for them there.”

From an attested copy.

N O R L A N D.

Extract from the WILL of EDWARD WAINHOUSE, dated September 18, 1686.

— “ I give and bequeath to the old people and poor persons of this town of Norland, two parts of the yearly rents and profits (the whole being divided into three) which shall arise and issue out of that messuage or tenement called Butterise, in Norland aforesaid, during the natural life of my said wife, and the third part also after her death, reserved to her before out of the same, to have and to hold the said messuage or tenement to the said poor people, and their successors, for ever, as aforesaid, and the rents of the aforesaid messuage or tenement to be paid at Midsummer and Christmas, by equal portions, to the Overseers of the poor of this town, for the time being, yearly, and the Overseers to take one or two of the Heads of the town to the distri-

distribution of the said rents, and but a little thereof to those persons which have allowances, or nothing at all of it. And I do hereby authorize the Overseers of the poor, with one or two of the Heads of the said town, to sett and lett, or to farm lett, the said messuage or tenement, as often as need shall require."

In a Terrier belonging to Sowerby-bridge Chapel, wrote in 1727, it is said that Edward Wainhouse left yearly to the poor three pounds five shillings.

O V E N D E N.

Original ENDOWMENT of ILLINGWORTH CHAPEL.

HENRY SAVILE, Lord of Ovenden, gave one acre of land out of the waste thereof, by a Deed bearing date January 26, 17 Hen. VIII. to James Bawmeforth, and others, as Feoffees, in trust, that they should stand seized thereof to the use of a Chapel there, to be built to the honor of the Virgin Mary, paying therefore to the said Lord one red rose yearly.

For this see the Register at Halifax, vol. ii. also the Old Church Book at Halifax. In Brearcliffe's manuscript, called Halifax Inquiries, &c. dated Dec. 22, 1651, are also these words: "Item, we find by divers other Deeds, bearing date in the time of King Henry VIII. made from the said Henry Savile, Lord of Ovenden, that he gave divers parcels of lands in Ovenden to certain Feoffees and their heirs, and in the said Deeds mentioned no use; but after we find by a Deed, made by the said several Feoffees, in the 3d year of Queen Elizabeth, with a schedule thereunto annexed, that he gave out of the said lands certain small rents to the Chapel of Illingworth; but the townsmen do think that the whole lands were given to the said use, and not the rents only."

An Inquisition taken at Halifax, Feb. 16, 1651, runs thus: "We find that one acre of land, long ago taken in from the wastes of Ovenden, in part whereof the Chapel of Illingworth is built, and one house, called Chapel-house, and a barn thereunto belonging, are builded. And also one other acre of land, late taken from the wastes of Ovenden, and heretofore bought by one John Best, of George, late Earl of Shrewsbury, and others;—And also one annuity of seven shillings yearly, issuing
out

out of three acres and a half of land in Bradshaw, in Ovenden;— And one other annuity of five shillings yearly, issuing out of three acres of land, with the appurtenance, in Bradshaw;—One other yearly rent of six shillings, yearly issuing (as we conceive) out of certain lands and tenements, with their appurtenances, in Ovenden;—One other yearly rent of four shillings, yearly issuing out of one rood of land in Ovenden;—One other yearly rent of two shillings, yearly issuing out of one acre of land in Bradshaw, in Ovenden;—And one other annuity of fifteen shillings, yearly issuing out of one house or tenement, and the buildings thereupon built, and three roods of land, meadow, and pasture, by estimation, called Sawre Parke, in Ovenden, were by deed indented, bearing date Dec. 25, 1640, granted and conveyed by Joseph Wood, of Old Laughton, in Ovenden, and Luke Crowther, the elder, of Holdsworth, in Ovenden, unto John Doughty, of the University of Oxford, and others, and their heirs for ever, as Feoffees in trust, to the use and behoof of, and for the maintenance of, the Preacher of God's Word for the time being, at the Chapel called Illingworth Chapel, and of such other person or persons after him as shall preach the Word of God at the said Chapel, and officiate the cure there successively from time to time to succeeding generations for ever; and for want of such Preacher at the said Chapel, then for and during such time of vacancy of a Preacher only, to the use and behoof of the poor people inhabiting within Ovenden aforesaid; or of the Supervisors of the highways in Ovenden, for repairing and amending the highways there, at the discretion of the said John Doughty, and the rest of the said Co-feoffees, and their heirs. And we find, that the same hath been duly performed hitherto.

“Also we find, that one house body in Ovenden, called Scausby, was leased by Mr. John Bairstow, and other Feoffees, for the Chapel of Illingworth, Oct. 11, 1647, to Isaac Walton, for 21 years, for one shilling and six-pence yearly, to be paid towards the maintenance of the Minister of the same Chapel.”

For the Benefactions of Richard Somerscales, and Isaac Bowcock, in Ovenden, see under Halifax.

ILLINGWORTH CHAPEL had only twelve pounds sixteen shillings yearly of a certain endowment, 3d of Queen Anne;

it was augmented Dec. 29, 1718, with the Queen's bounty by benefaction, through the contribution of Mr. John Wilkinson, and others. The purchase deeds are dated Jan. 1, 1721. The estates bought with the four hundred pounds are all in Ovenden. One is called Lower Scawby, to which belong thirty-five days work of land; another Upper Scawby, to which belong thirteen acres of land; and a third Ainsworth-house, with some cottages, and closes of land, but no particular quantity mentioned in the deed.

R A S T R I C K.

Extract from the WILL of JOHN HANSON, of Woodhouse, dated August 14, 1621.

— “ I freely give, devise, and bequeath unto Walter Stanhope, of Horsfirth, Thomas Brooke, of New-house, my sons in law, and to Richard Law, son and heir of Richard Law, late of Halifax, deceased, John Stanhope, and Thomas Brooke, and to Thomas Hanson, son and heir apparent of my brother Thomas Hanson, to Edward Hanson, of Netherwoodhouse, Thomas Hanson and Robert Hanson, of Rastrick, my cousins, one close of land and meadow in Rastrick, called the Little Southedge, which I late bought of John Goodheir, and so much of one other close, called the Wellclose, as is freehold land; and I intend to surrender the residue of the same close to the said persons, to the uses hereafter declared; To have and to hold, to them the said Walter Stanhope, &c. and to their heirs for ever, in trust and confidence, nevertheless, that they shall stand and be seized of the said two closes, to pay yearly forth of the same a rent-charge of twenty shillings towards the maintenance of Divine Service in the chapel of Rastrick, and for teaching of a school there. And whereas the trade of making of cloth is a great help to many poor persons, and would be much more if men would be advised in the fear of God to make true cloth, my meaning is, that sixteen pounds of my goods shall remain as a stock in the township of Rastrick, to set poor and honest workmen in labour, but the property of the said goods shall remain and be unto Alexander Stock, Clerk, Parson of Heaton, and Edward Sunderland, Clerk, Preacher of the Word of God at Eland, and with their successors, Parsons of Heaton, and
Preachers

Preachers of the Word of God at Eland, from time to time, to succeeding generations for ever. Also I devise to them, the said Alexander Stock and Edward Sunderland, and their said successors, four pounds more, by them to be employed, with the said sixteen pounds, to the use of the poor aforesaid, according to such note of direction as I have left under mine own hand for the same, so there be no employment thereof made to any Clothier that useth either to flock or strain their cloth deceitfully."

Transcribed from an old manuscript in my own possession, formerly belonging to Edward Hanson, of Woodhouse.

WILLIAM BIRKHEAD, of Brookfoot, in Southouram, as appears from an Inquisition taken at Halifax, Feb. 16, 1651, and which belonged to the late Mr. Stead, of Nottingham, gave by Will, dated Dec. 29, 1638, out of his last third part of his personal estate, commonly called the * Death's part, unto Edward Hanson, of Netherwoodhouse, in Rastrick, and Richard Law, of Shelf, the sum of five pounds, in trust, that they should bestow the same on some parcel of land, or yearly rent of inheritance, to be yearly paid to the poor people of Rastrick and Brighouse, from time to time, to succeeding generations for ever.

This money was not come to the hands of the said Trustees at the time of taking the above Inquisition.

Extract from the WILL of MARY LAW, of Ealand, dated Feb. 4, 1701.

— "I give and bequeath all those lands, tenements, and premises, with their appurtenances, (at Lower Woodhouse, and in Rastrick,) which are in the tenure and occupation of John Bottomley, Jonas Preston, and John Malinson, unto Thomas Hanson, of Bothroyd, in Rastrick, and to his heirs and assigns, and to the Minister of Rastrick, and his successors for the time being, to the uses, purposes, and intents hereafter limited and expressed, and to none other use, intent and purpose whatsoever; that is to say,

* For the meaning of this expression, see Burn's Ecclesiastical Law, vol. ii. p. 782.

all that messuage and tenement at Lower Woodhouse aforesaid, in the tenure of the said John Bottomley, (being of the yearly value of six pounds or upwards) to the use and towards the maintenance of four poor widows, to be chosen within the town and township of Rastrick, at the discretion of the said Thomas Hanson, and his heirs, and the said Minister of Rastrick, and his successors for the time being, for ever. And all those messuages, lands, tenements, and premises in Rastrick aforesaid, in possession of Jonas Preston and John Mallinson aforesaid, to the use and behoof of endowing a School in Rastrick aforesaid, for the teaching and instructing twenty poor children to read and write, to be chosen within the town of Rastrick and Brighouse, at the discretion as abovementioned."

The widows have each thirty shillings clear, and the Schoolmaster eleven pounds yearly.

RASTRICK CHAPEL received Queen Anne's bounty in 1720, by means of Sir John Armitage, and John Bedford, Esq; before which the returned certainty was five pounds per annum. I have the copy of a Deed, dated June 11, 1605, reciting, that whereas John Thornhill, and others, had petitioned Sir John Fortescue, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, shewing, that there had time immemorial been an antient Chapel within the township of Rastrick, called St. Matthew's Chapel, within which divine service had been celebrated, and also a school for the education of youth above fifty years ago, which Chapel, for want of due maintenance for keeping a Curate there, had for the greatest part of fifty years last past been profaned, and converted to other uses, till it was reformed by the statute temp. Eliz. for reviving of things given to charitable uses; since which time the said John Thornhill, and others, had bestowed great sums of money in repairing and enlarging the same, and maintaining divine service therein for a year last past; and that every Sunday and holiday a great number of people did resort thereto, and were likely so to do if divine service were continued, for that a great part of the inhabitants of the said township were two miles distant from their Parish Church of Eland, the ways foul in winter, and the causeways decayed for want of repairing; by reason whereof many who were willing to be present at divine service at Eland
twice

twice a day, were inforced in the afternoons to be absent; and many of the younger sort had taken occasion thereby to occupy themselves on Sundays and holidays in the afternoons at unlawful games; which abuses had been greatly reformed the last year, and were likely to continue so, if divine service might be provided for. And for that the said township of Rastrick was very small, consisting of not above twenty-four families, and the greatest part thereof poor cottagers, and the whole township not containing above twelve oxgangs of land, and therefore unable to bear the charges of celebrating divine service, or instructing youth in the said Chapel, and therefore humbly intreated his Honour to grant licence to the said Petitioners, &c. to inclose and improve from the waste and commons within the said township, some few acres of ground, as might be least hurtful to the inhabitants there, and to convert the same to the use and benefit of those who should celebrate divine service, and keep a School in the said Chapel; for which grounds they were willing to pay yearly to his Majesty four-pence of new rent for every acre. On perusal of which Petition, and conference had with Sir John Savile, one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, who lived within two miles of the said Chapel, and affirmed the contents of the said Petition to be true, and that by means thereof the inhabitants of the manor of Brighouse, which are more remote from the Church than the inhabitants of Rastrick, may likewise resort to the said Chapel; also that none had right of common in the said inclosures to be made, except the said Petitioners, and others the inhabitants of Rastrick aforesaid: It is, therefore, this 11th day of June, 3d James, ordered and decreed by the said Chancellor, that the Steward of the Manor of Wakefield should grant, by Copy of Court-roll, ten acres of said wastes and commons to said Petitioners and their heirs, according to the custom of said manor, to be inclosed and improved, for the maintenance of some honest person, from time to time, who shall say divine service in the said Chapel as aforesaid, the said Petitioners paying yearly four-pence for every acre so inclosed, at the Feast of St. Michael, to the Grave of the said township of Rastrick.

RISHWORTH.

Extract from the WILL of JOHN WHEELWRIGHT, of North Shields, dated Oct. 14, 1724.

— “ I give, devise and bequeath all and singular my messuages, houses, lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever, situate and being in the county of York and elsewhere, unto John Wheelwright, of Norland, in the county of York, Miller; Ely Dyson, of Clay-house, in the county of York, Merchant; and Abraham Thomas, of Dewsbury, in the said county of York, Clothier; upon trust, for the building a School at Dewsbury: And upon this farther trust also, that the said John Wheelwright, Ely Dyson, and Abraham Thomas, do and shall, with all convenient speed after my decease, out of my personal estate herein after devised to them, pay and apply the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds for the building of a School at Rushworth, in the said county of York, and that my said Trustees for the time being do and shall also out of my real estate pay the yearly sum of ten pounds to a School-master for ever, at four equal quarterly payments, to wit, at Candlemas, May-day, Lammas, and Martinmas, in every year, for the teaching and instructing of twenty boys and girls, to be chosen by my said Trustees, from time to time, out of the poorest tenants children, living on any of my estates; and so many of the boys and girls as shall not be elected out of my said tenants children, shall be chosen by my Trustees, for the time being, out of the poor of the parish where the said School stands, the said Master to teach them to read and to write, and to prepare as many boys for the Latin tongue as my said Trustees shall judge to have capacity to learn the same: And I do hereby order that the said twenty children do always consist of more boys than girls. And my will further is, that my said Trustees do and shall, out of my said estate, pay, at four equal quarterly payments, to wit, Candlemas, May-day, Lammas, and Martinmas, in every year, the clear yearly sum of forty pounds to a School-master for ever, sufficiently instructed and skilled in the Latin and Greek languages, and of sound principles, according to the doctrine of the Church of England by law established, who shall teach and instruct as many of the aforesaid poor boys as shall from time to time become fit to learn the Latin and Greek tongues; and

and that the said number of twenty boys and girls to be taught by the said two Masters as aforesaid, be from time to time kept up, and still to consist of a majority of boys. And I give full power to my said Trustees for the time being, or any two of them, to choose such School-master and School-masters, and from time to time to place, and for any misdemeanor, neglect, or other just cause, to displace them, or any of them, according to their discretion. And my will further is, and I do hereby order, direct, and appoint, that my dwelling-house, commonly called by the name of Goat-house, in Rushworth aforesaid, be fitted up and made convenient, and so continued by my said Trustees, for the lodging of the said two Masters, and also for the lodging, boarding, and entertaining of the twenty boys and girls before-mentioned, for ever. And I also order, will, and direct, that my said Trustees, and such other person and persons as shall be duly elected in their or any of their steads and places, after their, any, or every of their deaths and deceases, do, and shall yearly, for ever, pay and apply out of my said estate, the sum of five pounds for the maintenance of each of the said twenty boys and girls at the said Goat-house, the same to be paid at equal payments, to such person and persons as shall from time to time have the care and management of the said boys and girls, at the end of every week: And also that my said Trustees do, and shall yearly for ever, pay to a sober, discreet, and careful woman, to be employed in the dressing of victuals, washing, bed-making, and other the necessary looking after the twenty boys and girls aforesaid, the sum of ten pounds, at four equal quarterly payments, (to wit,) at Candlemas, May-day, Lammas, and Martinmas, in every year, such woman to be chosen and displaced, from time to time, by my said Trustees, as they shall see cause. And my will also is, that the said Goat-house shall be sufficiently furnished, and kept furnished, by my said Trustees, with beds, bedding, and all other necessary furniture, for the entertainment and intent aforesaid, out of my said estate. And I do also hereby will, order, and direct, that each and every of the said boys shall, at his age of sixteen years, or thereabouts, have the sum of five pounds paid or applied by my said Trustees, out of my said estate, for and towards the fitting him for, or putting him an apprentice to some trade, occupation, or business, such trade or occupation to be

be in the choice of the boy and his parents, or relations, except only one of the said boys, that shall be best capable of University education, which I do hereby order shall, at the age of eighteen years, or so soon as he shall have school learning sufficient, be sent to Cambridge or Oxford, and shall be there maintained by my said Trustees, out of my said estate, at the rate of forty pounds per annum for four years, and no longer; after the expiration of which four years, another boy shall be sent upon the same footing as the former, and so to be continued one after another for ever; all and every such boy and boys to be from time to time chosen and elected by the said Trustees, or the majority of them, with advice of the Head School-master for the time being. Item, I give all my household goods whatsoever, with all my books that belong to me, either at North Shields, or any where in Yorkshire, towards the furnishing the aforesaid Goat-house, the said books to be catalogued, and carefully placed in some fit room, towards the foundation of a library, for the use of the twenty boys and girls aforesaid, and the said two School-masters. Item, my will is, and I do hereby direct, that in case the said John Wheelwright shall die without heir male, that then it shall be in the power of my other two Trustees, or their successors, to elect and appoint another person of the fir-name of Wheelwright, who shall be invested with, and entitled unto, the same powers, profits, and privileges, as the said John Wheelwright is by this Will, in all respects whatsoever. And I do also order, that upon the deaths of the other two Trustees, Ely Dyson and Abraham Thomas, the survivor of them, and the said John Wheelwright, or his heir male, or such other person of the name of Wheelwright as shall be appointed as aforesaid, do and shall elect and appoint other Trustees, whom I desire may be honest, able, and faithful persons, living in the tene-ments wherein the said Ely Dyson and Abraham Thomas now dwell, in case there be any such, and for default of such, the two surviving Trustees to choose such other person and persons as they shall think fit to be Trustees from time to time, as often as occasion shall require. Item, I hereby order, will, and declare, that in case of any neglect or defaults happening by my said Trustees, or their successors, to be elected as aforesaid, in not making of such elections of Trustees as aforesaid, or in the not duly performing

forming the several trusts hereby in them reposed, or the non-payment of any of the bequests and charges hereby made by me upon my said estates, or any misapplication thereof, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this my Will, that then, and upon any such complaint made, and not otherwise, I do hereby authorize and impower the Archbishop of York, for the time being, to enquire into, and rectify all and every such abuse or default, and to put the same again upon the footing hereby intended, but without further power to intermeddle therein. Item, I do hereby will, order, and appoint, that the clear yearly sum of one hundred pounds per annum shall be, from time to time, paid out of my said estate, to such person and persons who shall more immediately be concerned in the managing and looking after the several trusts aforesaid, the said sum to be paid at four equal quarterly payments in every year. And I do hereby appoint the said John Wheelwright, during his natural life, to manage and look after the same; and after the death of the said John Wheelwright, it is my mind that the said other Trustees shall choose the son of the said John Wheelwright to manage the several trusts aforesaid, and after his decease, shall choose of the issue male of the body of the said John Wheelwright, and for default of such issue, shall choose and elect another person of the fir-name of Wheelwright, to manage and look after the trust aforesaid. And my will is, that all my estate, both real and personal, shall be chargeable with, and subject to, the several uses, trusts, legacies, devises, and charges, herein before mentioned; and whatsoever surplus may arise out of and from my said real and personal estate, over and above the discharge of the several trusts, legacies, orders, directions, and devises aforesaid, the same shall go and be applied by my said Trustees to the purchasing of lands. And it is my will, that the profits thereof shall always be applied to and for the better maintenance and support of the said twenty children, or to the enlarging of the number of scholars there, or for the sending of more of them to the University, as the said augmentation may allow of, in such manner as my said Trustees shall think fit. And I also hereby will and desire, that constant prayers may be read in the said Schools every morning and evening, by the Masters thereof, and that the said children be religiously and virtuously brought up and educated, according to the

Doctrine of the Church of England as by Law established. Item, I will, and hereby order, that my said Executor and Trustees, or any of them, shall not demise or grant any part of my several estates, for any term or terms exceeding twenty-one years, nor shall they, or any of them, receive any greater or other rents upon any such lease or demise, than the same are now actually rented at, or let for."

John Wheelwright, above-named, was appointed sole Executor of this Will.

The above extract was made from a copy of the Will, lent by one of the Trustees.

STANSFIELD.

For John Greenwood's Benefaction to the poor of Stansfield, see under Heptonstall.

Extract from the WILL of MARY HUTTON, of Pudsey, dated July 26, 1720.

— "I give and devise to Robert Milnes, of Wakefield, William Lupton, of the same place, Robert Holdsworth, of Fetherston parish, Jonathan Priestley, of Winteredge, in Hipperholm, Richard Northorp, of Kirkheaton parish, Anthony Rhodes, of Barnsley, and Joseph Armitage, of Heckmondwike, and their heirs and assigns, all and singular my tenements situate at Horton, Bowling, or either of them, in the tenures or occupations of William Booth and John Thornton, or their respective assigns, but upon special trust and confidence nevertheless, that my said Trustees shall, at all times after my decease, receive and take the rents, issues, and profits of the same so to them devised premises, and having thereout first deducted such sums of money as they, or any of them, shall have respectively disbursed in or about the reparation or improvement of the said to them devised premises, or otherwise touching the same, or in or about the execution or defence of the trusts thereby to them reposed, or any of such trusts, or the title of the said to them devised premises, or any part thereof, shall yearly, and every year, pay over the clear remainder of such rents and profits, after such deductions as aforesaid, to such Preaching Protestant Dissenting Ministers as are herein above described, (i. e.) of the Presbyterian or

or Congregational Persuasion,) who shall be respectively the settled Preachers or Teachers at the several and respective Chapels or Meeting-houses now used, and duly recorded, at the General or Quarter Sessions, as places of Religious Worship hereinafter mentioned, (then follows the names, &c. of seven Chapels, amongst which is Eastwood Chapel, in the township of Stansfield, and parish of Halifax,) and their respective successors, who shall respectively reside every of them within the parish in which such Chapel or Meeting-house, at which he shall so officiate as Preacher or Teacher, is situate, to and for the benefit, better maintenance and support of such Preachers or Teachers, and their respective successors as aforesaid, and equally to be divided amongst them, share and share alike. Provided always, and my will and mind is, that in case the said seven Chapels or Meeting-houses last mentioned, or any of them, shall cease to be made use of as places of Religious Worship by Protestant Dissenters from the Church of England, having such Teachers and Preachers as aforesaid, by the space of four years, either through the restraint and prohibition of the Civil Government, or otherwise, that then, from and immediately after such discontinuance of Religious Worship there, my said Trustees, their heirs and assigns, upon request, and at the proper costs of such person and persons as, at the time of such discontinuance of Religious Worship there, shall be or shall have last been Teacher or Teachers, or Preacher or Preachers, at such of the said seven Chapels or Meeting-houses last mentioned as aforesaid, where such discontinuance of Religious Worship shall be, or of the respective heirs of such Preacher or Preachers, Teacher or Teachers, in case such discontinuance of Religious Worship as aforesaid, shall be at the same seven Chapels or Meeting-houses, shall convey over all the same tenements, so to my said Trustees devised, to the use and behoof of such seven Preachers or Teachers last mentioned, and their heirs, equally to be divided amongst them as tenants in common and not as joint tenants; and in case such discontinuance of Religious Worship as aforesaid shall have been only at some or one of such Chapels or Meeting-houses last mentioned, then that my said Trustees shall so convey over one undivided seventh part of the same tenements so to them devised as aforesaid, to every such Preachers or Teachers of such of the said Chapels

or Meeting-houses last mentioned, where such discontinuance of Religious Worship shall have so been, and his heirs, and to his and their use and uses, and to every of such Preachers or Teachers last mentioned, his Executors, or Administrators, my said Trustees shall pay over one full seventh part of the whole in seven equal parts to be divided, of the clear rents and profits of the said tenements last mentioned, which shall be or have been by my said Trustees received and raised from and after such discontinuance of Religious Worship at the said Chapels or Meeting-houses last mentioned."—

On the decease of four Trustees, the survivors are, within three calender months, to choose four honest able persons, Protestant Dissenters from the Church of England as now by law established, and so on from time to time.

CROSTONE CHAPEL.

There is 10s. paid annually to the Curate of this Chapel, for preaching a Sermon yearly in the said Chapel, on Whitsunday, from a farm in Harley-wood, in Stansfield, called the Jumps.

The inhabitants of Stansfield and Langfield, as it is said, did at the first building of this Chapel, charge their estates therein with the annual payment of twenty pounds to the Curate, which, as appears from an old Chapel rental, was paid in 1572, and is continued to this day.

SKIRCOAT.

QUEEN ELIZABETH granted a Charter for building a Free-school here in 1585, which Charter is said to have been procured by Henry Farrer, Esq; of Ewood, at his own expence, and is as follows:

“ELIZABETH, by the grace of God, Queen of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all men to whom these our present Letters Patents shall come, greeting. Be it known unto you, that we, at the humble suit made unto us by the inhabitants of the parish and vicarage of Halifax, in our county of York, and within the diocese of York, for a Grammar School there to be erected and established for ever, for the continual bringing up, teaching, and learning of children and youth of the said parish and vicarage of Halifax, and also of
other

other villages and hamlets near adjoining unto the same, and of other our faithful and liege people whosoever they be, to be taught, instructed, and learned there, of our special grace, and certain knowledge, and mere motion, we will, grant, and ordain, for us, our heirs and successors, that hereafter there be and shall be one Grammar School in the foresaid vicarage of Halifax, which shall be called for ever, The Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth, for the bringing up, teaching, and instructing of children and youth in Grammar, and other good learning, to continue for ever. And we do, by these presents, erect, create, ordain, found, and establish the said School, of one Master or Teacher, and one Usher or Under-teacher, for ever to continue. And that our foresaid purpose may have and take the better effect, and the lands, tenements, rents, revenues, and other things to be granted, assigned, and appointed for the maintenance of the foresaid School hereafter may be the better governed, for the sure continuance of the said School for ever, we will, ordain, and for us, our heirs and successors, do grant, by these presents, that hereafter there be, and shall be for ever, within the said parish and vicarage of Halifax, twelve of the discreetest and honestest men, dwelling within the same parish and vicarage for the time being, which shall be called the Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Free Grammar-school, which is called, and is to be called, the Free Grammar-school of Queen Elizabeth, in the parish of Halifax, in the county of York. And therefore know you, that we have assigned, chosen, nominated, and appointed, and by these presents do assign, choose, nominate, and appoint, for us, our heirs, and successors, our well-beloved John Lacy, of Brearly, Esq; John Savile, of Bradley, Esq; Brian Thornhill, of Fixby, Esq; Francis Ashburne, Clerk, Vicar of Halifax, Henry Savile, of the Blade Roid, Gent. Henry Farrer, of the Ewood, Gent. William Dean, of Eccylsley, Robert Wade, John Dean, of Deanhouse, Anthony Hirst, George Firth, of the Firthhouse, and John Hanson, of the Woodhouse, the younger, Yeomen, for to be, and shall be the first and now the present Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the said Free Grammar-school of Queen Elizabeth, in the parish and vicarage of Halifax, in the county of York, well and truly to execute and occupy the said office,
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from the date of these presents, during their lives, so that they use themselves well and faithfully towards the said School. And that the said Governors in deed, fact, and name, hereafter be and shall be one body corporate and politick of themselves for ever, incorporated and erected by the name of the Governors of the possessions, revenues, goods, and chattels of the Free Grammar-school of Queen Elizabeth, in the parish and vicarage of Halifax, in the county of York; and we do create, erect, ordain, make, appoint, and establish them, by these presents, really and fully to be a body corporate and politick, by the same name, to continue for ever. And further by these presents we will, ordain, and grant, for us, our heirs and successors, that the said Governors of the possessions, revenues, goods, and chattels, of the Free Grammar-school of Queen Elizabeth, in the parish and vicarage of Halifax, in the county of York, may have, and shall have, continual succession, and by the said name be, and shall be, able persons, and by the law capable to get and receive to them and their successors, which shall be Governors of the possessions, revenues, goods, and chattels of the same Free-school, manors, lands, tenements, tythes, possessions, revenues, and hereditaments, and also goods and chattels whatsoever, of us, our heirs or successors, or of any other person or persons whatsoever. And also we do ordain, grant, and decree by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, that so often and whensoever it shall happen any one or more of the foresaid twelve Governors for the time being, or any that shall be hereafter, to die, or otherwise to dwell out of the said parish or vicarage of Halifax, and with their family to depart thence, that then and so often it may be well, and shall be lawful to all the aforesaid other Governors then living and dwelling within the said parish and vicarage of Halifax, to choose and nominate any other meet person or persons, of the said parish or vicarage of Halifax, being above the age of twenty-four years, into the place or places of him or them so dead and deceased, or with his family departed as is aforesaid, or of him or them so removed from his or their office, who shall succeed and follow in the said office of Governor, and he to be chosen and accounted as chosen, whom they all, or the greater part of all the foresaid Governors judgeth and thinketh meet to be chosen, and this to
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do so often as it shall chance any room to be void. Furthermore we will, that this election shall be made within one month next following the vacation of any the foresaid Governors, and to be ended the same day on which it is begun; and if the foresaid election be not made in form aforesaid, then shall he be chosen, and taken to be chosen, whom the Archbishop of York, for the time being, *Sede Archiepiscopali plena*, or, *Sede eadem vacante*, the Dean of the Cathedral Church of York, with consent of two of the Governors aforesaid, shall name, shall be taken and reckoned for a Governor, so that he whom the said Archbishop or Dean shall appoint, dwell within the foresaid parish and vicarage of Halifax. And furthermore we will, and for us, our heirs and successors, grant, by these presents, to the foresaid Governors and their successors, that they for ever hereafter may have a Common Seal to serve for their causes and business whatsoever as to be done, and may change and alter the same at their pleasure. And that the said Governors and their successors shall and may, by the name of the foresaid Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the said Grammar-school of Queen Elizabeth, in the parish and vicarage of Halifax, in the county of York, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, answer and be answered, in all manner of Courts and places, and before any kind of Judge or Judges, and what causes, actions, suits, business, complaints, pleas, and demands, of what kind, nature, or conditions soever they be, or for any offences, transgressions, things, causes, or matters by any person or persons made or done, or to be made or done by any person or persons, touching or concerning any thing specified in these presents, after the same manner and form as other our liege people of this our realm of England, being able persons, and in law capable, may plead or be impleaded, answer or be answered, defend or be defended. And furthermore of our abundant grace, and sure knowledge, and mere motion, we have given and granted, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do give and grant to the foresaid Governors and their successors, whensoever it shall happen the place of the School-mastership in the foresaid School to be void, that the said Governors and their successors, or the more part of them for the time being, may and shall have for ever full power and authority, from time to time,

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to choose, elect, nominate, and appoint, and under their Common Seal to present a meet man, learned and cunning, which hath been Student in one of the Universities of this realm of England the space of five years at the least, and hath well profited in learning, unto the Archbishop of York, Sede Archiepiscopali plena, or, eadem Sede vacante, to the Dean of the Cathedral Church of York, and he so presented, and whom the foresaid Archbishop, or Dean, Sede vacante, so shall judge to be fit, shall be the Master of the said School, so long as he behaveth himself well in that office. And we will and command, that the said election shall be made always within six weeks after the office of the said School-mastership shall happen to be void; but if so be that the election of the foresaid School-master be not made as is aforesaid, then it shall be lawful for the foresaid Archbishop, Sede Archiepiscopali plena, and, eadem Sede vacante, to the said Dean, to nominate and admit what meet person soever to be Master of the said School, so that he whom they appoint hath been Student at the least five years in one of the said Universities, and hath profited well in learning, and be of honest condition; and we will this to be done so often as the School shall be void of a Master. And furthermore, we have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant, for us, our heirs and successors, to the foresaid now Governors of the School aforesaid, and to their successors, and to the more part of them, full power and authority to name, appoint, and admit the Usher of the school aforesaid, so that they take unto them the said School-master to judge of the sufficiency in learning and aptness in the function of the said Usher, and to do that same within one month after the place of the Usher shall happen at any time to be void; and we will this to be done so often as the said School shall be void of an Usher. And we will also, that the said Governors and their successors for the time being, from time to time, shall make, and be able to make, and may well make, good, meet, and wholesome decrees and ordinances, in writing, concerning and touching the government, ordering, ruling, and directing of the School-master and Usher, and of the Scholars of the aforesaid Free-school, and of every one of them for the time being, and for stipends and wages of the said School-master and Usher, and all other things whatsoever, concerning the said
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Free-school, and the ordering, governing, saving, and disposing of the rents, revenues, goods, and chattels now appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, for or towards the maintenance of the said School, so that the said statutes, decrees, and ordinances whatsoever, be not contrary to the tenor of these presents, and shall be allowed by the said Archbishop of York for the time being, under his authentical seal, all which statutes, decrees, and ordinances so made, or to be made, we will and grant, and by these presents, by our supreme royal authority, command to be kept without breaking or violating of them, or any of them, from time to time for ever. And for the faithful keeping of these statutes, decrees and ordinances, we will, that every person that shall be hereafter nominated, chosen and presented to the office of a Governor of the said School, or to the office of the School-master or Usher of the same School, or to one of them, before he be admitted to his office, shall take a corporal oath to do and execute his office well and faithfully, before the other Governors of the foresaid school. And furthermore, of our great special favour, and for the better maintenance of the said School, we have given and granted, and for us, our heirs and successors, by these presents do give and grant to the aforesaid now Governors of the possessions, revenues, goods and chattels of the said Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth, in the parish and vicarage of Halifax, in the county of York, and to their successors, by these presents, special licence, and free and lawful liberty, power, and authority to have and receive, and get to them and their successors for ever, as well of us, our heirs and successors, as of any other person or persons whatsoever they be, or of any other person or persons whosoever, manors, messuages, lands, tenements, and other hereditaments, whatsoever they be within this our realm of England, so that they exceed not the clear yearly value of forty pounds, and be not holden of us, our heirs or successors, in capite, or otherwise, in soccage, in chief, or by Knights service, notwithstanding in any point the statute for lands and tenements not to be put in mortmain, or any other act, statute, ordinance, or provision, or any other thing, cause or matter whatsoever, to the contrary hereof heretofore had, made, set forth, ordained, or provided. We will also, and by these presents do grant unto the foresaid now Governors of the School aforesaid, that they may have and shall have these our Letters

Patents, under the Great Seal of England, in due manner to be made and sealed, without any fine or fee, much or little, to be paid, given, or done therefore, unto us, in our hamper, or otherwise, for our use, by any means, because no express mention is made in these presents of the yearly value or of the certainty of the premises, or any of them, or other gifts or grants, by us or any of our progenitors or predecessors to the said now Governors of the foresaid School before this time, any statute, act, ordination, provision, proclamation or restraint to the contrary thereof heretofore had, made, set forth, ordained, or provided, or any other thing, cause or matter whatsoever in any wise notwithstanding. In witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patents. Witness ourself at Westminster, the fifteenth day of February, in the twenty-seventh year of our reign."

The above is preserved in the Register at Halifax, vol. ii.

After this, the Right Honourable Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, Edward Savile, Esq; and Sir George Savile, Knight, gave by Deed, dated August 14, 1598, the present School-house and six acres of land contiguous thereto, lying in Skircoat, within the parish of Halifax, which Deed being of public concern, I give the Reader as I found it entered in the second vol. of the Register at Halifax Church.

"*Sciant presentes et futuri, quod nos, honorabilis dominus Gilbertus, comes Salopiæ, prenobilis ordinis Garterii miles, Edwardus Savile, armiger, filius et heres Henrici Savile, militis, defuncti, nuper domini manerii de Skircoat in com. Ebor. ac Georgius Savile, miles, feoffavimus, tradidimus, concessimus, et amoris. . . . erga patriam et bonas literas, confirmavimus Gubernatoribus possessionum, reversionum, et bonorum Libere Grammaticalis Schole Regine Elizabethe, in parochia de Halifax, in com. Ebor. vulgariter nuncupate, "The Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth," virtute regie licentie sub magno sigillo Anglie, gerent. dat. apud Westminster decimo quinto die Februarii, anno regni dicte domine Regine vicesimo septimo, unum messuagium, sive domum, vocatum, a Schole-house, nuper edificatum, et sex acras terre debilis, lapidose, et bruere, per estimationem modo annui valoris octo denariorum, jacentes contiguas circa dictum messuagium cum pertinentiis in Skircoat predicta, jacentes et existentes*

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ex australi parte messuagii et terre ibidem modo in tenura Michaelis Smyth, et abutantes super terram ejusdem Michaelis ex boriali parte, super vastum five commune de Skircoat ex partibus occidentalibus et australibus, et super idem commune et terram Abrahami Milner, ex parte orientali: Habend. et tenend. predictum messuagium five domum vocatum A Scholehowse, et predictas sex acras terre debilis, lapidose, et bruere, cum pertinentiis, prefatis Gubernatoribus et successoribus suis, tenend. de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servicia inde debita, et de jure consueta. Et nos vero, prefati Comes Edwardus Savile, et Georgius Savile, miles, et heredes nostri, predictum messuagium five domum vocatum, A Scholehowse, et predictas sex acras terre debilis, lapidose, et bruere, cum pertinentiis, prefatis Gubernatoribus et successoribus suis, contra nos et heredes nostros warrantizabimus, et in perpetuum defendemus per presentes. [Here William Dean, of Eland-hall, and Nicholas Hanson, of Eland, were appointed to take and give possession.] In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti carte nostre sigilla nostra apposuimus. Datum decimo quarto die Augusti, anno regni predictae Domine nostre Elizabethae, Dei gratia Anglie, Francie, et Hibernie Regine, Fidei defensoris, quadragesimo, anno Domini, 1598.

GILB. SHREWSBURY, EDWARD SAVILE, GEORGE SAVILE.

“ Sigillatum et deliberatum quarto die Octobris anno infra scripto, apud Sheffield Lodge, una cum concessione per infra scriptum Georgium Savile, militem, quatuor quercuum in Eland Park, pro edificatione Schole infra specificate. George Savile, John Savile, John Lacy, Henry Savile, Randal Catherall, Nicholas Hanson.”

Possession was taken and delivered on the 4th of January following.

In 1634, 196l. 6s. 8d. was collected, in order to purchase lands for the use of this School; and besides other legacies and gifts the following perpetual benefactions have at different times been given to it, viz. Brian Thornhill, of Fixby, Esq; gave by Will, twenty shillings yearly. Robert Wade, of Fieldhouse, gave five pounds yearly out of Fieldhouse, in Sowerby, but the title being disputable, it was agreed, by the parties concerned, that three pounds ten shillings should be paid yearly. Gilbert

Saltonstall, of Rookes, in Hipperholm, gave twenty shillings yearly out of Rookes, in fee, to be confirmed by his son Samuel, of Hunstwick. Edward Maud, Vicar of Wakefield, gave ten shillings yearly out of a tenement.—So far from Halifax Register.

In a paper in the box belonging to the Trustees for Crowther and Hopkinson's Charity, is mention made of eight pounds yearly to this School, out of a farm in Northouram, called Northfield-gate; two pounds two shillings from a house and lands at Swellwell-end, in Ovenden; forty shillings from Mr. Allen's heirs, and Mr. Green's, in Lightcliffe; also a farm called Balsam. An old church book at Halifax contains the following:—"We find, by the information of Thomas Wilkinson, that one house, and one lathe or barn, at a place in Halifax called Back-lane-end, is given to the Free-school of Halifax; and we find that the same is assured to the Governors to the use of the said Free-school for ever. Item, we hear by William Whitacre, that Robert Cunliffe reporteth, that the Governors of the Free-school demanded eight shillings per year, which was given out of his lands in Blackledge, to the use of the Free-school, and asserted that he bought the rent out for eight pounds of the Governors. Item, we find that there is given out of the house of Robert Hargreaves, in Bury-lane, in Halifax, four shillings per annum for ever, for the use of the Free-school of Halifax."

31 July, 3 Geo. II. Pat. Pt. 1. A Licence was granted to the Governors of the Free-school of Halifax to purchase, in mortmain, lands, and other hereditaments, not exceeding the yearly value of forty pounds; but what has been purchased for this purpose, I cannot say, having not been favored with any account.

The foundation Charter having been broken into, through the neglect of the Governors, who had not filled up the vacancies in their number as directed, the inhabitants of the parish and vicarage of Halifax petitioned his Majesty King George I. for a renewal of the said Charter, who, on the first day of July, 1726, referred their Petition to his Attorney and Solicitor General, who found, "that, pursuant to the Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, a School-house had been erected, a Master and Usher chosen, lands purchased and acquired within the yearly value in
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the said Letters Patent limited, and that the School had flourished for a great many years next after its foundation, to the great benefit of the inhabitants of the said parish and vicarage, till through the neglect of the last set of Governors, the places and offices of the said School became vacant by death or removal, and the same had not been filled up as directed by the said Letters Patent, so that there was at that time but one Governor living, and the School, through default of due order and government, was fallen into great decay, and disrepute, to the great prejudice of the inhabitants of the said parish and vicarage; that the Petitioners were advised the said Corporation, through such neglect of filling the vacant offices of Governors, was dissolved; and that the said parish was very large, and much more populous than at the time of founding the said School. The Agent for the Petitioners also laid before them an affidavit of Henry Greame, whereby it was sworn, that the Deponent, with three other persons therein named, were, by his Grace Dr. John Sharpe, late Archbishop of York, elected Governors, to make up the then number of Governors twelve; that for several years last past, all the said Governors had been dead except the Deponent, and that there had been no election of Governors since that of the said late Archbishop. They also certified, that as to the allegations in the Petition, that the Corporation was dissolved through the neglect of filling up the vacant offices of Governors, the point was of great consequence to the Corporation with regard to their revenues, which might be in danger of being lost, if the Body Corporate was extinct. Whether it was extinct or not, depended on the construction of the clause in the Charter, whereby power was given to the Archbishop of York to fill up the vacant offices of Governors, in default of the Governors making elections within the time therein prescribed; if that power was not vested in the Archbishop singly, but was to be exercised by him with the consent of two of the Governors, as only one Governor then remained, that power could not be exercised; and as no Corporate Act could be done by one Governor alone, the Corporation was dissolved; but if the power of nomination was vested in the Archbishop alone, and the words "with the consent of two of the Governors," be taken to relate to the Dean only, then the Archbishop might fill

fill up the then vacancies, and the Corporation be continued. The words of the Charter they represented to be doubtful, and capable of being understood either way, but the construction most favourable to the Corporation, and tending most to preserve their being and revenues, was to understand the words above-mentioned as relating to the Dean only, and consequently, that the power given to the Archbishop was vested in him alone, unrestrained by those words. Under these circumstances they were of opinion, that if the Archbishop of York filled up the vacancies with persons qualified as the Charter directed, and his Majesty would be pleased to grant a new Charter of confirmation to the Body so filled up, it would be the most probable method of preserving and continuing the Corporation, and avoiding all questions touching their dissolution, and the loss of their revenues. Signed, P. Yorke, C. Talbot, June 2, 1727."

In consequence of the above opinion, Lancelot Blackburn, then Archbishop of York, did, by a proper instrument, under his hand and seal, dated Oct. 23, 1727, nominate and appoint Richard Sterne, of Woodhouse, Esq; Thomas Burton, Clerk, Vicar of Halifax, Timothy Booth, of Halifax, Gent. James Batley, of Halifax, Gent. Robert Ramsden, of Siddal-hall, in Southouram, Gent. Henry Haigh, of Ovenden, Gent. Elkana Farrar, of Ovenden, Gent. John Stott, of Ovenden, Gent. John Batley, of Halifax, Gent. Robert Ramsden, of Wharlehouse, in Northouram, Gent. and Richard Taylor, of Norland, Gent. Governors of the said School, &c.

His Majesty King George the Second did also grant a Charter of Confirmation, which, after reciting the Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, proceeds thus:

— "And whereas our trusty and well beloved subjects Richard Sterne, Esq; Thomas Burton, Clerk, Timothy Booth, James Batley, Robert Ramsden, Henry Haigh, Elkanah Farrer, John Stot, John Batley, Robert Ramsden, of Wharlehouse, and Richard Taylor, Gentlemen, inhabitants of the parish and vicarage of Halifax, in our county of York, being persons appointed Governors of the said Free Grammar School by the Archbishop of York, by an Instrument under his hand and Archiepiscopal Seal, bearing date the three and twentieth day of October, one thousand seven hundred twenty seven; and also our trusty and well beloved

beloved subject Henry Greame, Gentleman, who is the only surviving Governor under the said recited Charter, have, by their Petition, most humbly besought us to grant unto them our Charter of Confirmation of the said former Charter of Queen Elizabeth, to which their humble request we are graciously pleased to condescend: Know ye therefore, that we of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and meer motion, have constituted, ordained, granted, and confirmed, and, by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do constitute, ordain, grant, and confirm, that there be, and shall be, for ever hereafter, within the said parish and vicarage of Halifax, one body politick and corporate, consisting of twelve of the most discreet and honest men dwelling in the said parish and vicarage, for the time being, which shall be, and be called The Governors of the possessions, revenues, goods, and chattels, of the Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth, in the parish and vicarage of Halifax, in the county of York. And we have appointed, nominated, and confirmed, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do appoint, nominate, and confirm the said Richard Sterne, Thomas Burton, Timothy Booth, James Batley, Robert Ramsden, Henry Haigh, Elkanah Farrer, John Stot, John Batley, Robert Ramsden, of Wharlehouse, Richard Taylor, and Henry Greame, to be present Governors of the possessions, revenues, goods, and chattels of the said Free Grammar School, to continue in their said offices during their respective lives, if they shall so long demean themselves well and faithfully therein. And further we have granted, ordained, and confirmed, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do grant, ordain, and confirm, that the said Governors of the possessions, revenues, goods, and chattels of the said Free Grammar School shall, in deed and in name, for ever hereafter be one body politick and corporate by the name aforesaid, and shall have perpetual succession. And further, of our more abundant grace, we have given, granted, confirmed, and ratified, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do give, grant, confirm, and ratify unto the said Governors of the possessions, revenues, goods, and chattels of the Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth, in the parish and vicarage of Halifax, in the county of York, and their successors, all and singular

lar the manors, messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, powers, liberties, privileges, franchises, immunities, profits, commodities, emoluments, goods, and chattels, which the Governors of the possessions, revenues, goods, and chattels of the said Free Grammar School, created by the said recited Letters Patents, now do, or at any time heretofore have lawfully had, used, or enjoyed, by or under the said recited Letters Patents, or any other Grant from any of our royal predecessors, or any other person whatsoever, notwithstanding any misuses, nonuses, or abuses thereof, or any of them, subject nevertheless to such conditions, restrictions, limitations, and provisos as in the said recited Letters Patents are contained. And further we do hereby, for us, our heirs and successors, ratify and confirm the said recited Letters Patents, and every clause, article, matter, and thing therein contained, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purposes as if the same and every part thereof were herein particularly repeated. And lastly, our will and pleasure is, and we do, by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, grant unto the said Governors of the possessions, revenues, goods, and chattels of the Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth, in the parish and vicarage of Halifax, in the county of York, and their successors, that these our Letters Patents, and all and singular the clauses and grants herein contained, shall be and continue sufficient and available in the law, and shall be construed and taken most favourably, and for the best advantage and benefit of the said Governors and their successors, although express mention of the true yearly value or certainty of the premises, or of any of them, or of any other gifts or grants by us, or by any of our progenitors heretofore made to the said Governors and their successors, in these presents, or in the Petition for the same, be not made, or any other matter, cause, or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

In witness whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patents. Witness Caroline, Queen of Great Britain, &c. Guardian of the said Realm, &c. at Westminster, the one and thirtieth day of July, in the third year of our reign.

By Writ of Privy Seal.

Cocks."

STATUTES

STATUTES of the FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL of Queen ELIZABETH, near HALIFAX.

Whereas her late Majesty Queen Elizabeth, by her Letters Patents under the Great Seal of England, bearing date at Westminster, the 15th day of February, in the seven and twentieth year of her reign, did erect and found a Free Grammar School, in the Parish and Vicarage of Halifax, in the county of York, by the name of the Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth, by which Letters Patents, amongst divers other matters and things therein contained, power and authority was given to the Governors of the said School, and their successors for the time being, to make good, meet, and wholesome decrees and ordinances, in writing, concerning the government, ordering, ruling, and directing of the School-master and Usher, and of the Scholars of the aforesaid Free-school, and for stipends and wages of the said School-master and Usher, and all other things whatsoever concerning the said Free-school, and the ordering and disposing of the rents, revenues, goods, and chattels then appointed, or thereafter to be appointed, for the maintenance of the said School, so that the statutes, decrees, and ordinances should not be contrary to the tenor of the said Letters Patents, and should be allowed of by the Archbishop of York for the time being, under his authentic seal:

And whereas our Sovereign Lord George the Second, by a Charter of Confirmation of the former Charter of Queen Elizabeth, under the Great Seal of England, bearing date at Westminster, and in the third year of his Majesty's reign, did, for divers causes and considerations therein mentioned, constitute, ordain, and incorporate Governors of the said Free-school, with like powers and advantages, as were enjoined by virtue of the former Letters Patents of Queen Elizabeth:

We therefore, the present Governors thereof, considering the necessity of Statutes to be made, without which we do adjudge, and have by experience found, the School to be maimed and imperfect in itself, in pursuance of the trust reposed in us, for the general welfare of the School, and for the framing of fit Statutes for the same, do ordain and decree, as Statutes of this School, these following (which we have subscribed with our

hands, and ratified by putting to our Common Seal) when allowed by his Grace the Archbishop of York, under his authentic Seal, to be observed and kept as the Statutes of the Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth, in the parish and vicarage of Halifax, without breaking or violating them, or any of them, from time to time, for ever, reserving to ourselves and successors, as occasion shall require, a power of adding to, or taking from the said Statutes, or of interpreting any ambiguous words or sentences in them, by the consent of the greater part of the Governors, provided that such addition, detraction, or interpolation, shall be of no force until it is approved of and confirmed by the Archbishop of York, for the time being, under his Archiepiscopal Seal, and be duly registered in a book appointed for that purpose.

Of the SPOKESMAN, or PRESIDENT GOVERNOR.

First, then, by the authority aforesaid, we ordain, that Christmass week, or the week after, all the Governors shall yearly, from time to time, meet together, betwixt eight and twelve o'clock in the morning, at the School-house, or any other place within the site thereof, hereafter to be appointed, for the general meeting of the Governors for School causes, there amongst themselves, out of their own number, to make choice of a Spokesman, or President Governor for the year following, at which assembly first held after the framing of this Statute, we will that the Senior Governor, or, in his necessary absence, the next in order, successively be present (and of the Governors we interpret each to be respectively senior according to the order in which he stands named in the Charter of Confirmation; and of such Governors as shall at any time be hereafter chosen, we interpret each to be respectively senior next after the present Governors, according to the priority of his election) and then the said Senior Governor, or, in his constrained absence, the next in order present, shall call upon the Governors assembled, every one to nominate a President Governor for the year following, and him whom the greater part shall name for President Governor, the Senior Governor, or, in his absence, the next in order present, shall pronounce to be elect President Governor, at the next meeting take an oath administered to him by the Senior Governor, or, in his absence, by the

the next in order present, in this form: "I, A. B. chosen
" Spokesman, or President Governor of the Free Grammar
" School in the parish or vicarage of Halifax, will, to the ut-
" most of my power, take care for all such things as concern
" the interest and good order of this School, and so far as in me
" lies, will see that the Statutes of the School are punctually
" observed; and when I shall know by myself, or by informa-
" tion of others, any thing that is doubtful, or necessary, re-
" lating to the revenues, wealth, or good order of the School,
" I will convene my fellow Governors, quietly debate the
" matter with them, and what shall be agreed by the most part,
" I will faithfully put in execution to my power, so far as it
" concerns me. So help me God."

So soon as the President Governor hath thus taken his oath,
the keys of office, and a copy of the original book of these
Statutes, and Schedule of Accounts, shall be delivered to him.

The election of a Deputy Governor shall be in the same
manner and order as was the election of the President Governor,
and shall follow immediately upon it.

And at all subsequent assemblies held for the choice of the
President Governor, we will that the President Governor for
the year last past, or, in his necessary absence, the Deputy Go-
vernor, be present, where we will, that the Governors being
come together, the President Governor, or, in his constrained
absence, the Deputy Governor, shall deliver up the keys of his
office, and copy of the original Book of these Statutes, and Sche-
dule of Accounts, to the Senior Governor there present, which
done, he shall take his own place of seniority, as it shall fall
amongst the rest; and then the Senior Governor for the year
following, and him whom the greater part shall name for
Spokesman, or President Governor, the Senior Governor shall
pronounce to be Elect Spokesman, or President Governor for
the year following, and administer to him, as above, the Oath
above-mentioned; and as soon as the Spokesman, or President
Governor elect, hath taken the said Oath, he shall receive the
keys of office, and a copy of the original Book of these Statutes,
and Schedule of Accounts, and thenceforward he shall take the
place, and execute the office of Spokesman, or President Gover-
nor for that year, unless in the mean time he die, or through the

neglect of his Oath, or Office, be deposed by the Governors as unworthy, in both which cases we will, that the Deputy President Governor shall execute the whole office of the Spokesman, or the President Governor, for the remaining part of the year, otherwise the President Governor elect shall execute the office without deputy, by himself, if he be at home, and in health. The election of a Deputy President Governor shall, as before, be in the same sort and order as was the election of the Spokesman, or President Governor, and shall follow immediately upon it.

At this Assembly also shall be chosen, in the third place, by the consent of the greater part of the Governors present, a keeper of the second key of the great chest, of which, as also of the little chest, (both hereafter to be mentioned,) the President Governor shall always keep the one key, and of the little chest the School-master for the time being shall always keep the other key.

These elections being made, the Spokesman, or President Governor, shall propose, as the time and occasion shall require, the matters of the School; for it belongeth to the President Governor, in all meetings of the Governors, to declare the cause of their meeting, to moderate their debates, to collect the voices of the other Governors, to give the answers agreed upon by the greater part, to such as apply for leases, or have business with the Governors, to take care that all things needful to be registered be truly inrolled in books appointed for that purpose, to administer the Oath to all such as in his year by the Statutes are to be sworn, carefully to collect the School rents, and prudently to provide for the wants and exigencies of the School, and faithfully account for his whole year's Presidentship with the Governors. He shall keep for his year the Schedule of Accounts signed by the Governors, and in giving up his office, shall deliver it up with the keys, and the copy of the original Book of these Statutes to the Senior Governor present; in consideration of all which, we decree, that in all Meetings, when the voices of the Governors (in which number we account him one) shall be equal, that then, and not else, the voice of the President Governor shall be a casting voice, and the consent shall be as of the greater part. Yet it shall not be lawful for the President Governor, or Deputy President Governor, secretly to procure any meeting of a few Governors, without sufficient warning.

warning given to the whole number of Governors of the time and place; and what we interpret to be sufficient warning, when the President Governor, or he that for that time executeth the office, doth either at the dissolving of a present meeting give warning, by himself, of the time of the next meeting, or sends word thereof to all the Governors particularly, being at home, or leaves word thereof in writing at their houses, if they chance to be abroad. And lastly, we will have it taken for sufficient warning, when the Statute appoints in particular the time of meeting, though no other warning thereof be given, and upon such warning we will and ordain, that the greater part of the Governors then in being, shall and may lawfully order any cause concerning the School, in as full and effectual manner as if the whole number of Governors had decreed the same; but it shall not be lawful to enact, order, decree, or grant any things concerning school affairs, when the greater part of the whole number of Governors then in being are not assembled; no, not though all present should consent in the Decree or Grant.

The displacing of the President Governor shall not be but upon great cause, such as notorious neglect of office, or faults of the like kind relating to it, to be adjudged by the Governors; in which cases it shall be lawful for the Senior Governor dwelling in the Parish or Vicarage of Halifax, to convene the rest of the Governors, and upon the notoriousness of the fact or misdemeanor committed by the President Governor, to displace him from the office of President Governor, or Governor, by the consent of the greater part of Governors, never after to be chosen Governor of the said School.

Of the GOVERNORS, their QUALITY, OATH and OFFICE.

By the authority aforesaid we ordain, that no one shall be chosen Governor of this School unless he be above the age of twenty-four years, and live within the parish of Halifax, being discreet in his own private conduct, and upright and honest in his dealings with others. And whenever the place of one Governor or more happens to be void, we will that within seven days of the vacancy known, the President Governor shall summon the other Governors, then dwelling in the parish of Halifax, to meet and consider of some fit person or persons to be chosen
into

into the place or places vacant, whose election we will shall be within fourteen days after the present meeting, and to be ended the same day on which it begun. At which time the Governors being assembled, it shall be lawful for any of the said Governors to nominate to the vacant place of Governor whom he shall judge meet to be chosen, and he, or they, whom all, or the greatest part of all the aforesaid Governors shall agree upon, shall thenceforward be reputed and taken as Governor or Governors of the said Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth, in the parish or vicarage of Halifax.

And if it happen that the vacant place of a Governor be not supplied within one month after the vacancy, by ordinary election of the Governors themselves in form aforesaid, then he or they whom the Archbishop of York for the time being (*sede Archiepiscopali plena*) shall, by his own proper authority, or (*sede eadem vacante*) the Dean of the Cathedral Church of York, shall, with the consent of two of the Governors aforesaid name, shall be taken as lawful elect Governor or Governors of the said School, so that he or they whom the aforesaid Archbishop or Dean so appointed, dwell within the parish of Halifax, and be above the age of twenty-four years.

Nevertheless we will and ordain, that no person reputed to be Governor by the free election of the Governors themselves, or by the nomination of the Archbishop of York (*sede Archiepiscopali plena*) by his own proper authority, or Dean of York, (*sede eadem vacante*), with the consent of two of the Governors, shall intermeddle as Governor with any affair relating to the School, till he has solemnly (in the presence of the greater part of the Governors, and at the ordinary place of their meeting for School causes) taken the following oath: "I A. B. chosen Governor of the Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth, in the parish and vicarage of Halifax, do swear, that I will be faithful in all things relating to my office and charge, according to the trust reposed in me. So help me God." This oath if any Governor elect, within three months after his election, or any of the Governors, or any of the Governors already nominated by his Grace the Archbishop of York, upon three months notice, refuse to take, or take not in manner aforesaid, being thereunto required by the President Governor, and having had sufficient warning from him of the day ap-

appointed for their meeting for that purpose, we will, and by this Statute ordain, that his former election or nomination be reputed as void, and a new Governor be chosen in his place.

The office of a Governor thus chosen and sworn, we declare to be principally, to have a strict regard to the conduct of the Master and Usher, (whose appointment, duty, and office is hereafter particularly described in these Statutes,) that they lead a sober, virtuous life, and are diligent in instructing the Scholars committed to their charge, which thing if the said Master and Usher accordingly shall do, we will, that the Governors shall take it as no small part of their duty to encourage them by the augmentation of their set stipends, by some good means of increasing it, if conveniently it may be, without hurt of the School, which augmentation we will shall be arbitrary, and not settled upon the School-master or Usher, but to be continued according as the necessities of the School shall afford, and the diligence of the Master shall require.

But on the contrary, when the Governor shall observe, either in the Master or Usher, a loose behaviour, or neglect of their Scholars, in being much from home, or when they are at home late coming to their Scholars, or little stay with them, we will and ordain, that it shall by this Statute, and also by oath, belong to them privately to admonish the Master or Usher so offending, which if it takes no good effect, it is the office of the President Governor, upon the notoriousness of the fault, to call together the Governors, and by their advice and consent to send for the Master or Usher so offending, and admonish him or them of his and their misdemeanor; upon which monition if there follow no sufficient amendment, it is the duty of the President Governor again to call together the Governors, and by their advice and consent, or with the advice and consent of the greater part present, to convene the Master or Usher before them, and by virtue of this Statute admonish him or them a second time to amend their fault within one quarter of a year next following, at which time if they do not appear to the Governors to be reformed, we order and decree, that he the Master or Usher shall for ever lose his place of being Schoolmaster or Usher in this School, and the Governors shall proceed to the election of other more fit in his or their place or places.

Further,

Further, it belongeth to the duty of a Governor to see that the lands, houses, goods, annuities, records, and books, belonging to the School, be safely kept, defended, repaired, and preserved, as the nature and quality of them require, without loss, impairing, or converting to other use than was originally intended by the donor or donors thereof, or than is prescribed or described by these Statutes. And therefore it shall not be lawful for the Governors of the School to sell, give, or put away any part of the lands, revenues, houses, buildings, or annuities to the School belonging, but for the procuring as good or better, and upon as good or better assurance, and of the same yearly value at least, to be bestowed upon the School, and this they shall see done before any bargain or putting away any such lands, rents, annuities, or goods be made, written, sealed, and delivered; and as often as any lease of the School lands, houses, or cottages shall be expired, forfeited, or surrendered, or by any means become void, it shall be lawful for the Governors for the time being to make a new grant thereof at the best improved rent, for the term of twenty and one years, and that with a clause of re-entry upon non payment of rent, and bond for performance of covenants, at all which grants we will, that for the seal shall be paid for the Governors, for their own use and meeting, the sum of twenty shillings.

Further we will, that every Governor for the time being shall, by this Statute, repute himself as bound to undertake and faithfully to discharge any office to which he shall be elected by the greater part of the Governors. And if any Governor be guilty of a notorious neglect of his office, we will, that if after due admonition by the President Governor, at the general meeting of Governors, he continue unreformed, he shall, at the next general meeting, to be held within three months after, be deposed from his place by the President Governor, with the consent of the greater part of the Governors, and another chosen forthwith in his place.

Of the SCHOOL-MASTER, his QUALITY, ELECTION, OATH, and OFFICE.

By the authority aforesaid we ordain, that none shall be chosen School-master of this School, who is not well affected to the present

present settlement in Church and State, has not been Student in one of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge for five years at least, and during his stay there conducted himself with discretion and sobriety, diligently pursued his studies, and is well skilled especially in Grammar and the Latin and Greek tongues. And whenever the place of a School-master shall be void, we will that, within seven days of the vacancy known, the President Governor shall call together the other Governors, and declare the vacancy to them the same day; five weeks after which meeting, unless in the mean time upon sufficient knowledge of a fit person to be had for the place, a sooner day of election be appointed by the President Governor, shall be the day of election, which shall be ended the same day on which it is begun, at which time the Governors being assembled, at the ordinary place of their meeting, betwixt eight and twelve o'clock in the morning, the President Governor, if he be present, or, in his absence, the Deputy President Governor, or, if he be absent, the Senior Governor present, shall read, or cause to be read, this Statute, and then he himself first, and afterwards all the other Governors according to their seniority, shall take the following oath: "I A. B. one of the Governors of this School, do solemnly swear, that I will nominate him to be Master of the said School whom in my conscience I judge to be best qualified, according to the Statutes of this School, all partiality and sinister affection set apart: So help me God."

The President Governor and Governors having taken this oath, the President Governor first, and then the rest according to their seniority, shall nominate him whom they would have Master elect, nor shall any absent give his voice by a proxy to some present; and upon whom the greater part of voices of the Governors (the President Governor to have a casting voice when the voices are in number equal) shall fall, him we will shall be reputed as School-master elect, and presented to the Archbishop of York, to be licenced to teach School by his Grace, and when so licenced shall be called before the Governors, and having first read the Statutes of this School in the original Statute-book, shall, before he intermeddles as School-master in this School, or receives wages for teaching in the same, take this oath: "I A. B. chosen School-master of the Free Grammar-school of Queen Elizabeth, in the parish and vicarage of Halifax, do swear,

that I will instruct the youth of this School in religion, learning, and good manners, and will be faithful and careful for the good of the said School in all things belonging to my office and charge, according to the trust reposed in me. So help me God."

The office of the School-master so chosen, licenced, and sworn, we declare to be, to instruct his Scholars in the grounds of religion, and to that purpose he shall take with him to Church such Scholars as live in or near his own house, and enjoin such as live at a distance to go constantly to some Church or Chapel, and to behave themselves there devoutly and decently; and for their several absences, negligences, and misbehaviors during Divine Service, either noted by himself, or reported to him by others, he shall, at his discretion, admonish and correct them; and every Saturday, before they are dismissed, from twelve o'clock till one in the afternoon, to examine them in the Church Catechism, and by asking proper questions, that express the sense of each article, in different words, to let them into the true meaning of it.

And for their improvement in learning we will, that he shall in the most familiar manner teach them Grammar, and the Latin and Greek tongues, by reading to them all or some of the Classic Writers which follow, as, in Latin, Phædrus' Fables, Cornelius Nepos, Cæsar's Commentaries, Terence, Livy, Tully, Ovid, Virgil, and Horace; in Greek, the Greek Testament, Zenophon, Isocrates, Demosthenes, Hesiod, Homer, and Sophocles. And we strictly charge the School-master to make his Scholars, according to their age and capacity, perfect Grammarians, and not to carry them on too hastily from prose to verse, or from Latin to Greek, and especially to be constant and strict in the examination of their Exercises.

These duties by the Master thus performed, yet lies there upon him at last the duty of informing his youth in good nature and good manners, which are of themselves an ornament to good learning: We adjudge it, therefore, a part of the Master and Usher's duty, respectively to instruct their Scholars to reverence their betters in all places, to be courteous in speech to all men, in their apparel always cleanly, and in their whole carriage joining decency with modesty, and good manners with good learning.

And for the regular discharge of this trust, we will, that the President Governor shall pay him out of the revenues of the School such salary as the greater part of the Governors shall, in their judgment,

judgment, think those revenues will support, after all other necessary burdens are discharged, and if any difference happen betwixt the Governors and School-master, to be referred to the Archbishop for the time being.

Further we will, that the School-master, upon pain of losing his place, shall not, unless he be detained by sickness, or have particular leave from the greater part of the Governors under their common seal for longer absence, be absent from the School above twenty days in a year, to be taken at once or separately, according to his own discretion, except during the absence of the Usher; and the day before his going abroad, and after his return home he shall give notice thereof to the President Governor, who shall set down in a book, appointed for that purpose, the day of his going abroad and return home.

Of the USHER, his ELECTION, QUALITY, OATH, and OFFICE.

By the authority aforesaid we declare, that no one shall be chosen Usher of this School who has not been industrious in his studies, and regular in his conduct; and as often as the Usher's place shall happen to be void, the President Governor shall (within seven days of the vacancy known) call together the Governors, declare the vacancy, and appoint that day three weeks for the election of a new Usher, unless in the mean time, upon sufficient knowledge of a fit man to be had for the place, a sooner day of meeting be appointed by the President Governor for the election, at which time whomsoever the greater part of the Governors shall, with the advice and judgment of the School-master, nominate, him we will shall thenceforward be reputed as Usher elect.

The same oath which the School-master took upon his election, the Usher elect shall also take, only substituting the word Usher for the word School-master.

The office of the Usher so sworn is (in subordination to the Master, which is to be understood to have the general care of all the Scholars,) especially to instruct the younger Scholars in Grammar and Latin, teaching them perfectly to decline a noun and conjugate a verb, and render plain English into true grammatical Latin, reading to them the Sententiæ Pueriles, Cato, Æsop's Fables, and the Exercises to the Accidence, and that the Master and

Usher shall take care that their Scholars shall write their Exercise fair, in order to improve them in their writing: Nor shall they be removed from the Usher's care to the Master's, till, by the judgment of the Master, they shall appear to be well skilled in these rudiments of learning.

And for the discharge of this trust we will, that the President Governor shall pay him, out of the revenues of the School, such salary, as the greater part of the Governors, with the approbation of the Archbishop of York for the time being, shall, in their judgment, think those revenues will support, after all other necessary burdens are discharged.

Further we will, that the Usher, upon pain of losing his place, shall not, unless he be detained by sickness, or have particular leave from the greater part of the Governors under their common seal for longer absence, be absent from the School above sixteen days in a year, to be taken at once or separately, according to his own discretion, except during the absence of the Master; and the day before his going abroad, and after his return home, he shall give notice thereof to the President Governor, who shall set down in a book, appointed for that purpose, the day of his going abroad and return home.

Of the SCHOLARS.

By the authority aforesaid, we ordain, that no one shall be admitted to be taught as Scholar in this School, upon what pretext soever, unless he be able in tolerable sort to read English, and be promoted to the Accidence, and be also thereunto fit, of which his fitness (if question be made) we will, that the resolution be from the greater part of the Governors. And for the admission and teaching of every Scholar of the town and parish of Halifax, of what condition soever, nothing shall be demanded. And for the admission of all foreigners ten shillings only shall be demanded by the Master, and for their teaching no more than ten shillings per quarter; and the quarterly payments for their teaching shall entirely belong to him under whose care they are, whether Master or Usher.

Further we will, that the Master, Usher, and Scholars shall constantly repair to School, and the Schoolmaster and Usher shall begin to teach at six o'clock in the morning, and there
continue

continue till five at night, saving betwixt eleven o'clock and one, from the tenth of March to the tenth of October, and from thence to the tenth of March again, from eight o'clock till four, saving betwixt eleven o'clock and one.

And the Master or Usher, which of them shall first happen to be present, shall, before they begin teaching School in the morning, and before they dismiss their Scholars in the afternoon, say these prayers following:—Prevent us, O Lord,—The Lord's Prayer—The Collect for the Week—The second and third Collects, with the Prayers following, to the end both of the Morning and Evening Prayer, according to the Liturgy of the Church of England.

Upon every Thursday, if there be no holiday in the same week, it shall be lawful for the Master to give the Scholars leave to play at eleven o'clock in the morning; nor shall he have power to give such leave upon any other day but by the consent of three Governors.

The School shall be broken up only at Easter, Whitsontide, and Christmase, that is, for fifteen days at Easter, ten at Whitsontide, and one and twenty days at Christmase. The breaking up at Easter to begin the Saturday before Passion week, and the return to School to be the Monday after Easter week. The breaking up at Whitsontide to begin the Saturday before Whitsunday, and the return to School to be the Monday after Whitsun week. The breaking up at Christmase to begin the evening before Saint Thomas, and the return to School to be the twentieth day after Saint Thomas, unless it happen to be Sunday, and in that case the following.

Of the safe CUSTODY of such THINGS as belong to the SCHOOL, and making up the of ACCOUNTS.

By the authority aforesaid we declare, that for the safe keeping of the Charters of Foundation and Confirmation, the Common Seal, the Evidence of Lands belonging to the School, and the School Stock, two chests shall be provided, a bigger and a less, each with two several locks and keys, to be set in such place as the Governors shall judge most convenient. In the great chest shall be kept the Charters of Foundation and Confirmation, the Common Seal, the School Evidences, and the School

School Stock, and what else the Governors shall think proper to put in it. Of this the President Governor shall keep one key, or, in his absence, the Deputy Governor, and a Governor chosen for that purpose shall keep the other. In the less chest shall be kept the Register of the Acts of the Governors at their several meetings, the Schedule of Accounts passed by the President Governor with the Governors, the Rentals, and the original Book of these Statutes, of this the President Governor, for the time being, shall keep one key, and the School-master shall keep the other.

These two chests shall be viewed half yearly by the Governors; that is, upon the day appointed by the first statute for the election of a President Governor, and upon the first School day after Easter.

And if at any time there shall suit arise, in which the Governors shall be either Plaintiffs or Defendants, or if great occasion shall be for the surveying of the whole, or the greatest part of the houses or lands belonging to the School, or for the repair of the School-house, or other School building, then there shall be chosen, by the consent of the greater part of the Governors, one fit man, or more, to manage or take charge of those causes, by the order and direction of the Governors, and what money they shall lay out in their employment, they shall receive it at the hands of the President Governor, who shall account half yearly, that is to say, at the times in this Statute above named, with the Governors, for all things that have been received or laid out for the School; those reckonings summed up, schedules shall be drawn, containing the sum of the receipts of the expences (if it so fall out) exceeding the receipts; and lastly, the remainder of the stock with the foot of the account. To the one part of the Schedules the Spokesman being Accomptant, shall set his hand and seal, and deliver it to the Governors, with all the remainder of money in his hands, if any remain, to be both laid up, the Schedule in the less, and the Money in the greater chest; to the other part of the Schedule the Governors shall set their hands, and deliver it to the keeping of the President Governor.

If there shall, after the accounts, be occasion of necessary disbursements for the School use, at what time any money shall be taken out of the great chest, the keeper of the key chosen by the
Gover-

Governors, shall see that true note of the sum thereof, signed with the hand of the President Governor, shall be put into the bag, purse, or chest, out of which the money was taken, there to remain till the next day of accounts.

Sealed and signed by Richard Sterne, Timothy Booth, Henry Haigh, Robert Ramsden, James Batley, Henry Greame, Elkanah Farrer, John Batley, Richard Taylor, W. Walker, James Tetlow, and John Lodge.

These Statutes, it is said, were drawn up by the Rev. Dr. Hayter, afterwards Bishop of Norwich, and lastly of London.

The first School-master here was one Richard Wilkinfon, whose presentation, (as preserved in the Register Book at Halifax Church, vol. ii.) was in the following words:

“Reverendissimo in Christo Patri ac Domino, Domino Mattheo, Archiepiscopo Eborum, Anglie Primati et Metropolitano, vestri humiles filii, Gubernatores possessionum, revenconum, et bonorum, Libere Grammaticalis Schole Domine Regine Elizabethæ, in parochia et vicariatu de Halifax, in Com. Ebor. vestreque Ebor. dieces. salutem in Domino sempiternam. Ad Scholam Grammaticalem predictam, jam vacantem, Richardum Wilkinfon, in Artibus Baccalaureum, per nos electum ad officium Magistri informatoris ejusdem Schole, Dominationi vestre presentamus, humiliter rogantes, ut predictum Richardum in Magistrum informatorem Schole predictæ admittatis, ceteraque omnia et singula perficere et perimplere que vestro in hac parte incumbunt officio pastoralis velitis cum favore. Datum apud Bradley, in vicariatu predicto, vicesimo nono die Augusti, anno predictæ Domine nostre Elizabethæ, Dei gratia, Anglie, Francie, et Hibernie Regine, Fidei Defensoris, quadragesimo secundo. In cujus rei testimonium, Sigillum nostrum commune apposuimus, die et anno supradictis.”

The second Master was Robert Birron, who was buried April 28, 1629. The third, (though omitted by Mr. Wright,) — Marsh. This Gentleman, as appears from the book belonging to Mr. Waterhouse's Trustees, was Master in 1649, &c. The fourth was Paul Greenwood, afterwards Vicar of Dewsbury, who was Master from 1652 to 1664, when he resigned. The fifth was John Doughty, who continued Master from 1664 till his

his death, which happened in October, 1688. The sixth was Thomas Lister, Batchelor in Physic, of Jesus College, Cambridge, who died about 1727. The seventh was Christopher Jackson, A. B. who resigned in 1731. The eighth was Edward Topham, A. B. afterwards A. M. and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; he resigned in 1733. The ninth was John Holdsworth, A. M. The tenth, Samuel Ogden, D. D. who resigned, and was succeeded by Thomas West, who resigned to

The following inscription (wrote probably by Dr. Favour) is cut in stone over the School-house door:

In favorem Reipublicæ.

Terra mala, et sterilis, dumetis obsita, faxis
 Horrida, quæ nullis inventa est frugibus apta:
 Sed bona gens, populus sanctus, pietatis et ardens,
 Religionis opus tantum produxit, ut inde
 Terra bona, et possit bona gens bene dici: ecce
 Sic domini terram, dominos non terra beavit!
 ELIZABETHA diu vivat quæ talia nobis
 Indulset monumenta: Deus, sic, summe, secundes
 Hoc opus, ut vigeat, perque omnia secula duret:
 Sic nos, Christe, tuo sic nostra dicamus honori.

Jaeta sunt Fundam. 8 Junii, Anno Dom. 1598. ELIZAB.
 Regina, 40.

Also on a pillar within the School,

“In memory of the Reverend Mr. SAMUEL STANCLIFF,
 “descended from the antient family of Stancliff, in the parish
 “of Halifax, in the west riding of this county of York, some-
 “time of St. John’s College, in Cambridge, and Minister of
 “Stanmore Magna, in the county of Middlesex, who departed
 “this life the 12th day of December, Anno D’ni, 1705, aged
 “75 years.”

This benefactor gave an hundred pounds towards the adorning and improving of this School.

In the 2d vol. of Halifax Register is a list of the Contributions towards the building of this School, much more compleat than that in Wright, p. 20. And in vol. iii. is an account of money collected in 1634, towards purchasing lands for the same.

Extract

Extract from the WILL of BRIAN CROWTHER, of Halifax,
dated Sept. 9, 1606. (See page 580.)

— “ My will and mind is, and I do, by this my present Will and Testament, give, devise, and bequeath to the Governors of the Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth, within the vicarage of Halifax, and to their successors, for ever, to the use and behoof of the said Free Grammar School, one annuity or yearly rent of twenty pounds of lawful English money, yearly issuing, and to be received of, in, and forth of all and singular my messuages, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, possessions, and hereditaments, with their appurtenances, lying and being within the manor, lordship, town, or territories of Armyn, in the county of York, in the Feast of St. Martin, the Bishop, in winter, and Pentecost, yearly, for ever, by even portions, or contrariwise, in the same Feasts, as it shall happen by and after the death of me, the said Brian Crowther.—With power of distress to the said Governors, if the above rent is unpaid, in part, or in all, by the space of twenty days after it becomes due as aforesaid.” See the Register at Halifax Church, vol. ii.

THOMAS MILNER, Clerk, formerly Fellow of St. Mary Magdalen College, in Cambridge, by Will and Codicil, bearing date 1722, made over to the said College, a reversionary grant, of one thousand pounds, for the maintenance of three Scholars, to be chosen from the Schools of Haversham, Halifax, and Leedes. And in the year 1736, Mrs. Mary Milner, sister to the said Mr. Milner, added two hundred pounds to the above-mentioned benefaction, to be applied by the College to the same uses.

S O W E R B Y.

JOHN FOURNESS, as appeared to the Inquirers after Charities at Halifax, in 1651, did, by Roll of Court, dated Oct. 9, 13 James I. assure to George Holgate, William Greenwood, George Fourness, and Richard Brigg, and their heirs, two cottages in Sowerby, to the use of three poor men of the said town, for ever.

Also the said John Fourness did surrender, as appeared by a Copy of the Roll, one messuage, one garden, and four closes of land, in Sowerby, to the use and behoof of John Broadley,

Clerk, and Master of Arts, for term of his life, and after to the use and behoof of George Holgate, and others, and their heirs, for ever, as Feoffees, to the use of such persons as shall be Masters of Arts, and a Preacher at the Chapel of Sowerby, for and during their times, and for want of a Master of Arts being a Preacher there, then to the use and behoof of Richard Brigg and his heirs.

The above from Mr. Brearcliffe's manuscript.

GEORGE FOXCROFT (as appears from the above manuscript) gave by Will, dated May 20, 17 James I. ten pounds to the poor of the Chapelry of Sowerby, to be lent from year to year, by the Minister, Churchwarden, and Swornmen of the said Chapel for the time being, to the poor of Sowerby Quarter, Westfield Quarter, and Blackwood Quarter, taking security for the same, and nothing to be paid for the same.

Extract from the WILL of THOMAS MITCHELL, of Sowerby, dated April 1, 1621.

—“ I do hereby give and bequeath the sum of twenty pounds to mine Executor hereafter named, to be disposed of and bestowed as followeth, viz. It is my will and mind, that the said sum of twenty pounds shall remain in the hands of my Executor hereafter named, for, during, and until my said Executor, together with the advice, assent, and consent of Mr. Broadley, now Preacher at Sowerby aforesaid, and if George Holgate and Edward Banister can conveniently, and as speedily as may be, at after my death, bestow the sum upon one annuity or yearly rent of as great a value as possibly can be therewith purchased. And it is my will and mind, that the said annuity or yearly rent so therewith shall be purchased and yearly paid unto the said Mr. Broadley, immediately from and after the purchasing thereof, for during the term of his natural life; and from and after the death and decease of the said Mr. Broadley, then it is my will and mind, that the said annuity or yearly rent shall remain to the Churchwardens, Overseers, and Swornmen of Sowerby, for the time being, and to my Executor hereafter named, to be by them yearly bestowed for ever upon a Preacher at Sowerby aforesaid for the time being hereafter, so that he be a Master of Arts; for
it

it is my will and mind, that if at any time or times hereafter there happen to be a Preacher at Sowerby aforesaid which shall not be a Master of Arts, lawfully allowed and proved, that then or so often as it shall so happen such a Preacher or Preachers not being Master of Arts, shall have no benefit by this my present gift, but that the said annuity or yearly rent, for want of a Preacher being Master of Arts, shall remain to the said Churchwardens, and Overseers, and Swornmen of Sowerby aforesaid for the time being, and to my Executor hereafter named, to be by them bestowed (and at their discretions) upon and amongst the poor people inhabiting within the township of Sowerby aforesaid, yearly, for and until a Preacher, being a Master of Arts, shall serve and preach at Sowerby aforesaid. Item, it is my will and mind, and I do hereby give and bequeath the sum of ten pounds, to be disposed and bestowed by the Minister, Churchwarden, Overseer, and Swornmen of Sowerby aforesaid, and by mine Executor hereafter named during his life, as followeth, that is to say, it is my will and mind, that they, the said Minister, Churchwarden, Overseer, and Swornmen for the time being, shall bestow and lend the same sum of ten pounds, gratis and freely, to such three poor handycraftsmen inhabiting within Blackwood Quarter, as they shall, in their discretions, think most convenient and meet, and do most stand in need of the same; that is to say, every man to have the sum of three pounds six shillings and eight pence a-piece lent to him, upon good surety by them, and by their costs and charges to be made, that they will well and truly pay the same back again to the Minister, Churchwarden, Overseer, and Swornmen for the time being, and that they may lend the said sum of ten pounds to some other three poor handycraftsmen, inhabiting within Blackwood Quarter as aforesaid, as they shall think most meet. And it is my full will and mind, that no poor handycraftsmen shall have any benefit by this my present gift, except they do inhabit and dwell within Blackwood Quarter; and that the said sum of ten pounds shall not be distributed or lent to no more persons but only to three in any one year, equally inhabiting within the circuit aforesaid."

N. B. The inaccuracies in the above were in the copy from whence this was taken. One account makes the above Will to be dated in 1613. The twenty pounds left to the Minister were

laid out on some copyhold land, lying beneath Sowerby, bought of one James Dobson.

Extract from the WILL of HENRY HAIGH, of Sowerby,
dated July 13, 1634.

—“Whereas I have, by surrender, dated with these presents, surrendered, according to the custom of the manor of Wakefield, one messuage or tenement, and five closes, claufures, or parcels of land, meadow and pasture, to the said messuage or tenement belonging—called by the several names of the Great Ing, Narr Croft, Little Croft on the Backside, and two townfields, parcel of ten acres of land, meadow and pasture, by estimation to the said messuage or tenement belonging—And two other closes of land lying together—of the yearly rent to the King's Majesty of five shillings two-pence, and for which composition is made for certainty of the fine thereof: And also one other messuage or tenement—and three closes, now made into two closes of land and pasture, with one house or cottage thereupon, with appurtenances, (all which above demised premises are in the Will said to be in the Graveship of Sowerby, but are not otherwise described than by the names of the then occupants) which said last mentioned premises and cottages, with appurtenances, are of the yearly rent to the King's Majesty of five shillings two-pence, and for which composition is also made with the Lord, for certainty of the fine thereof; all which premises contain, by estimation, thirty acres and an half; and all rents and yearly profits reserved upon all, or any surrender, demise, or lease, heretofore made of the premises, or of any part thereof; and all other my customary messuages, cottages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, with appurtenances, in the Graveship of Sowerby abovesaid, in whose tenures soever the same be, to the use and behoof of my dear and right trusty friends, Robert Priestley and Richard Brigge, of Sowerby abovesaid, Yeomen, their heirs and assigns, for ever, by service, according to the custom of the said manor, therein to stand seized, as Feoffees in trust, to such uses, intents, purposes, limitations, and provisos, as I by my last Will and Testament should mention, limit, and declare, with a proviso for revocation, and making void the said surrender, by payment or tender of twelve-pence, to such persons, and in such sort, as in the said surrender

render is specified, as further by the tenure thereof (reference being thereunto made) more plainly may appear: Now therefore I, the said Henry Haigh, do hereby mention, limit, and declare, that it is my full will and mind, that they the said Robert Priestley and Richard Brigge, and their heirs, and the survivor of them, and his heirs, shall be, and stand Feoffees, and courted and admitted tenants of all the said premises surrendered as aforesaid, to all the uses, intents, limitations, purposes, and provisos herein hereafter expressed, limited, and declared thereupon, (that is to say,) of intent and purpose that the Preacher of God's Word, for the time being, at the Chapel of Sowerby aforesaid, being a Master of Arts, and preaching one Sermon upon every second Wednesday in these four months of the year, for ever, (viz. May, June, July, and August,) shall have and receive, and take for his pains, twenty-six shillings eight-pence yearly, (viz.) six shillings eight-pence for each Sermon, to be paid monthly upon the same day wherein such Sermon shall be so made as aforesaid, forth of the rents, issues, and profits of the said two closes—in the occupation of John Bates, &c. Provided always, and it is my will and mind, that during so long time as the Minister or Preacher of God's Word at Sowerby Chapel aforesaid, shall either not be a Master of Arts, or not preach as aforesaid, the said monthly payment of six shillings eight-pence shall be paid to my loving sister Sibill, wife of John Hide, and her heirs and assigns. If unpaid for ten days, the persons to whom the rents belong may make distress."

At Chaderton is an attested copy of this Will, from whence the above was taken; also a copy of the above-named surrender, and others of later dates; the estate which has gone by the name of Haigh's Farm, is the property of Sir Watts Horton, of Chaderton, Bart.

This money was once withheld for three years, on which Mr. Nathaniel Rathband, Curate of Sowerby, and M. A. petitioned Lord Keeper Littleton. Mr. Brearcliffe's MS. says, that it was detained in 1651, by Samuel Foxcroft.

Extract from the WILL of JOHN BENTLEY, of Sowerby.

--- "I give and bequeath unto the township of Sowerby twenty pounds, to be employed for ever in manner and form follow-

following, (viz.) to be lent unto four poor inhabitants of the said town, for four years, by equal portions or parts, that is to say, to each of the said four inhabitants five pounds, (gratis, or without paying of any loan or other consideration for the same) the said inhabitants putting in sufficient sureties to the Supervisors hereafter named for the repaying of the same at the end of the said four years; and after those four years, to four other poor inhabitants of the said town for four years more, in the same manner; and so from four years to four years, to several men, for ever; provided always that the said money, nor any part thereof, be not lent to any Clothier, Indico-seller, or any that belongs to Clothing. And I do desire, nominate, and appoint, Thomas Dobson, of the Stones, and Henry Priestley, of Baytings, and their heirs, and the Ministers or Priests of Sowerby and Ripponden, for the time being, my Supervisors in trust, to see that the same twenty pounds be employed in manner and form aforesaid. And if the same shall not be employed as is aforesaid, then mine Executor and Overseers of this my last Will and Testament shall recover and receive the same of the said Supervisors, and shall divide the same amongst those unto whom I have given legacies, and their children."

This Trust is at present managed by Mr. John Priestley, of White-windows, in Sowerby, and the Ministers of Sowerby and Ripponden, no heir to the above Thomas Dobson being to be found. The date of this Will I have not seen, but it is older than 1651, as it is mentioned in Mr. Brearcliffe's MS. of that date.

Extract from the WILL of DANIEL GREENWOOD, D. D.
dated March 11, 1675.

— "I give to my dear brother, John Greenwood, and to his heirs and assigns, all my lands in Crowellshaws, in the county of York, upon trust, that he do yearly pay to the Minister of Sowerby Chapel, who hath officiated there by the space of one whole year, the sum of forty shillings, and to the poor of Sowerby chapelry forty shillings, and these payments to continue for ever, and to be paid on the first day of June, and first day of December, or within twenty days after each day, by equal portions; but if my said brother, or his heirs and assigns, shall neglect or refuse to pay the said payments, or either of them,
then

then I give and bequeath my said lands in Crowellshaws afore-said, to Edmond Tatterfall and Timothy Bentley, and to their heirs, for ever, upon trust, to pay the said several yearly payments for ever; and my will is, that the first payments be made on such of the said days as shall first happen within twelve months after my decease."

Taken from an attested copy at Whitewindows, in Sowerby.

EDWARD WAINHOUSE, of Butterisse, in Norland, gave, by Will, dated Sept. 18, 1686, to the old people and poor persons of the town of Sowerby, such as did not receive allowance from the town, two parts of the yearly rents and profits of an house in Sowerby-dean, during the life of his wife, and after her decease, the whole for ever to the said poor people, for the time being, and ordered that the rent should be paid at Christmas, by one entire payment, to the Overseers of the poor of Sowerby, for the time being; and that the Overseers should take one or two of the Heads of Sowerby, to see the distribution of the rents; and also impowered the Overseers, and one or two of the Heads of the town, to let the said house to farm, for the use of the said poor persons, so oft as there should be occasion; but the Executor, Josias Stansfield, never made the inhabitants of the town of Sowerby acquainted with the said charitable bequest, letting the house to whom, and for what he pleased, and receiving the rents thereof to his own use for about twenty years; on which the Overseers of the poor for the town of Sowerby petitioned the Justices of Peace at the Quarter Sessions, in 1708, but what relief was obtained I have not seen.

Extract from the WILL of PAUL BAIRSTOW, Clerk,
of Rochester, dated March 31, 1711.

After leaving a messuage, or tenement, with lands, in the parish of Meopham, in Kent, to his sister-in-law, Mary Goodwin, of Trottescliffe, for life, and after her decease, to John Tillotson, of London, James Stansfeld, of Bowood, and Henry Barrell, of Rochester, their heirs and assigns for ever, in trust, after the death of his said sister-in-law, to sell the same, and with the money arising from the sale thereof, to purchase a freehold or copyhold estate of inheritance, in or near the parish of Halifax, the Will proceeds thus: "In trust, that they, my
said

said **Trustees**, shall and do, by and out of the rents and profits of the said premises, so to be purchased in or near Halifax aforesaid, pay unto the School-master, for the time being, of the **School** of Sowerby, in the parish of Halifax, &c. the yearly sum of sixteen pounds, for and in consideration of his teaching twelve poor children, living within the chapelry of Sowerby, whose parents, at the time of such childrens being elected to the said School, are not worth in real or personal estate above fifty pounds, and to be nominated and chosen by the Minister and **Churchwardens**, or **Chapelwardens**, of the said parish or chapelry, for the time being; and also in trust that they, my said **Trustees**, shall and do, out of the residue of the said rents and profits, from time to time, repair the tomb of my father, Michael Bairstow, and Ann, his wife, in Sowerby Church or Chapel yard, and pay the yearly sum of twenty shillings to the Minister of Sowerby, for the time being, for preaching a Sermon upon every Feast day of St. Michael the Archangel; and shall distribute the remainder of the said rents and profits, if any be, to and amongst such poor persons of the said parish or chapelry of Sowerby, who do not receive alms of the said parish or chapelry, in such manner as the said Minister and Churchwardens or Chapelwardens shall direct; and that my said Trustees shall take care to transmit the estate and premises, so to be purchased in or near Halifax aforesaid, to posterity, subject to the trusts aforesaid, in such legal and proper manner as they shall be advised by Counsel; and that my said Trustees shall be paid all such reasonable and necessary charges out of the said estates as they shall be at in the due execution of this their trust: And in case a purchase cannot be had and made by my said Trustees of an estate in or near Halifax, for the purposes aforesaid, in a short time after the sale of my farm and lands in Meopham aforesaid, then my mind and will is, that all interest that shall or can be made by my said Trustees of the principal moneys arising by the sale of my said farm and lands in Meopham aforesaid, shall be added to the said principal moneys, and be all laid out and invested in the purchase of an estate in or near Halifax aforesaid, for the uses, intents, and purposes aforesaid, as soon as a purchase can be had."

After

After the death of the above Mary Goodwin, Henry Barrell, the only surviving Trustee, sold the estate in Meopham for six hundred and thirty pounds, which he soon after laid out, together with fifteen pounds fifteen shillings more, in the purchase of six hundred pounds South Sea Annuity Stock, till a purchase of an estate in or near Halifax could be met with; after which, he bought, for the use of the above Charity, an estate in Thornton, in Bradford parish, called Nether Headley, or Heathley, for which he paid six hundred and sixty pounds. The purchase deeds were registered at Wakefield, May 5, 1735, in Book G G. page 554. N^o 779. The present overplus, after paying the School-master sixteen pounds, is thirteen pounds per annum.

BOUNTY to SOWERBY CHAPEL.

It appears by an Indenture at Chaderton, in Lancashire, dated March 9, 1722, that Elkana Horton, of Gray's Inn, Esq; in consideration of two hundred pounds from the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, and one hundred pounds left by Edward Colston, of Mortlack, in Surry, Esq; sold to Nicholas Jackson, Clerk, Curate of Sowerby, and his successors, for ever, Lower Langley, alias Nether Langley, in Norland, containing eighteen acres, or thereabouts, of the yearly rent of seven pounds ten shillings; also a farm, called Birch Farm, in Sowerby, of the yearly rent of seven pounds; likewise the Lane Ends. The Bounty was obtained in 1719.

N. B. Edward Colston left a large sum for the augmentation of small livings, and his Executors, at the request of the said Elkana Horton, allowed an hundred pounds to Sowerby Chapel, and Mr. Horton himself allowed another hundred pounds in the purchase. The certainty at this Chapel, 3^d of Queen Anne, was seven pounds yearly, according to the Return already mentioned; but in Ecton's Thesaurus, twelve pounds two shillings and eight pence.

Extract from the WILL of ELKANA HORTON, of Thornton, in Bradford parish, dated Sept. 19, 1728.

— “ Having observed that the worst case of the poor is a sordid habitation, I have erected six apartments at Sowerby, in the parish of Halifax, and county of York, for the habitation

of three men, and three women, all born in the chapelry of Sowerby aforesaid, and inclosed some ground before the same, to be divided into six gardens, for their several uses; also a middle room, or Oratory, for their daily assembling in for prayers, all which I give to the six men and women I have already put into the said apartment, and successors, for ever, as shall be chosen by my said Trustees, and such others as their learned Counsel shall advise. I will that all the said three men and three women be of the age of sixty, and unmarried, and remain so during their continuing in their apartments, or be removed, or changed that condition, for this reason only, because the said apartments are not sufficient for more than one. I give unto each of the said six, two shillings and six pence a month, to be paid them at the end of each calendar month; I will that one of the six (1) men be capable of reading distinctly, and that twice every day, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and three in the afternoon, (excepting Sundays in the afternoon, on which day at the hour of five in the afternoon,) he assemble the other five persons, by ringing a bell, and at those hours he read a chapter out of the New Testament, and a proper Prayer out of Bishop Parker's Book of Devotions, or some other, to which Reader I give five shillings quarterly for doing it; and I require that all decently and punctually be present thereat, and that such Reader take an account of absenters, and mark them down as often as they are so, and shew the same to such Trustees as shall be appointed to pay them their allowances, to the end they shall deduct a halfpenny a time for every omission, and give the same to the Reader, excepting a reasonable cause of absence be given; I will that regard be had to the virtue and good nature of the persons chosen in, and they be such as have kept off the parish by their own industry, which I expect they continue to make out my allowance a competency, which will be better for their health and virtue, than a provision that would have kept them in entire idleness, my design being to reward past, and encourage future industry, that others observing the regard I pay thereto, may qualify them to be successors in the said apartments upon vacancies therein; and I hope I may well expect that if any of the six persons shall, in a more advanced age, become incapable to

(1) So in the original.

work,

work, and thereby my allowance become insufficient for their maintenance, that such addition be made by the parish as will do it, but in case of refusal, they cannot but expect such refused be turned out to their entire care, and accordingly it shall be done, and others chose to succeed. I will, that so much of my real estate, or as much other estate be purchased, as will raise yearly sufficiently for paying the said allowances clear, and also keep the buildings in good repair for ever, and if more be set out than will do it, the overplus to be divided equally amongst the said six, and be settled in trust as Council shall advise."

From an attested copy at Chaderton, in Lancashire.

ROBERT BROOKE left an house, at Hunflet, near Leedes, to the poor of Sowerby, the rents to be paid yearly. This house was sold about thirty years ago, for ten pounds, and the money put out to interest.

S O Y L A N D.

At Chaderton, in Lancashire, is an original indenture tripartite, made Nov. 7, 35 Eliz. witnessing that one Thomas Priestley had surrendered at the same time into the hands of the Lord of the Manor, one parcel of ground, the east side thereof containing in length twenty-one yards and half, the west nineteen yards and half, the north nineteen yards, and the south thirteen yards and half, as the same abutted on the lands of the said Thomas Priestley on the west and north parts, and on the highway leading from Ripponden to Soyland on the east part, and the highway leading from Ripponden to the Baitings on the South part, as the same lay inclosed, with the buildings, &c. thereon, in the occupation of Henry Sharrock, Clerk, Minister of Ripponden, to the use and behoof of certain Feoffees therein named, their heirs and assigns, for ever; paying therefore yearly to the said Thomas Priestley, his heirs and assigns, for ever, the rent of six shillings and eight pence on every first day of May, with penalty of twenty shillings if the said rent be unpaid for a year, and lawfully demanded, as by the said surrender more at large will appear. This indenture also farther witnesseth, that the said surrender was to the use and behoof of the Preacher or Minister of the said Chapel of Ripponden, for the time being,

and his successors, or such as shall do and celebrate Divine Service in the said Chapel; the Feoffees and their heirs to receive the profits arising from the premises, and to apply the same only for the public use and behoof of the whole Chapelry of Ripponden, for the maintenance of Divine Service there for ever, as is aforesaid. When only four of the said Feoffees remained, the surviving four Feoffees were to assure, surrender, and convey the said premises to the use and behoof of them the said four survivors, and their heirs, and to the use and behoof of the heirs of the said Feoffees that then shall be deceased, and their heirs, for ever, to the uses, intents, and purposes aforesaid, and no other; and this course, in re-assuring and surrendering, to be observed for ever, as often as the interest and estate of the premises shall be in the hands of four Feoffees only. And lastly, all the parties to this indenture, and all the inhabitants of the Chapelry of Ripponden, prayed the Lord President of the Council then established in the North, and, in his absence or default, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the Lord Chancellor of England, Lord Keeper for the time being, that in case of any suit or controversy concerning the premises, they would vouchsafe to see the true intent and meaning of those presents executed, and performed.

The copy of the Surrender, said to be of the same date with the above presents, is by mistake dated Nov. 7, 30 Elizabeth; the dimensions also of the ground are mistaken in the said surrender, which is at Chaderton, and which ought to be corrected by the deed above quoted.

The Feoffees named in the above indenture were, Sir George Savile, Knt. John Savile, of Bradley, Esq; Thomas Gledhill, son of John Gledhill, of Barkisland, George Firth, of Firth-house, John Ramsden, of Bowers, Ellis Wormall, of Hill-house, Thomas Bothomley, of Bothomley, Michael Foxcroft, of Kebroide, Henry Priestley, of Baitings, Thomas Foxcroft, of Soyland, Nathan Hole, of Lighthasels, Michael Hole, of Blackthayclough, Richard Royde, of Beestonhirste, John Crosley, of Smalees, John Firth, of Royde, John Crosley, of Moor, younger, Richard Hole, of Burntmoor, Michael Godley, of Godley, John Firth, of Gootehouse, John Holroyd, of Scolecar, William Holroyd,

royd, of Cowcrofte, and Gilbert Holroyd, of the same, Yeomen; but who were the four survivors of these, or whether they conveyed as directed, is uncertain.

The Curates of Ripponden have generally, since this time, lived in the above house; but in the year 1754, when I took possession of this Curacy, the building was so ruinous and inconvenient, that it was found necessary to rebuild it, which I did at my own expence, to the amount of more than four hundred pounds, the inhabitants not giving the least assistance; and the present Curate, Mr. Thomas West, obliged me farther to allow him the sum of ten pounds, to repair the barn there, which was not to his liking. Such, it seems, is the law relating to Dilapidations!

JOHN RILEY, of Brigroyd, in Soyland, (as appears by the copy of a court-roll in my possession, dated at Wakefield, at the Court Baron of William Craven, Knt. and Edwin Wiatt, Esq; Lords of the Manor of Wakefield, in trust, for the use of Elizabeth Clapham, widow, held there Feb. 24, 34 Car. II.) surrendered, on the 25th of January, 34 Car. II. into the hands of the Lords of the Manor, the reversion, (after the death of the said John,) of a messuage or tenement called Field-end, in Soyland, with appurtenances, and also of a mansion-house at Farrow-height, with two inclosures lately taken from Soyland-moor, containing, by estimation, six acres and half, to the use of John Gawkroger, of Flathead, in Soyland, and Jeremy Riley, of Warley, and their heirs, in trust, for the use of Martha Riley, of Brigroyd, and her lawful heirs; and for want of such, in trust, to pay the rents and profits thereof to the Overseer of the poor of Soyland, for the use of the poor of the said town, for ever; to be paid and distributed to the said poor, at the discretion of the said John Gawkroger and Jeremy Ryley, and their heirs, and the Overseer of the said poor, for the time being, for ever.

This Charity is withheld, and has been so for some time. I cannot even find that ever it was paid. A complaint was lodged at the last Commission for Pious Uses in the West Riding, but was offered too late to have proper notice taken of it.

Extract

Extract from the WILL of ELKANA HOYLE, of Soyland,
dated March 28, 1718.

—“I give and devise unto the Curate of Ripponden for the time being, for ever, one annuity or yearly sum of three pounds, of lawful money of Great Britain, to be for ever issuing, going forth, and yearly paid out of my messuage, farm, or tenement, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, with appurtenances, at or near Lighthazels, called Lower Hoyle Heads, in the possession of Abraham Platts or his assigns, to be yearly paid to such Curate as aforesaid for ever, on the Ascension-day of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, commonly called Holy Thursday, provided such Curate preach a Sermon on that day in Ripponden Chapel aforesaid, and provided such Curate be a sound orthodox Preacher and Divine, according to the usage of the present Church of England as by law established, and shall have had University education, and come to be Curate there with the consent and good liking of the Owners of Upper Swift Place; or else, in default of such Sermon to be preached, or for want of such Curate so qualified, or good liking and consent as aforesaid, I do give the said three pounds per annum to the poor people of Soyland aforesaid, for the time of such neglect, disqualification, or dissent.”

The above was taken from an attested copy of the Will. The money has generally, if not always, been paid to the Curate of Ripponden for the time being, except from the year 1755 to the year 1761 inclusive, when it was given to the poor people of Soyland, my principles not corresponding with those of the Owner of Upper Swift Place.

Extract from the WILL of JAMES RILEY, of Kirklees,
Clerk, dated May 6, 1723.

After giving to his brother, Joseph Riley, an estate in trust, to pay out of the same five pounds yearly to several persons and purposes, amongst other bequests is the following:—“Item, I will that one pound, further part of the said five pounds, be paid by the said Joseph Riley, and his heirs, yearly, and every year for ever, upon the second day of February, to the Overseer or Overseers of the poor of the township of Soyland for the time being, and to their successors, Overseers of the poor of the same township, for the use of, and to be distributed to seven poor widowers

widowers or widows, and for want of such, to the most necessitous persons of the said town of Soyland, at the discretion of the Master or Owner of Kirkcliffe, and of the Overseers, and one or more of the chief inhabitants of Soyland aforesaid."

This charity is regularly distributed. See another part of this Will under Barkisland.

S O U T H O U R A M.

Original ENDOWMENT of ST. ANNE'S CHAPEL.

In Mr. Brearcliffe's MS. and also in the 2d Volume of the Register belonging to Halifax Church, is the following entry. "We find, that by a Deed, bearing date the 21st day of February, 21 Hen. VIII. JOHN LACY, of Cromwellbothom, Esq; doth give to Thomas Savile, of Exley, with others, as Feoffees in trust, four closes of land in Southouram, (in one of the which a Chapel of St. Anne, by him the said John Lacy, with his neighbours, is built,) of intent that they the said Feoffees shall be seized thereof to the use of the said John Lacy and his heirs for ever, paying out of the same thirteen shillings and four-pence yearly for ever, to him that shall celebrate Divine Service in the said Chapel; and if it happen there be no Chaplain there by the space of forty days, then for all that time of the vacation the said rents shall be paid to the Chaplain that celebrateth or saith Divine Service at the Altar of St. George, in the Parish Church of St. John Baptist, of Halifax."

St. ANNE'S CHAPEL had but a certain endowment of three pounds per annum, before the Rev. Mr. Thomas Burton, Vicar of Halifax, Thomas Holdsworth, and John Smith, Gent. raised, in 1720, two hundred pounds, in order to obtain the Queen's Bounty. It had also a lot in 1756, and the whole six hundred pounds were laid out, in 1762, in the purchase of an estate in Sutcliffe Wood, of the clear yearly value of twenty-four pounds.

W A R L E Y.

BENEFACTIONS to SOWERBY BRIDGE CHAPEL.

In a terrier, belonging to Sowerby Bridge Chapel, wrote in 1727, are the following particulars. One Chapel-house, worth one pound eight shillings per annum. One cottage-house, given
to

to the Chapel by Mr. Samuel King, eighteen shillings per annum. The title-deeds belonging to the Queen's Bounty are dated Nov. 2, 1724. The estates bought with this money are, the Lower Brig Bottom Farm, containing nineteen days work of land, then let for twelve pounds ten shillings a year; a farm called Earoyd, containing thirteen days work, rent seven pounds eight shillings a year; and a farm called Gate Head, containing nine days work, rent four pounds a year; but these rents are considerably raised since that time.

The Certainty, 2d and 3d of Queen Anne, was six pounds a year. A MS. in my possession says, the Bounty was obtained for this Chapel Dec. 1, 1719, by Mr. Joseph Taylor, and others.

W A D S W O R T H.

Extract from the WILL of PAUL GREENWOOD, of Old Town, in Wadsworth, dated April 4, 1609.

— "I give unto my brother, John Greenwood, and his heirs for ever, all that my tenement called Rawholme, which my will is, that my said brother and his heirs shall demise for the rent of forty shillings only, and shall for ever pay twenty shillings thereof yearly unto the poor people of Wadsworth, and the other twenty shillings yearly for ever towards the maintenance of a Preacher, being a Master of Arts at Heptonstall."

E X E G I.

CATALOGUE of PLANTS

Growing in the PARISH of HALIFAX.

The Description from Car. Linnæi Species Plantarum, Holmiæ 1753.
& Gulielmi Hudsoni Flora Anglica, Lond. 1762.

CLASSIS I.

MONANDRIA, MONOGYNIA.

Nº 1. **H**IPPURIS vulgaris. See Hudson's Flora Anglica.
Female Horsetail;

Grows in boggy places. It is to be found in a piece of very unsound land near Mixenden-mill, and also in Norland, about the edge of Old-house Mill-dam.

The flower of this beautiful Plant is perhaps the most simple in all Nature, having neither calix nor petal, but consists of only one stamen, and one pistil, followed by a single seed.

CLASSIS II.

DIANDRIA, MONOGYNIA.

Nº 2. Veronica officinalis. Hudson. Or, as described by Linnæus, Veronica spicis lateralibus pedunculatis, foliis oppositis, caule procumbente.

Male Speedwell, or Paul's Betony;

On dry hills, about Halifax, Skircoat, Warley, and along the road side between Broadgates and Wesher-lane, in Skircoat; also on the edge of Skircoat-moor. This is the true Veronica of the shops.

Nº 3. Veronica Becabung. Hudson. Veronica racemis lateralibus, foliis ovatis planis, caule repente. Linnæus.

Brook-lime;

In ditches, and slow running water, in several places in Warley-clough, and about Broadgate, in Skircoat.

Nº 4. Veronica Chamædrys. Hudson. Veronica floribus racemosis, lateralibus, foliis ovatis rugosis dentatis sessilibus, caule debili. Linnæus.

Wild Germander;

In fields and meadows, flowering in May. In the Tenter-field at Lower Willow-hall, and the Tentercroft at Pyes-nest, both in Skircoat.

Nº 5. Pinguicula vulgaris. Hudson. Pinguicula nectareo cylindræo longitudine petali.

Butterwort, or Yorkshire Sanicle;

A scarce Plant in these parts. It grows in a marshy field, by the side of a ditch, in Blackwood, within Sowerby; and by the side of another ditch in a boggy place on Norland-moor. The leaves are yellowish, the flowers purple, which come forth in June, and make a very pretty appearance.

N^o 6. *Circæa Alpina*. Hudson. *Circæa caule adscendente racemo unico*. Linnæus.

Mountain Enchanter's Nightshade;

In several places about Warley-clough, and in a lane behind Scars-head, in Norland, in Cliffscar-wood, near Rastrick, and several other parts of the parish. The leaves of this species are indented about the edges, each dent ending in a soft spine.

CLASSIS III.

TRIANDRIA, MONOGYNIA.

N^o 7. *Iris Pseudacorus*. Hudson. *Iris corollis imberbibus, petalis interioribus stigmatibus minoribus, foliis ensiformibus*. Linnæus.

Yellow Water Flower de Luce;

In the corner of a field above Copley's-mill, between the river Calder and the navigable canal, and in a meadow near Luddenden-foot in plenty.

N^o 8. *Schoenus albus*. Hudson. *Schoenus culmo subtriquetro folioso, floribus fasciculatis, foliis setaceis*. Linnæus.

White flowered Rush Grass;

On the moors of Sowerby, Rishworth, Warley and Soyland, in boggy places.

N^o 9. *Eriophorum Polystachion*. Hudson. *Eriophorum culmis teretibus, foliis planis, spicis pedunculatis*. Linnæus.

Cotton Grass. See the next number.

N^o 10. *Eriophorum vaginatum*. Hudson. *Eriophorum culmis vaginatis teretibus, spica paleacea*. Linnæus.

Hare's Tail Rush.

These two Plants often grow together on boggy marshy places, on Warley, Sowerby, and Rishworth moors. The poor people in Sweden fill their beds with the down of this grass instead of feathers.

CLASSIS IV.

TENTANDRIA, MONOGYNIA.

N^o 11. *Asperula odorata*. Hudson. *Asperula foliis octonis lanceolatis, floribus fasciculatis pedunculatis*. Linnæus.

Woodroof;

In many woods and rough places about Halifax, such as Woodhouse-wood, and in a wood belonging to Willow-hall, both in Skircoat; also in Allen's-wood, in Norland. It flowers in May, and has a very agreeable smell.

N^o 12.

Nº 12. *Alchemilla vulgaris*. Hudson. *Alchemilla foliis lobatis*. Linnæus.

Lady's Mantle;

In meadows and pastures, flowering in June, in all the fields about Upper and Lower Willowhall, in Skircoat. Dr. Haller attributes the extraordinary richness and plenty of milk in some parts of Switzerland to the cows feeding on this plant.

TETRAGYNIA.

Nº 13. *Sagina erecta*. Hudson. *Sagina caule erecto subuniflora*. Linnæus.

The least Stichwort;

On dry hilly pastures, and lane sides in Skircoat, in a lane between King-croft and Trimmingham, the Old Way, on Oak's-green, near Rastrick, and on Sodhouse-green, near Illingworth.

CLASSIS V.

PENTANDRIA, MONOGYNIA.

Nº 14. *Echium vulgare*. Hudson. *Echium caule simplici erecto, foliis caulinis lanceolatis hispidis, floribus spicatis lateralibus staminibus corollam æquantibus*.

Viper's Bugloss;

In pastures, and sometimes amongst corn, flowering in July: About High-road-well and Waterhill, both in Warley. This is a beautiful plant, and deserves a place in every garden.

Nº 15. *Lyfimachia Numularia*. Hudson. *Lyfimachia foliis subcordatis, floribus solitariis, caule repente*.

Moneywort;

In shady places along the margin of Warley-clough, on the Skircoat side.

Nº 16. *Lyfimachia tenella*. Hudson. *Lyfimachia foliis ovatis acutiusculis, pedunculis folio longioribus, caule repente*. Linnæus.

Purple Moneywort;

This is a scarce Plant here, having only seen it in Stainland-dean, near the sides of the foot-path leading from Firth-house to Stainland, in a boggy place.

Nº 17. *Convolvulus arvensis*. Hudson. *Convolvulus foliis sagittatis utrinque acutis, pedunculis unifloris*. Linnæus.

Small Bindweed;

Frequently among corn about Lightcliffe, Brighouse, and Rastrick.

Nº 18. *Convolvulus sepium*. Hudson. *Convolvulus foliis sagittatis postice truncatis, pedunculatis tetragonis unifloris*. Linnæus.

Great Bindweed;

Found plentifully about the hedges near the river Calder, and in the Great Holme, below Woodhouse-mill, and in an hedge near Copley-mill, going towards Salterhebble.

N° 19. *Polemonium cæruleum*. Hudson. *Polemonium foliis pinnatis floribus terminalibus erectis calicibus tubo corollæ longioribus*. Linnæus.

Great Valerian, or Jacob's Ladder;

A scarce Plant in this parish, having only seen it in a lane leading from Skircoat-green to Halifax, a little before you come to the Moor. The seed gathered from thence produced both white and blue flowers.

N° 20. *Verbascum Lychnitis*. Hudson. *Verbascum foliis cuneiformis oblongis*. Linnæus.

Hoary Mullein, or White flowered Mullein;

In dry pastures, the year after they have been fallow. It may be found in several fields about Lower Willow-hall, in Skircoat; about the slate-pits on Eland-Edge, and in some fields about Illingworth.

N° 21. *Verbascum blattaria*. Hudson. *Verbascum foliis amplexicaulis oblongis glabris pedunculis solitariis*. Linnæus.

Yellow Moth Mullein;

In 1764 were several of these Plants in a tenter field, belonging to one Joshua Horn, of Ovenden-wood, but have not met with them in any other place.

N° 22. *Vinca*. Hudson. *Vinca caulibus procumbentibus foliis lanceolato ovatis*. Linnæus.

Periwinkle;

This Plant is scarce hereabouts, having not heard of its being found in this parish, except in a little wood belonging to Willow-hall, in Skircoat.

N° 23. *Hyoscyamus niger*. Hudson. *Hyoscyamus foliis amplexicaulis*. Linnæus.

Common Henbane.

I have only found this on Gibbet-hill above Halifax.

N° 24. *Solanum Dulcamara*. Hudson. *Solanum caule inermi frutescente flexuoso foliis superioribus hastatis racemis cymosis*. Linnæus.

Woody Nightshade or Bittersweet;

Not common here. It grows in an hedge, at the bottom of a bank, at Bolton Brow. Also in a rough place, on the side of a lane, leading from Willowhall to Broadgates in Skircoat.

N° 25. *Campanula hederacea*. Hudson. *Campanula foliis cordatis quinquelobis petiolatis glabris caule laxo*. Linnæus.

Tender ivy-leaved Bell Flower;

Grows in good plenty by the edge of a rill of water on Barkisland moor, on that side towards Ripponden. The flowers of this pretty little Plant, which come out in August, are of a faint but delicate purple.

D I G Y N I A.

N° 26. *Sanicula Europæa*. Hudson. *Sanicula foliis radicalibus simplicibus, flosculis omnibus sessilibus*. Linnæus.

Sanicle;

Sanicle;

In woods, lanes, and hedges. In Hollings-wood, in Warley; in a rough place called Dixon's Scar, in Sowerby, and in the hedges about Warley-clough.

N° 27. *Tordylium nodosum*. Hudson. *Tordylium umbellis simplicibus sessilibus feminibus exterioribus hispidis*. Linnæus.

Knotted Parsley;

By the sides of foot-paths, in cultivated fields about Lightcliffe and South-ouram.

N° 28. *Caucalis anthriscus*. Hudson. *Caucalis umbella conferta feminibus globosis foliolis ovatis pinnatifidis*. Linnæus.

Hedge Parsley;

In the hedges in Steps-fields, in Warley, and about Woodhouse, in Skircoat.

N° 29. *Daucus Carota*. Hudson. *Daucus feminibus hispidis*. Linnæus.

Wild Carrot, or Bird's Nest;

In some pastures adjoining to Duel-lane, in Warley, and in the banks belonging to Broadgates, in Skircoat. It flowers with us in the beginning of August, and its seeds ought to be gathered in dry weather, in the beginning of September.

N° 30. *Athamanta meum*. Hudson. *Athamanta foliolis capillaribus feminibus striatis*. Linnæus.

Spiguel, or Bald Money;

In some rough pastures about half a mile above Katty's-well, in Warley, on the right hand side of the brook.

N° 31. *Angelica sylvestris*. Hudson. *Angelica foliis æqualibus ovato lanceolatis ferratis*. Linnæus.

Wild Angelica;

In shady moist places. Along the whole borders of Warley-clough, and by the sides of the river Calder, in Warley and Skircoat.

N° 32. *Oenanthe fistulosa*. Hudson. *Oenanthe stolonifera foliis caulinis pinnatis filiformibus fistulosis*.

Water Dropwort;

In moist places. In and about Warley-clough; also in many places by the sides of Ripponden-brook, in Soyland, Sowerby, Norland, &c.

N° 33. *Ægopodium Podagraria*. Hudson. *Ægopodium foliis caulinis summis ternatis*.

Herb Gerard, Gout-weed, or Ash-weed;

In a lane at the back of Trimmingham, in Skircoat, and about Hepton-bridge, in the high road side.

T R I-

TRIGYNIA.

N° 34. *Alfina media*. Hudson. *Alfina petalis bipertitis foliis ovato cordatis*. Linnæus.

Common Chickweed;

By the sides of paths and dung heaps, in several gate-ways leading into the fields in Gibbet-lane, going from Halifax to Highroad-well.

PENTAGYNIA.

N° 35. *Linum catharticum*. Hudson. *Linum foliis oppositis ovato lanceolatis, caule dichotomo, corollis acutis*. Linnæus.

Purging Flax;

In dry pastures in many parts of this parish, as in those belonging to Upper and Lower Willow-hall, in Skircoat, and others bordering upon Warley-clough.

N° 36. *Drosera longifolia*. Hudson. *Drosera scapis radicatis foliis oblongis*. Linnæus.

Long leaved *Rosa Solis*, or Sun-dew;

On high wet moorish places, as on the top of Warley moor, and in plenty along with the round-leaved Sun-dew on Blackstone-edge, about a mile from the road, on the right hand side, going from Halifax to Rochdale. To see this Plant as it were all in a sweat, when the sun shines full upon it in hot weather in June, is curious indeed!

CLASSIS VI.

HEXANDRIA, MONOGYNIA.

N° 37. *Narcissus Poeticus*. Hudson. *Narcissus spatha subuniflora nectarii limbo rotato brevissimo*. Linnæus.

Primrose Peerless;

In a meadow in Warley-wood; in a close belonging to Handgreen, in Warley; and in a field near Kebroyd-mill, in Sowerby.

N° 38. *Narcissus Pseudonarcissus*. Hudson. *Narcissus spatha uniflora nectarii limbo campanulato erecto petalis æquali*. Linnæus.

Wild English Daffodil;

In several fields at Steps, in Warley, and in thickets here and there along the borders of Ripponden-brook, from Sowerby-bridge to Ripponden; also in a wood near St. Ann's Chapel.

N° 39. *Hyacinthus nonscriptus*. Hudson. *Hyacinthus corollis campanulatis sexpartitis apice revolutis*. Linnæus.

Harebells;

In thickets and hedges, flowering in May.

N° 40. *Convallaria Majalis*. Hudson. *Convallaria scapo nudo*. Linnæus,

May

May Lily, or Lily of the Valley;

On the edge of Skircoat-moor; at the top of Woodhouse-scar; at the top of North-dean, in Greetland, and in great plenty in a wood near Little Even, in Barkisland. Dr. Haller says, that a beautiful and durable green color may be prepared from the leaves of this plant with lime.

N° 41. *Narthecium ossifragum*. Hudson. *Narthecium foliis ensiformibus filamentis lanatis*.

Lancashire Asphodel;

In plenty on Warley, Sowerby, Soyland, and Norland-moors, in marshy places. Hudson makes a distinct genus of this plant. Linnæus classes it with the Scottish Asphodel.

TRIGYNIA.

N° 42. *Colchicum autumnale*. Hudson. *Colchicum foliis planis lanceolatis erectis*, Linnæus.

Meadow Saffron;

In meadows about Savile-green, near Halifax, in plenty, and a few in a pasture at Hill, in Warley.

CLASSIS VII.

HEPTANDRIA, MONOGYNIA.

N° 43. *Trientalis Europæa*. Hudson. *Trientalis foliis lanceolatis integerrimis*, Linnæus.

Winter-green, with a Chickweed Flower;

On a moor in Bradshaw, about the pipe-clay pits, in mossy wet places.

This seems to be one of the scarcest Plants in England, and therefore I shall add, that it may be found in plenty in wet places towards the top of Rumbles-moor, in Yorkshire.

CLASSIS VIII.

OCTANDRIA, MONOGYNIA.

N° 44. *Epilobium angustifolium*. Hudson. *Epilobium foliis sparsis lineari-lanceolatis*. Linnæus.

Rosebay Willow-herb;

In hedges, on ditch banks, and under walls, about Woodhouse in Skircoat, and between Eland and Brighouse, along the sides of the river Calder. It grows six or seven feet high, and is very beautiful.

N° 45. *Epilobium hirsutum*. Hudson. *Epilobium foliis lanceolatis undulato-ferratis decurrentibus, inferioribus oppositis, caule subsimplici, racemo terminalibus*.

Small flowered hairy Willow-herb;

In marshy places along the borders of Warley-clough, near the Shear mill-dam, and just by the head of the Gigg mill-dam.

N° 46.

N° 46. *Epilobium ramosum*. Hudson. *Epilobium foliis lanceolatis serratis sub-decurrentibus inferioribus oppositis, caule ramoso.*

Great flowered Willow-herb, or Codlings and Cream;

In ditches and moist places. In a marshy field near Woodhouse, in Skircoat. The leaves of this Plant rubbed in the hand smell like apples boiled in cream.

N° 47. *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, Hudson. *Vaccinium pedunculis unifloris foliis serratis ovatis deciduis, caule angulato.* Linnæus.

Bilberries, or Whortle-berries;

On moors, heaths, and in woods. On Sowerby, Norland, Soyland, Rishworth, Warley, and Skircoat moors in plenty; also in Shaw-edge wood, in Soyland, and Willow-hall wood, in Skircoat. Their juice, fixed with an acid, makes a fine purple wash for maps, &c. They are used as food by the poor people in the months of July and August.

N° 48. *Vaccinium Vitis-idæa*. Hudson. *Vaccinium racemis terminalibus nutantibus, foliis obovatis revolutis integerrimis subtus punctatis.* Linnæus.

Cowberries, Red Bilberries, or Whortles;

In mountainous places, and on the north side of high hills, as on the north side of Norland, Sowerby, and Soyland moors, in North Dean, in Greetland, in several places about Katty's Well, in Warley, and a few on the edge of Skircoat moor.

N° 49. *Vaccinium Oxycoccus*. Hudson. *Vaccinium foliis integerrimis revolutis ovatis, caulibus repentibus filiformibus nudis.* Linnæus.

Cramberries, or Cranberries;

In wet places on the moors in Warley, Sowerby, and Rishworth. This Plant flowers in June. The fruit is in high estimation for tarts.

N° 50. *Erica cinerea*. Hudson. *Erica antheris bicornibus inclusis corollis ovatis racemosis, foliis ternis glabris linearibus.* Linnæus.

Fine leaved Heath;

On Warley, Sowerby, and Skircoat moors; in North Dean, in Greetland, and in Woodhouse Scar, in Skircoat; and often on the moors with common heath or ling. Dr. Plot, Hist. of Staffordshire, chap. ix. sect. 83, says, that in some parts of Staffordshire, the *Erica vulgaris*, or common heath, or ling, is used to preserve their beer instead of hops, which gives it no ill taste. It is a very grateful Plant to bees, who collect large quantities of honey from it, but what they gather thence generally gives the mass a reddish color, and is not reckoned the best. Some attempts have been made to use this Plant as a succedaneum to oak bark in tanning of leather.

N° 51. *Daphne Laureola*. Hudson. *Daphne racemis axillaribus foliis lanceolatis glabris.* Linnæus.

Spurge

Spurge Laurel ;

In hedges, amongst bushes, and in woods. In Daisybank-wood and Hollings-wood in Warley, at the top of Blackwall-bank, between the footpath and the hedge in Warley, and in several fields near Waterhill, in the said township. Poor people use this as a vomit, but the practice is very dangerous.

TRIGYNIA.

Nº 52. Polygonum Bistorta. Hudson. Polygonum caule simplicissimo monostachyo foliis ovatis in petiolum decurrentibus. Linnæus.

The Greater Bistort, or Snake-weed ;

In moist places, in meadows, in various parts of this parish. It flowers twice a year if cultivated with care, and deserves a place in gardens, on account of its beautiful spike of flowers and the elegance of its leaves.

TETRAGYNIA.

Nº 53. Paris quadrifolia. Hudson. Paris foliis quaternis. Linnæus.

Herb Paris, or One-berry ;

In North Dean-wood towards Eland, and in Strang-Stry-wood near Rastrick, in a clough near Upper Hollings in Warley, and in Common-wood near Coley. It flowers in June.

CLASSIS X.

DECANDRIA, MONOGYNIA.

Nº 54. Pyrola rotundifolia. Hudson. Pyrola staminibus adscendentibus pistillis declinatis. Linnæus.

Common Winter-green ;

In woods and rough places, flowering in June. In Allen-wood in Norland, and North Dean in Greetland ; in a rough place near Birks-hall in Oven-den-wood, and in Hathershelf Scout in Sowerby.

Nº. 55. Pyrola minor. Hudson. Pyrola floribus racemosis dispersis staminibus pistillisque rectis.

Lesser Winter-green ;

A very scarce Plant in this parish, having only found it in North Dean in Greetland, along with the common Pyrola above-mentioned.

Nº 56. Andromeda polifolia. Hudson. Andromeda pedunculis aggregatis, corollis ovatis foliis alternis lanceolatis revolutis. Linnæus.

Marsh Cistus, or Wild Rosemary ;

In marshy places on moors. On Warley, Sowerby, Rishworth, and Soyland moors, and in some boggy places about half a mile below Flybrass-lath in Warley. It is remarkable that this Plant, as also the Trientalis Europæa, with some other northern mountainous Plants, are found on like marshy places on the mountains of Wales, Switzerland, Lapland, Siberia,

Greenland, Olympus, Ararat, Brasil, and the Pyreneans, though placed at such vast distances from each other.

DIGYNIA.

Nº 57. *Chrysosplenium alternifolium*. Hudson. *Chrysosplenium foliis alternis*. Linnæus.

Greater Golden Saxifrage;

In moist places about Halifax, along with the common Golden Saxifrage. In a wet place in Steps-wood in Warley, and towards the bottom of Binroyd-clough in Norland. It is used as a salad early in the spring with cresses.

Nº 58. *Saxifraga Hypnoides*. Hudson. *Saxifraga foliis caulinis linearibus integris trifidisve stolonibus procumbentibus caule erecto nudiusculo*. Linnæus.

Trifid Sengreen;

In several places about Warley-clough, as on the edges of the Gigg-mill-dam on the Skircoat side. Its flowers, which are white, come out in June, and when in bloom it looks very beautiful.

Nº 59. *Saponaria Officinalis*. Hudson. *Saponaria calycibus cylindricis foliis ovato-lanceolatis*. Linnæus.

Sopewort;

In plenty about Hepton-bridge; also near Ripponden, and at the end of the lane going down to Styes in Sowerby. The decoction of this Plant is used to cleanse and scour woollen cloths; and in some countries the poor people use it instead of soap, and from this saponaceous quality it has its name.

TRIGYNIA.

Nº 60. *Cucubalus Behen*. Hudson. *Cucubalus calycibus subglobosis glabris reticulato venosis capsulis trilocularibus corollis subnudis*. Linnæus.

Bladder Champion;

In most of the corn fields about Skircoat moor, and Steps, in Warley.

Nº 61. *Stellaria nemorum*. Hudson. *Stellaria foliis cordatis petiolatis paniculæ pedunculis ramosis*. Linnæus.

Broad-leaved Stichwort;

By the sides of ditches, in plenty about Copley-mill, and also about Woodhouse-mill, both in Skircoat. This is a great decoration to the place where it blooms, for *I say unto you, that Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these.*

PENTAGYNIA.

Nº 62. *Oxalis acetosella*. Hudson. *Oxalis scapo unifloro foliis ternatis radice squamoso-articulata*. Linnæus.

Wood

Wood Sorrell;

In woods and shady places. In Willowhall-wood and Woodhouse-Scar, in Skircoat, and many other places thereabouts. This plant flowers in April. In a lane near Northouram is a species of this, bearing a red flower, which is in great esteem amongst the lovers of Plants.

N° 63. *Lychnis flos cuculi*. Hudson. *Lychnis petalis quadrifidis fructu subrotundo*. Linnæus.

Ragged Robin, or Meadow Pinks;

In moist meadows, flowering in June. There is plenty of it in a meadow at Willow-hall in Skircoat; in another near the Pond, and in a third at Spout-field, both in Sowerby. Sometimes it yields a double flower.

CLASSIS XI.

DODECANDRIA, MONOGYNIA.

N° 64. *Asarum Europæum*. Hudson. *Asarum foliis reniformibus obtusis binis*. Linnæus.

Asarabacca;

In woods and hedges, flowering in April. It may be found in an hedge belonging to the Lane-end in Norland, near Sowerby-bridge.

N° 65. *Lithrum Salicaria*. Hudson. *Lithrum foliis oppositis cordato-lanceolatis floribus spicatis dodecandris*. Linnæus.

Purple spiked Loose Strife, or Willow Herb;

In a meadow near Hepton-bridge, and in a field near Todmorden.

DIGYNIA.

N° 66. *Agrimonia Eupatoria*. Hudson. *Agrimonia foliis caulinis pennatis foliolis undique serratis omnibus minutis interstinctis fructibus hispidis*. Linnæus.

Agrimony;

In dry pastures, by hedges and way sides. In Woodhouse-field in Skircoat; along the edge of the navigable canal just above Woodhouse-mill; by the sides of the foot-path going from Wigney's-house to Woodhouse, and about Rastrick in plenty.

TRIGYNIA.

N° 67. *Resida luteola*. Hudson. *Resida foliis lanceolatis integris calycibus quadrifidis*. Linnæus.

Wild Woad, Yellow Weed, or Dyers Weed;

On mountainous barren places. In a field above North-dean-top in Greetland, towards Clay-house, and in several fields about Northouram. The Dyers esteem it for its fine yellow color. Some believe it to be the plant with which the Picts painted their bodies. Its flowers are of the nutation tribe continually turning their faces towards the sun from his rising to his setting.

N° 68. *Euphorbia exigua*. Hudson. *Euphorbia umbella trifida dichotoma involucellis lanceolatis foliis linearibus*. Linnæus.

Dwarf Spurge;

In several places in this parish, generally amongst corn. In a bank belonging to Beach near Sowerby-bridge, and in several fields at Steps in Warley, in plenty.

N° 69. *Euphorbia helioscopia*. Hudson. *Euphorbia umbella quinquefida trifida dichotoma involucellis obovatis foliis cuneiformibus ferratis*. Linnæus.

Sun Spurge, or Wart-wort;

Amongst corn, and on cultivated ground of any kind, in several fields about Lower Willow-hall in Skircoat. A very beautiful plant.

N° 70. *Sempervivum tectorium*. Hudson. *Sempervivum foliis ciliatis propaginibus patentibus*. Linnæus.

House-leek;

On walls and houses. On several houses at Lower Lum in Sowerby, and on the house and walls at Ball-green near Sowerby town.

CLASSIS XII.

ICOSANDRIA, MONOGYNIA.

N° 71. *Prunus spinosa*. Hudson. *Prunus spinosa foliis lanceolatis pedunculis solitariis*. Linnæus.

The Sloe Tree;

In the hedges below Woodhouse, and those near Copley-hall in Skircoat. It flowers in April.

N° 72. *Prunus Padus*. Hudson. *Prunus floribus racemosis foliis deciduis subtus biglandulosus*. Linnæus.

Water Cluster Cherry, or Bird's Cherry, called here Hagberry;

In woods and hedges on a moist soil. In Allen's-wood in Norland; in North Dean-bottom in Greetland; and in the hedges about Copley-holms in Skircoat. This is a very beautiful flowering shrub.

PENTAGYNIA.

N° 73. *Spiræa filipendula*. Hudson. *Spiræa foliis pinnatis foliolis uniformibus ferratis caule herbaceo floribus cymosis*. Linnæus.

Dropwort;

I have only found this in a bank belonging to Hill in Warley, on the right hand side of the new turnpike road going from Halifax to Burnley, very near the second mile stone from Halifax.

N° 74. *Spiræa ulmaria*. Hudson. *Spiræa foliis pinnatis impari majore lobato caule herbaceo floribus cymosis*. Linnæus.

Meadow

Meadow Sweet;

In moist meadows and fields, by ditch sides, and under hedges all along the borders of Warley-clough. Linnæus says, that cows and oxen will become thin by eating this plant, whereas it will soon fatten goats.

POLYGNIA.

N° 75. *Rosa Eglanteria*. Hudson. *Rosa germinibus globosis pedunculisque glabris caule aculeis sparsis rectis petiolis scabris foliolis acutis*. Linnæus.

Sweet Brier, or Eglentine;

In woods and hedges, here and there in Dixon's Scar in Sowerby, near Sowerby-bridge.

N° 76. *Rosa villosa*. Hudson. *Rosa germinibus globosis aculeatis pedunculis hispidis caule aculeis sparsis petiolis aculeatis foliis tomentosis*. Linnæus.

Apple Rose, or Step-tree;

In woods and hedges. In Hollings-wood in Warley, in Woodhouse-Scar in Skircoat, and along the hedges in Woodhouse fields.

N° 77. *Rubus idæus*. Hudson. *Rubus foliis quinato-pinnatis ternatisque caule aculeato petiolis canaliculatis*. Linnæus.

Raspberry Bush;

In woods and hedges. In Steps-wood in Warley, in Allen's-wood in Norland, and along the hedges in Woodhouse fields in Skircoat.

N° 78. *Rubus fruticosus*. Hudson. *Rubus foliis quinato-digitatis ternatisque caule petiolisque aculeatis*. Linnæus.

Bramble, or Blackberry Bush;

In woods, lanes, and hedges, very common.

N° 79. *Rubus chamæmorus*. Hudson. *Rubus foliis simplicibus lobatis caule unifloro dioico*. Linnæus.

Cloudberries, Knotberries, or Ground Mulberries;

On high uncultivated hills and moors. On a moor above Mossleden pasture in Rishworth, for two miles together, on the ridge of the hill in plenty. This curious plant which cannot be made to grow in gardens, is found in considerable quantities on Pendle, Inglebrough, Penygent, and Snowden hills. It is a stone fruit, and consists of fourteen or fifteen acini: The berries are ripe about the end of July, or beginning of August, and would make an agreeable tart.

N° 80. *Fragaria vesca*. Hudson. *Fragaria flagellis reptans*. Linnæus.

Strawberries;

In woods and hedges. In Allen's-wood in Norland, in Willowhall-wood and Woodhouse-Scar, both in Skircoat, and in Steps-wood in Warley.

N° 81.

Nº 81. *Potentilla argentina*. Hudson. *Potentilla foliis pinnatis ferratis caule repente*. Linnæus.

Silverweed, or Wild Tansey;

In clay soil pastures, by the sides of foot-paths; in some fields belonging to Woodhouse, and along the side of the navigable canal from Woodhouse-mill to Copley-hall, both in Skircoat; also in several fields in Norland near Binnroyd.

Nº 82. *Potentilla argentea*. Hudson. *Potentilla foliis quinatis cuneiformibus incisus subtus tomentosus caule erecto*.

Tormentil-cinquefoil;

In fields on most heavy soils. In several fields about Skircoat-green and Lee-bridge, and several other places about Halifax.

Nº 83. *Tormentilla reptans*. Hudson. *Tormentilla caule repente foliis petiolatis*. *Tormentilla caule repente*. Linnæus.

Creeping Tormentil;

On high grounds, in pastures. In the Tenter-field at Willow-hall; in several fields near Skircoat-green, and near the top of Halifax town.

Nº 84. *Geum urbanum*. Hudson. *Geum floribus erectis fructu globofo aristis uncinatis nudis foliis lyratis*. Linnæus.

Common Avens, or Herb Bennet;

In woods and hedges. In the hedges of some fields in Wesher-lane in Skircoat; in Hollingwood in Warley; in the hedges adjoining to Beacon-hill near Halifax, and in hedges about Ripponden.

Nº 85. *Geum rivale*. Hudson. *Geum floribus nutantibus fructu oblongo aristis plumosis*. Linnæus.

Water Avens, or Purple Avens;

In Mossleden-pasture, and here and there along the sides of Ripponden-brook, from Mossleden to Sowerby-bridge.

Nº 86. *Comarum palustre*. Hudson. *Comarum*. Linnæus.

Purple Marsh Cinquefoil;

In several places about Warley-clough; also near St. Ann's Chapel.

CLASSIS XIII.

POLYANDRIA, MONOGYNIA.

Nº 87. *Chelidonium majus*. Hudson. *Chelidonium pedunculis umbellatis*. Linnæus.

Celandine;

In rough places; often about old buildings. Near Eland-hall, Marshal-hall, Lower Willow-hall, and in several rough places near Halifax.

P E N-

PENTAGYNIA.

Nº 88. *Aquilegia vulgaris*. Hudson. *Aquilegia nectariis incurvis*. Linnæus.

Common Columbines;

In fields and meadows. In a meadow at Stand-green in Warley, in a field at Dean in Sowerby, and in a pasture at Lower Willow-hall in Skircoat.

POLYGYNIA.

Nº 89. *Anemone nemorosa*. Hudson. *Anemone feminibus acutis foliolis incisicis caule unifloro*.

Wood Anemone;

In woods and hedges. In Steps-wood in Warley, Allen's-wood in Norland, and on every side of Halifax town.

Nº 90. *Ranunculus bulbosus*. Hudson. *Ranunculus calycibus retroflexis pedunculis fulcatis caule erecto foliis compositis*. Linnæus.

Bulbous Crowfoot, or Butter Cups;

In meadows and pastures. In all the fields about Lower Willow-hall in Skircoat. It is double in some fields about Well-head near Halifax, and when it is so, it deserves a place in gardens. The leaves of most of the species of Crowfoot, being bruised, and applied to the skin, burn it into carbuncles. Common vagrants lay it on their arms and legs, and tearing off the plaister make people believe they are afflicted with sores. It is said that some kind of Crowfoot, eaten in the spring, proves mortal to sheep and cows, but I could never observe the least bite of cattle on any of the root leaves of this plant, but geese and turkies prefer it to any other.

Nº 91. *Ranunculus auricomus*. Hudson. *Ranunculus foliis radicalibus reniformibus crenatis incisicis culmis digitatis linearibus caule multifloro*. Linnæus.

Sweet-wood Crowfoot, or Goldilocks;

In woods, as in Strang-stry-wood near Rastrick, in a wood near Coley, and in a wood called Common-wood near Mythorn, both in Hipperholme.

Nº 92. *Ficaria verna*. Hudson. *Ranunculus foliis cordatis angulatis petiolatis*. Linnæus.

Pilewort, or Lesser Celandine;

In fields and pastures, under hedges and walls, in several places about Warley-clough, and in many fields near Halifax. I have sometimes found it with a double flower, which is a great curiosity. It is in full bloom early in March, which makes it still more valuable. The double leaves of Pilewort produce seeds, which double flowers in general do not do. These seeds continually produce double flowers.

Nº 93.

N° 93. *Trollius Europæus*. Hudson. *Trollius corollis conniventibus nectariis longitudine staminum*. Linnæus.

Globe Flower, or Lockergowlons;

In Mofsleden Pasture, and here and there along the sides of Ripponden Brook, as it runs towards Sowerby-bridge. This deserves a place in the flower-garden.

N° 94. *Caltha Palustris*. Hudson. *Caltha*. Linnæus.

Marsh Marigold;

In marshy places. In the meadows about Salterhebble and Bank-house, both in Skircoat, and in several marshy places about Warley-clough. This is sometimes found with a double flower, and is very beautiful.

N° 95. *Thalictrum flavum*. Hudson. *Thalictrum caule folioso sulcato panicula multiplici erecto*.

Meadow Rue;

In a meadow at Thornhill-brigs, near Brighouse.

CLASSIS XIV.

DIDYNAMIA, GYMNOSPERNIA.

N° 96. *Teucrium scortodonia*. Hudson. *Teucrium foliis cordatis serratis petiolatis racemis lateralibus secundus caule erecto*. Linnæus.

Wood Sage;

In hedges, and under walls. In a lane between Willow-hall and Bairstow, and in plenty in several lanes near Halifax. I have observed some Wood-sage, with deep cuts in the leaves, in a lane near Broadgates, and some with variegated leaves in Willow-hall Tentercroft.

N° 97. *Ajuga reptans*. Hudson. *Ajuga stolonibus repentibus*. Linnæus.

Bugle;

In the fields and pastures upon moist soils, in a field near Upper Willow-hall in Skircoat; in several fields adjoining to Allen's wood in Norland, and in a field, in plenty, at the bottom of Beacon-hill, near Halifax. This Plant flowers with us in May, which is generally of a beautiful blue; but I have frequently found it with a white flower.

N° 98. *Nepeta cataria*. Hudson. *Nepeta floribus spicatis verticillis subpedicellatis, foliis petiolatis cordatis dentato serratis*. Linnæus.

Nep, or Cat-Mint;

In hedges, and under walls in dry places; in a croft near High Royd in Warley; in several hedges about Ovenden, near Halifax; also near Hopton-bridge in several places. Cats are said to have a remarkable antipathy to this Plant, tearing it up wherever they meet with it.

N° 99. *Betonica officinalis*. Hudson. *Betonica spica interrupta, corollarum lacinia labii intermedia emarginata*. Linnæus.

Wood

Wood Betony;

In woods and pastures; in Hollingswood in Warley, in Woodhouse-wood and field adjacent in Skircoat, and in Snakehill-wood near Halifax.

N° 100. *Betonica hirta*. Hudson. *Betonica verticillata villosa*, calycibus subspinosis.

Yellow Betony;

In cultivated fields about Fixby near Rastrick. It is found amongst oats, peas, potatoes, &c.

N° 101. *Mentha piperita*. Hudson. *Mentha floribus capitatis solitariis terminalibus*, foliis ovato-oblongis ferratis, staminibus corolla brevioribus.

Peppermint;

In wet places in Warley-clough, from Wormald's house to the grounds below the Shear-mill.

N° 102. *Mentha aquatica*. Hudson. *Mentha floribus capitatis*, foliis ovatis ferratis petiolatis, staminibus corolla longioribus. Linnæus.

Water Mint;

In ditches and flow running waters; in ditches in several fields about Woodhouse in Skircoat; in several ditches about Halifax, and in like places about Eland.

103. *Glechoma hederacea*. Hudson. *Glechoma foliis reniformibus crenatis*. Linnæus.

Ground Ivy;

Under walls, hedges, and in shady places; in several fields by the side of Gibbet-lane just above Halifax; in a lane going from Broadgates to Lower Willow-hall in Skircoat; and in several fields about Eland-hall, and the Town of Eland.

N° 104. *Glechoma arvenses*. Hudson. *Glechoma foliis cordatis oblongis crenatis*, caule hispido erecto. Linnæus.

Upright Ground-ivy;

In several places about Warley-clough on the Skircoat side; and not any where else, to my knowledge, in this parish.

105. *Galeopsis tetrahit*. Hudson. *Galeopsis intermediis caulinis superne incrassatis*, verticillis summis subcontiguis. Linnæus.

Nettle Hemp, or Hemp-leav'd Dead Nettle;

This beautiful Plant grows in plenty in the fields about Gibbet-lane, amongst the corn. It is in flower in August.

N° 106. *Origanum vulgare*. Hudson. *Origanum spiciis subrotundis paniculatis conglomeratis bracteis calyce longioribus ovatis*. Linnæus.

Wild Marjoram ;

This Plant grows in several fields about Upper and Lower Willow-halls : I have also found it in several fields about Exley.

Nº 107. *Thymus serpyllum*. Hudson. *Thymus floribus capitatis caulibus repentibus foliis planis obtusis basi ciliatis.*

Mother of Thyme, or Wild Thyme ;

On dry gravelly places ; in plenty upon the lower edge of Midgley-moor, on that side towards the town of Midgley ; also upon Illingworth-moor, and on Linley-moor.

Nº 108. *Melissa calamintha*. Hudson. *Melissa pedunculis axillantibus dichotomis longitudine foliorum.* Linnæus.

Common Calamint ;

This is a very scarce Plant here ; I have not observed it any where but upon Clifton-common near Kirklees.

Nº 109. *Prunella vulgaris*. Hudson. *Prunella foliis ovato-oblongis petiolatis.* Linnæus.

Self-heal ;

In fields and pastures ; in several fields about Heath near Halifax ; also in plenty in fields about Ripponden.

Nº 110. *Scutellaria galericulata*. Hudson. *Scutellaria foliis cordato lanceolatis rugosis crenatis, floribus axillaribus.* Linnæus.

Hooded Willow-herb ;

On wet marshy places, though sparingly in this parish. Upon a marshy place on Linley-moor, and no where else, as I have seen, near Halifax.

Nº 111. *Scutellaria minor*. Hudson. *Scutellaria foliis cordato-ovatis subintegerrimis floribus axillaribus.* (Not in Linnæus.)

The Lesser-hooded Willow-herb ;

A few Plants of this grow here and there in the same place with the foregoing. This beautiful and rare little Plant flowers in August ; the flowers are purplish, having a white lip, variegated with purple lines, or stripes.

ANGIOSPERMIA.

Nº 112. *Orobanche major*. Hudson. *Orobanche caule simplicissimo pubescente staminibus subexsertis.* Linnæus.

Broom Rape ;

This Plant is generally found in dry pastures, as in several fields above Eland Park, in some rough fields at Binns-hall near Mixenden, and also in several fields about Rastrick. There is a variety of this, with a branching stalk, which is made a Species of by some Writers, but I believe it to be no other than

than a variety of the foregoing. Mr. Ray has another variety, with a small flower. The flowers are of a faint purple, and come forth in May.

N° 113. *Euphrasia officinalis*. Hudson. *Euphrasia foliis ovatis argute dentatis*. Linnæus.

Eye-bright;

In lane sides and dry pastures; in most of the lanes about Halifax, Eland, Brighouse, and Rastrick.

N° 114. *Antirrhinum Linaria*. Hudson. *Antirrhinum foliis lanceolato linearibus confertis caule erecto, spicis terminalibus sessilibus, floribus imbricatis*. Linnæus.

Yellow Toad Flax;

In lane sides and dry pastures; in several fields about Halifax; in fields about Skircoat-moor; and in fields about Eland-hall.

N° 115. *Scrophularia nodosa*. Hudson. *Scrophularia foliis cordatis basi transversis caule obtusangulo*. Linnæus.

Knobby-rooted Figwort;

In moist woods and hedges; in Willowhall-wood in Skircoat, in Steps-wood in Warley, and several field sides near Hepton-bridge.

N° 116. *Digitalis purpurea*. Hudson. *Digitalis calycinis foliolis ovatis acutis, corollis obtusis, labio superiore integro*. Linnæus.

Foxglove;

In way-sides, woods, and hedges; in Steps-wood in Warley, in Woodhouse-wood and Willowhall-wood in Skircoat, and in most of the lanes about Halifax. This Plant flowers in July, and continues in flower till the end of summer. The flowers are naturally crimson, but I have often found it with white flowers, and now and then with the flowers of the color of rusty iron. Did not plenty make this Plant so little regarded in these parts, there could not be found a finer ornament for a flower-garden, if we consider its fine tapering stalk, near two yards high, garnished from bottom to top with those lovely large and beautiful crimson flowers, which come on in succession, from the bottom upwards, to the amount sometimes of more than two hundred buds and flowers on a stem.

CLASSIS XV.

TETRADYNAMIA, SILICULOSA.

N° 117. *Thlaspi bursa pastoris*. Hudson. *Thlaspi siliculis obcordatis foliis radicalibus pinnatifidis*. Linnæus.

Shepherd's-Purse;

In footways, highways, and rough uncultivated places; in a lane leading from Lower Willow-hall to Broadgates in Skircoat; in many lanes and barren

barren places about Halifax, Eland, &c. The words of the Poet, when he saith,

“All Nature’s Sons alike divide her care,
“The Fur that warms a Monarch, warm’d a Bear,”

are not more plainly verified in any instance than that of the great plenty of plants, and the abundance of seed which they produce. The seeds of this Plant form the granaries of small birds, mice, &c. nor can they easily be destroyed where they are lodged in any considerable quantities, not even by trampling upon; and if they happen to be dug up, sufficient are left for the purposes of growth, which spring up and flourish without cultivation.

Nº 118. *Cochlearia armoracia*. Hudson. *Cochlearia foliis radicalibus lanceolatis crenatis caulinis incis. Linnæus.*

Horse-Radish;

This is a rare Plant hereabouts, having only found it in the Pighill-meadows in Skircoat.

SILIKUOSA.

Nº 119. *Erysimum alliaria*. Hudson. *Erysimum foliis cordatis. Linnæus.*

Jack-by-the-hedge, Sauce-alone, or All-sauce;

This Plant is found in hedges, and by the sides of highways and footpaths; by the side of the footpath on the top of Steps-waste near Warley-clough, by the sides of the road leading from Halifax towards Ovenden, and in several hedge rows about Ripponden.

Nº 120. *Cardamine amara*. Hudson. *Cardamine foliis pinnatis, axillis stoloniferis. Linnæus.*

Bitter Cresses, or Lady’s-Smock;

In several moist places about Warley-clough, also in many moist meadows about Halifax.

Nº 121. *Sisymbrium nasturtium*. Hudson. *Sisymbrium filiquis declinatis, foliis pinnatis, foliolis subcordatis. Linnæus.*

Water-Cresses;

In moist and watery soils; in wet ditches about Longbottom’s-mills in Warley, in several places in Warley-clough, and in wet places about Halifax, Eland, Brighouse, &c.

CLASSIS XVI.

MONADELPHIA, DECANDRIA.

Nº 122. *Geranium cicutarium*. Hudson. *Geranium pedunculis multifloris, calycibus pentaphyllis, floribus pentandris, foliis pinnatis incis. Linnæus.*

Hemlock-

Hemlock-leaved Cranes-bill;

By way-sides and under hedges, in Gibbet-lane, and about Goldsmith's-grove near Halifax, also in the turnpike road at Bridge-end in Rastrick. Scarce any object can be more striking than the fructifications of this singular Plant, having the filaments alternately furnished with anthera, viz. five filaments with anthera, and five without.

Nº 123. *Geranium Robertianum*. Hudson. *Geranium pedunculis bifloris calycibus pilosis decemangulatis*. Linnæus.

Herb Robert;

In hedges and rough places; in many places about Warley-clough, also in many rough places about Halifax and Eland.

Nº 124. *Geranium perenne*. Hudson. *Geranium columbinum pyrenaicum perenne maximum*. Tournefort.

Perennial Dove's-foot Crane's-bill;

In most of the fields and lanes about Lower Willow-hill in Skircoat, from seeds brought from Bingly, and scattered here and there.

P O L Y A N D R I A.

Nº 125. *Malva sylvestris*. Hudson. *Malva caule erecto herbaceo, foliis lobatis obtusis pedunculis petiolisque pilosis*. Linnæus.

Common Mallow, or round leaved Mallow;

About Sowerby-bridge on the Warley side, also about the town of Ovenden.

Nº 126. *Malva moschata*. Hudson. *Malva foliis radicalibus reniformibus incisicis caulinis quinquepartitis pinnato-multifidis*.

Jagged-leaved Vervain Mallow;

In several fields near Woodhouse-mill in Skircoat, and in a lane going from Lower Willow-hall to Bolton's Brow.

C L A S S I S XVII.

DIADELPHIA, HEXANDRIA.

Nº 127. *Fumaria officinalis*. Hudson. *Fumaria pericarpis monospermis racemosis caule diffuso*. Linnæus.

Fumitory;

In fields about Heath and Shaw, both near Halifax. I have also found it in fields about Chapel in the Groves.

Nº 128. *Fumaria claviculata*. Hudson. *Fumaria siliquis linearibus foliis cirrhiferis*. Linnæus.

Climbing Fumitory;

In woods and hedges; in Woodhouse Scar in Skircoat, about Salter-hebble in several places; also in Daisy-bank-wood in Warley.

O C T A N-

OCTANDRIA.

N° 129. *Polygala vulgaris*. Hudson. *Polygala floribus cristatis racemosis, caulibus herbaceis simplicibus procumbentibus, foliis lineari lanceolatis*. Linnæus.

Milkwort;

On heaths and moors; on Skircoat moor in many places, in Snakehill near Halifax; also on Warley moor. It is remarkable that the flowers of this Plant are of various colors, as blue, violet, red, flesh-colored, and white.

DECANDRIA.

N° 130. *Spartium scoparium*. Hudson. *Spartium foliis ternatis folitariisque, ramis inermibus angulatis*. Linnæus.

Broom;

In woods, hedges, and rough places. Nothing can be more beautiful than this Plant when in flower, decorating our hedges and ditch banks with its glorious appearance, in the months of May and June, in plenty every where about Halifax, Eland, &c. The stalks of Common Broom dried and treated like hemp, produce threads, which may be spun and wrought into cloth. Hereabouts we make besoms of the stalks, hence denominated brooms.

N° 131. *Genista tinctoria*. Hudson. *Genista foliis lanceolatis glabris, ramis striatis teretibus erectis*. Linnæus.

Green-weed, Dyers-weed, or Wood-waxen;

In several fields about Rastrick, also in a field near Eland-hall. The branches of this Plant are used by Dyers to give a yellow color.

N° 132. *Genista Anglica*. Hudson. *Genista spinis simplicibus, ramis stoloniferis inermibus, foliis lanceolatis*. Linnæus.

Needle-furze, or Cat-whin;

Upon heaths and moors; as Warley, Sowerby, Rishworth, Soyland, and Skircoat moors. This Plant looks beautiful when in bloom, which is in May and June; the barrenness of the soil where it is generally found makes it appear still more singular.

N° 133. *Ulex Europæus*. Hudson. *Ulex foliis villosis acutis, spinis sparsis*. Linnæus.

Furz, Whins, or Gorse;

On moors and heaths; upon Skircoat, Norland, and Warley moors. Did not plenty make things cheap, there are not many flowering shrubs of more value than this. When in bloom, the whole Plant is intirely covered with flowers; its flowering twice in the year makes it still more valuable; and in mild winters, such as this 1774-5, it has flowered quite through, in Woodhouse-scar and upon Skircoat moor.

N° 134.

Nº 134. *Ononis arvensis*. Hudson. *Ononis floribus racemosis geminatis, foliis ternatis ramis inermibus*. Linnæus.

Rest Harrow, or Cammock ;

In fields and pastures; in the Tenter-field at Pyes Nest in Skircoat ; in the Wood-field at Batch in Warley. This Plant emits effluvia that smells rank like a goat. The Prickly Rest Harrow overspreads the Eastern countries, particularly Egypt and Palestine, and in such abundance, that Dr. Hasselquest concludes it to be one of those pernicious cumbersome Plants, which are so frequently mentioned in Scripture by the name of Thorns.

Nº 135. *Vicia cracca*. Hudson. *Vicia pedunculis multifloris, floribus imbricatis, foliis lanceolatis pubescentibus, stipulis integris*. Linnæus.

Tufted Vetch ;

In hedges about Bairstow in Skircoat, and in the hedges about Birks-hall in Ovenden wood.

Nº 136. *Ervum hirsutum*. Hudson. *Ervum pedunculis multifloris, feminibus globosis*.

Hairy Tare ;

In hedges, and borders of fields ; in hedges about Salter-hebble and Bank-house in Skircoat ; also about Shawhill near Halifax.

Nº 137. *Ornithopus purpusillus*. Hudson. *Ornithopus foliis pinnatis, leguminibus subarcuatis*. Linnæus.

Birds Foot ;

In highways and stony barren places, in the back lane going from King-cross to Halifax, and in all the roads on Willow-edge in Skircoat.

Nº 138. *Astragalus glycyphyllos*. Hudson. *Astragalus caulescens prostratus, leguminibus subtriquetris arcuatis, foliis ovalibus pedunculo longioribus*.

Wild Liquorice, or Liquorice Vetch ;

In mountainous pastures; in a field just above Mixenden-green; in a field by Clough-head in Warley. The knobs of the root of English Wildwood, or Bitter Vetch, tastes very much like Liquorice, and being tempered with water, are said to be of singular efficacy in enabling those who use them, to sustain hunger and thirst for a very long time.

Nº 139. *Trifolium officinalis*. Hudson. *Trifolium leguminibus racemosis nudis dispermis, caule erecto*. Linnæus.

Common Melilot ;

In fields and pastures ; in pastures about Eland-hall, and in like places about Marthal-hall near Eland.

Nº 140. *Trifolium medium*. Hudson. *Trifolium spicis villosis globosis terminalibus corollis monopetalis foliolis lanceolatis subintegerrimis, caule erecto*, (not in my Edition of S. P.)

Long-

Long-leaved Purple Trefoil;

In mountainous pastures; in a field by Illingworth Chapel, in several fields about Rastrick, also in several fields about Northouram.

Nº 141. *Trifolium subterraneum*. Hudson. *Trifolium capitulis villosis subquinquefloris, involucri centrali reflexo rigido fructum involvente*. Linnæus.

Trefoil;

In hilly barren pastures; in Steps-waste in Warley, in two or three pastures about Heath in Skircoat, also about Halifax in many of the dry banks.

CLASSIS XVIII.

POLYADELPHIA, POLYANDRIA.

Nº 142. *Hypericum androsæmum*. Hudson. *Hypericum floribus trigynis, fructibus baccatis, caule fruticoso ancipiti*. Linnæus.

Tutsan, or Park-leaves;

In hedges in moist places; in several places bordering upon the river Calder near Sowerby-bridge, in some hedges near Woodhouse in Skircoat, in Putin Park and Eland-hall-wood, both near Eland, and in Toad-Holes in Sowerby.

Nº 143. *Hypericum montanum*. Hudson. *Hypericum floribus trigynis, calycibus ferrato-glandulosis, caule erecto, foliis ovatis glabris*.

Imperforate St. John's Wort;

In a field near Windle Royde in Warley; in a field at Lower Willow Hall, called Delf Field; I have also found it upon Eland Edge, near the Slate Delves.

CLASSIS XIX.

SYNGENESIA, POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

Nº 144. *Tragopogon pratense*. Hudson. *Tragopogon calycibus corollæ radium æquantibus, foliis integris strictis*. Linnæus.

Yellow Goat's-beard;

In meadows; at Woodhouse in Skircoat, in several fields about Shaw-hill near Halifax, and in some fields near Eland-hall. The flowers of this Plant have the singular property to close every day about eleven or twelve o'clock, hence the name of Go to bed at noon.

Nº 145. *Lactuca saligna*. Hudson. *Lactuca foliis hastato-linearibus sessilibus carina aculeatis*. Linnæus.

The least Wild Lettuce;

In lane sides, under hedges in shady places; in a lane going from Lower Willow-hall to Ashworth-clough in Skircoat; in Duel-lane, and the Wet-lane near Cliff-hill, both in Warley.

Nº 146.

Nº 146. *Leontodon Taraxacum*. Hudson. *Leontodon calyce inferne reflexo*. Linnæus.

Dandelion;

In plenty in the spring, almost in every field about Halifax.

Nº 147. *Hieracium dubium*. Hudson. *Hieracium foliis integris ovato-oblongis, stolone repente, scapo nudo multifloro*. Linnæus.

Mouse-ear Hawkweed;

I have seen a few Plants of this in a field near Mixenden Chapel, and nowhere else in this parish.

Nº 148. *Arctium Lappa*. Hudson. *Arctium foliis cordatis inermibus petiolatis*. Linnæus.

Burdock, or Clot-burr;

In rough uncultivated places; about Woodhouse-scar in Skircoat, about Gibbet-hill in Halifax, and upon and about Beacon-hill.

Nº 149. *Carduus helenioides*. Hudson. *Carduus foliis lanceolatis dentatis amplexicaulibus, spinulis inæqualibus ciliatis, caule inermi*. Linnæus.

Melancholy Thistle;

In a lane leading from Hoin's Dye-house towards Illingworth in Ovenden-wood. I have not seen it any where else in this parish.

Nº 150. *Carduus acaulos*. Hudson. *Carduus acaulis calyce glabro*. Linnæus.

Dwarf Carline-Thistle;

In a lane going from Coat-hill to Hill-house in Warley; also in some rough fields on the top of Eland-park. This is a pretty little Plant.

Nº 151. *Bidens tripartita*. Hudson. *Bidens foliis trifidis corollis flosculis, calycibus subfoliolis, feminibus erectis*. Linnæus.

Trifid Water-hemp Agrimony.

Nº 152. *Bidens minima*. Hudson. *Bidens foliis lanceolatis sessilibus, floribus feminibusque erectis*. (Not in Linnæus.)

The least Water-hemp Agrimony;

Both these grow together in a ditch upon Ball-plash near Brighouse.

POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Nº 153. *Tanacetum vulgare*. Hudson. *Tanacetum foliis bipinnatis serratis*. Linnæus.

Tansy;

In the second Holm above Woodhouse-mill, and on a little bank just by Upper Willow-hall in Skircoat.

Nº 154. *Gnaphalium dioicum*. Hudson. *Gnaphalium caule simplicissimo, corymbo simplici terminali, farmentis procumbentibus*. Linnæus.

5 D

Mountain

Mountain Cud-weed, or Cats-foot;

Upon High-road Well-moor, on Norland-moor, and in plenty in some rough pastures at Fly-brass in Warley, and also in a wood called Snake-hill near Halifax, with both male and female Flowers, one being perfectly white, the other having a purplish tinge.

N^o 155. *Gnaphalium sylvaticum*. Hudson. *Gnaphalium caule simpliciflora, floribus sparsis*. Linnæus.

Upright Cudweed;

In a lane leading from Skircoat-moor-end to Skircoat-green, being the only place I ever saw it in.

N^o 156. *Tussilago farfara*. Hudson. *Tussilago scapo imbricato uniflora, foliis subcordatis angulatis denticulatis*. Linnæus.

Colt's-foot;

All along the banks of the canal from Sowerby-bridge to Eland.

N^o 157. *Tussilago hybrida*. Hudson. *Tussilago thyrsis oblonga, floculis femineis nudis plurimis*. Linnæus.

Long-stalked Butter-burr;

This grows along with the common sorts in all the Holms betwixt Woodhouse-mill and Copley's-mill in Skircoat. It is one of the rarest Plants we have in this parish.

N^o 158. *Senecio sylvaticus*. Hudson. *Senecio corollis revolutis, foliis pinnatifidis denticulatis, caule corymbose erecto*. Linnæus.

Mountain Groundsel;

In several mountainous pastures in Warley; the Tenter-field at Hand-green and in a field by Hoyle's-house, both in Warley.

N^o 159. *Senecio erucifolius*. Hudson. *Senecio corollis radiantibus, foliis pinnatifidis dentatis incanis, caule erecto*. Linnæus.

Hoary perennial Ringwort;

In most of the fields about the Gibbet in Halifax, in the Holmes going from Woodhouse to Copley's-mill, and at the back of the Summer-house at Lower Willow-hall in Skircoat.

160. *Solidago virgaurea*. Hudson. *Solidago caule subflexuoso angulato racemis subpaniculatis erectis confertis*. Linnæus.

Common Golden Rod;

In woods and hedges in many parts of this parish; in rough places about Lee-bridge; in Woodhouse-wood and Woodhouse-scar, both in Skircoat. The Welch Golden-rod has been said to have been gathered near Halifax; but in all my researches after curious Plants, I never found one single specimen in the parish, though I have seen plenty of it growing in Wales.

N^o 161.

N° 161. *Inula dysenterica*. Hudson. *Inula foliis oblongis caule hirsuto paniculato squamis calycinis setaceis*. Linnæus.

Middle Fleabane;

Upon clay soils in wet places; in a field near Broadgates in Skircoat, called Priest Karrs, and in the next Holm but one above Woodhouse-mill in Skircoat.

N° 162. *Anthemis nobilis*. Hudson. *Anthemis foliis pinnato-compositis linearibus acutis subvillosis*.

Sweet-scented Camomile;

On Blackstone-edge near the junction of the new and old roads, and upon Clifton-common.

POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA.

N° 163. *Centauria scabiosa*. Hudson. *Centauria calycibus ciliatis, foliis pinnatifidis laciniis lanceolatis*. Linnæus.

Great Knapweed, or Matfellow;

I have found this Plant only in a field belonging to Hand Green Farm near Cawsey-head in Warley.

MONOGAMIA.

N° 164. *Viola odorata*. Hudson. *Viola acaulis foliis cordatis, stolonibus reptantibus*. Linnæus.

Purple Sweet Violet;

Under hedges and in warm places in the lane by Cawsey-head in Warley; in a lane near Heath in Skircoat; and about Shaw-hill near Halifax.

N° 165. *Viola palustris*. Hudson. *Viola acaulis foliis reniformibus*. Linnæus.

Marsh Violet;

In a ditch near Flybrass-lath just below the house; and in a ditch on Norland-moor crossing over to Greetland, where the Butterwort grows.

N° 166. *Viola lutea*. Hudson. *Viola caule subtriquetro diffuso, foliis subcordatis crenatis, stipulis dentatis, radice repente*.

Yellow Violet, or Pansies;

This grows in plenty in the fields about Illingworth; also upon the Beacon-hill near Halifax, though sparingly; and also in rough pastures about Clough-head in Warley.

CLASSIS XX.

GYNANDRIA, DIANDRIA.

N° 167. *Orchis bifolia*. Hudson. *Orchis bulbis indivisis noctarii labio lanceolato integerrimo, cornu longissimo, petalis patentibus*. Linnæus.

5 D 2

Butterfly

Butterfly Orchis ;

In a field near Coley-chapel ; in several fields about Rastrick ; and in a field near Howroyd in Barkisland.

N^o 168. *Orchis ustulata*. Hudson. *Orchis bulbis indivisis, nectarii labio quadrifido punctis scabro, cornu obtuso, petalis distinctis.* Linnæus.

Little Purple flowered Orchis ;

This beautiful little Plant is scarce hereabouts. I have only seen a few Plants in a field near Butterice-end in Norland, and a few more in a field near Katty's Well in Warley. From the roots of Orchis is produced the so much famed salep powder.

N^o 169. *Orchis militaris*. Hudson. *Orchis bulbis indivisis, nectarii labio quinquelobo lineari punctis scabro, cornu obtuso, petalis confluentibus.* Linnæus.

Man Orchis ;

In the Park at Howroyd in Barkisland. I have not seen it any where else in this parish.

N^o 170. *Satyrion albidum*. Hudson. *Satyrion bulbis fasciculatis, foliis lanceolatis nectarii labio trifido acuto, intermedia majore.* Linnæus.

White Satyrion ;

In mountainous pastures about the top of Warley ; in a field near to Binnroyd in Norland. Found by Mr. Stephen Hartley.

N^o 171. *Ophris cordata*. Hudson. *Ophris bulbo fibroso, caule bifolio, foliis cordatis nectarii labio bifido.* Linnæus.

The least Twayblade ;

I have found this upon a moor in Bradshaw, near to where they get clay for pipes, along with the *Trientalis*, and also on some rotten mossy places towards the top of Rishworth moor.

N^o 172. *Serapias latifolia*. Hudson. Also, *Serapias bulbis fibrosis, nectarii labio obtuso crenato, petalis æquali, fructibus pendulis.*

Broad-leaved Bastard Hellibore ;

In Grime-Scar-wood near Rastrick ; I never saw it grow elsewhere.

C L A S S I S XXI.

MONOECIA, TRIANDRIA.

N^o 173. *Typha angustifolia*. Hudson. *Typha foliis semicylindricis, spica mascula femineaque remotis.* Linnæus.

Narrow-leaved Cat's-tail, or Lesser Reed-mace ;

In a clay-pit near the bottom in Norland by Sowerby-bridge.

N^o 174. *Carex dioica*. Hudson. *Carex spica simplici dioica.* Linnæus.

Small

Small Carix ;

On the edge of Warley moor just above Highroad-well.

N° 175. *Carex capitata*. Hudson. *Carex spica simplici androgyna ovata*, superne mascula, capsulis imbricatis patulis. S. N.

Round-headed Carix ;

In a swampy place near Cromwell-bottom in Southouram.

N° 176. *Carex pulicaris*. Hudson. *Carex spica simplici androgyna*, superne mascula capsulis divaricatis retroflexis. Linnæus.

Flea Carix ;

In a rushy field near Mixenden-green, in plenty.

N° 177. *Carex vulpina*. Hudson. *Carex spica supradecomposita inferne laxiore*, spiculis androgynis glomeratis, superne masculis. Linnæus.

Great Carix ;

In Toad-holes in Sowerby ; and Dodgeroyd-wood in Norland.

N° 178. *Carex vesicaria*. Hudson. *Carex spicis masculis pluribus*, femineis pedunculatis, capsulis inflatis acuminatis. Linnæus.

Greater Bladder Carix ;

In a boggy place near Oldhouse-mill in Norland.

TETRANDRIA.

N° 179. *Urtica urens*. Hudson. *Urtica foliis oppositis ovalibus*. Linnæus.

The Lesser Nettle ;

About Goldsmith's-grove, and in a lane near Stannery, both near Halifax.

CLASSIS XXII.

DIOECIA, DIANDRIA.

N° 180. *Salix reticulata*. Hudson. *Salix foliis integerrimis glabris ovatis obtusis*. Linnæus.

Round-leaved Willow ;

On the top of Norland, Rishworth, and Warley moors, here and there, not plentiful.

N° 181. *Salix rosmarini folio*. Hudson. *Salix foliis integerrimis lanceolato linearibus strictis sessilibus, subtus tomentosis*.

Rosemary-leaved Willow ;

Towards the top of Illingworth moor, near the side of Ogden-clough.

TRIANDRIA.

N° 182. *Empotrum nigrum*. Hudson. *Empotrum procumbens*. Linnæus.

Black-

Blackberried Heath, Crow Berries, or Crake Berries;
Upon Norland, Warley, Sowerby, and Rishworth moors; also in Snakehill
near the town of Halifax.

TETRANDRIA.

N^o 183. *Myrica gale*. Hudson. *Myrica foliis lanceolatis subserratis*,
caule suffruticoso. Linnæus.

Goule, Sweet Willow, or Dutch Myrtle;
Upon Warley moor towards the top; in a wet swampy place about a mile
above Fly-Brass-Lath, going on the flat of the moor below the inclosed
ground towards Howorth parish.

MONODELPHIA.

N^o 184. *Juniperus communis*. Hudson. *Juniperus foliis ternis patentibus mucronatis baccis longioribus*. Linnæus.

Juniper;
I have seen a few plants of this towards the top of Illingworth moor, but
they were very small.

CLASSIS XXIII.

POLYGAMIA, MONOECIA.

N^o 185. *Valantia cruciata*. Hudson. *Valantia floribus masculis quadrifidis, pedunculis diphyllis*. Linnæus.

Croswort, or Mugweed;
This pretty Plant is an ornament to most of our hedges about Halifax;
at the top of the Tenter-field at Pye-nest in Skircoat, under the hedge, are
a good many fine Plants.

CLASSIS XXIV.

CRYPTOGAMIA, FELICES.

N^o 186. *Equisetum hyemale*. Hudson. *Equisetum caule nudo scabro basi subramoso*. Linnæus.

Rough Horsetail, or Shave-grass;
In a rotten marshy place near Mixenden mill; and in a marshy place
at the bottom of Northdean in Greetland; found there by Mr. Stephen
Hartley.

N^o 187. *Ophioglossum vulgatum*. Hudson. *Ophioglossum fronde ovata*.
Linnæus.

Adder's Tongue;
In dry pastures about the Beacon-hill near Halifax, in the park at How-
royd in Barkisland, in plenty in all the Long-fields at Steps in Warley, and
in some pastures about Rastrick.

N^o 188.

N° 188. *Osmunda Lunaria*. Hudson. *Osmunda scapo caulino solitario, fronde pinnata solitaria*. Linnæus.

Moon-wort;

Upon that side of Skircoat moor toward Halifax in several places, and in most of the pastures adjoining; in several fields above Cytlin-clough toward Warley moor; in many pastures about Mount Pellon; and in most of the hilly places about Halifax. It is in flower in June.

N° 189. *Osmunda regalis*. Hudson. *Osmunda fronde bipinnata apice racemifera*. Linnæus.

Osmund Royal, or Flowering Fern;

This curious Plant grows in plenty in a boggy place near Mixenden mill; I have also seen it in two or three places in Hether Shelf-scout in Sowerby; I have seen a few roots in Mossleden pasture, and a clump in a field near Bentleys-royd in Sowerby.

N° 190. *Osmunda crispa*. Hudson. *Osmunda frondibus supradecompositis, pinnis alternis subrotundis incis. Linnæus.*

Stone Fern, or Curled Fern;

In a wall above Heptonstall on the right hand side of the road going from the town toward Cross-hill; I have also found two or three small Plants in a wall on the right hand going from Newland to the Farther Clough-head in Warley.

N° 191. *Acrostichum thelypteris*. Hudson. *Acrostichum fronde pinnata, pinnis pinnatifidis integerrimis*. Linnæus.

Marsh Fern;

In Warley clough just at the back of the Gigg-mill.

N° 192. *Asplenium scolopendrium*. Hudson. *Asplenium frondibus simplicibus cordato-lingulatis integerrimis stipitibus hirsutis*. Linnæus.

Hart's-Tongue;

In Toad-holes in Sowerby, in Warley-clough towards the top, and in Bee-stones near Rastrick.

N° 193. *Asplenium trichomanes*. Hudson. *Asplenium frondibus pinnatis, pinnis subrotundis crenatis*. Linnæus.

Common Maiden-hair;

In a dripping shady place in Soyland-mill-clough, just by the Pitcher-pit, a little above Kebroyd-mill; in many such like places about Hepton-bridge, and about the sides of Ogden-clough towards the top.

N° 194. *Asplenium viride*. Hudson. *Asplenium fronde pinnata, pinnis subrotundis basi truncatis*. Not in Linnæus.

Green

Green Maiden-hair;

Towards the top of Ogden-clough, along with the Black. Ogden-clough is in the township of Illingworth, about four miles north of Halifax.

N° 195. *Asplenium ruta muraria*. Hudson. *Asplenium frondibus alternatim decompositis, foliolis cuneiformibus crenulatis*. Linnæus.

Wall Rue, or White Maiden-hair;

Out of the walls of Sowerby-bridge in plenty.

POLYPODIUM. 1043.

N° 196. *Polypodium phegopteris*. Hudson. *Polypodium frondibus subpinnatis, foliolis infimis reflexis paribus pinnula quadrangularia coadunatis*. Linnæus.

Wood Polypody;

In Northdean in Greetland, in Allen's wood in Norland, in Dixon-scar in Sowerby; and in Bankhouse wood and Woodhouse wood, both in Skircoat.

N° 197. *Polypodium dryopteris*. Hudson. *Polypodium fronde supra-decomposita, foliolis ternis bipinnatis*. Linnæus.

Branched Polypody;

In Northdean in Greetland, in a lane going from Bairstow toward Upper Willow-hall in Skircoat, in the wall upon the right hand as you go.

M U S C I.

[To avoid being tedious, the places where the Mosses and Lichens in Halifax parish are to be found will be omitted, and their species only enumerated by their trivial names, as mentioned in Hudson's *Flora Anglica*; but the more curious Botanic Reader, by application to the Publisher, may be informed where he may receive ample information concerning any or all of these.]

The LYCOPODIUMS.

198, *Clavatum*: 199, *Alpinum*: 200, *Selago*:

Are all found near the same place, upon Warley, Rishworth, Sowerby, and Norland moors, generally upon the highest places thereof.

SPHAGNUM. 1051.

201, *Palustre*: 202, *Arboreum*.

PHASCUM. 1052.

203, *Acaulon*: 204, *Subulatum*: 205, *Repens*.

FONTINALIS. 1053.

206, *Antipyretica*: 207, *Minor*.

SPLACHNUM. 1054.

208. *Ampullaceum*.

POLY-

POLYTRICHUM. 1055.

209, Commune: 210, Subrotundum: 211, Urnigerum: 212, Striatum.

MNIUM. 1056.

213, Trichomanis: 214, Fissum: 215, Palustre: 216, Androgynum.

BRYUM. 1057.

217, Apocarpum: 218, Pomiforme: 219, Fontanum: 220, Pyriforme: 221, Extinctorium: 222, Subulatum: 223, Rurale: 224, Murale: 225, Scoparium: 226, Undulatum: 227, Glaucum: 228, Pellucidum: 229, Aciculare: 230, Heteromalum: 231, Truncatulum: 232, Viridilum: 233, Cirratum: 234, Imberbe: 235, Hypnoides: 236, Verticillatum: 237, Palustre: 238, Purpureum: 239, Aureum: 240, Argenteum: 241, Pulvinatum: 242, Rubrum: 243, Cæspiticiu: 244, Capillare: 245, Alpinum: 246, Hornum: 247, Triquetrum: 248, Hygometricum: 249, Serpyllifolium.

HYPNUM. 1058.

250, Bryoides: 251, Taxifolium: 252, Denticulatum: 253, Sylvaticum: 254, Adiantoides: 255, Complanatum: 256, Lucens: 257, Triquetrum: 258, Filiciforme: 259, Rutabulum: 260, Lutescens: 261, Filicinum: 262, Proliferum: 263, Parietinum: 264, Prælongum: 265, Plumosum: 266, Crista-Castorensis: 267, Compressum: 268, Abietinum: 269, Cupressiforme: 270, Aduncum: 271, Scorpioides: 272, Viticulosum: 273, Squarrosum: 274, Loreum: 275, Dendroides: 276, Alopecurum: 277, Curtipendulum: 278, Purum: 279, Illecebrum: 280, Riparium: 281, Cuspidatum: 282, Sericeum: 283, Volutinum: 284, Palustre: 285, Serpens: 286, Sciuroides: 287, Myosuroides: 288, Ornithopoides: 289, Clavellatum.

ALGÆ.

JUNGERMANNIA. 1059.

290, Asplenoides: 291, Viticulosa: 292, Polyanthos: 293, Lanceolata: 294, Bidentata: 295, Bicuspidata: 296, Quinquedentata: 297, Undulata: 298, Refupinata: 299, Albicans: 300, Reptans: 301, Complanata: 302, Dilatata: 303, Tamariscifolia: 304, Platyphylla: 305, Ciliaris: 306, Varia: 307, Epiphylla: 308, Pinguis: 309, Furcata.

MARCHANTIA. 1061.

310, Polymorpha: 311, Cruciata: 312, Conica.

BLASIA. 1062. PUSILLA.

This being so very rare and curious a Plant, it may not be amiss to give the places where I have found it, with a note from Dr. Linnæus upon its rarity. —At the bottom of Binnroyd-clough upon the Norland side; also near the end of the Hippings at Copley's mill towards Norland, within six yards of the end. Dr. Linnæus, in his Inauguration Speech, which was on the Be-

nefit of Travelling in one's own Country, faith, "Who ever beheld or described our *Diapensia? Who the Blaffia, unless Michili alone?" These two kinds of Plants are found with us, and the latter, viz. the Blaffia, in great plenty.

R I C C I A. 1063.

313, Minima: 314, Natans: 315, Sinuata.

L I C H E N. 1065.

LEPROSI TUBERCULATI.

316, Scriptus: 317, Geographicus: 318, Rugosus: 319, Sanguinarius: 320, Fusco-ater: 321, Calcareus: 322, Fagineus: 323, Carpinus: 324, Ericetorum: 325, Rufus: 326, Flavo-rubescens: 327, Ferugineus.

LEPROSI SCUTELLATI.

328, Candelarius: 329, Tartareus: 330, Pallefcens: 331, Subfuscus: 332, Albescens: 333, Verrucosus: 334, Ater: 335, Flavescens.

IMBRICATI.

336, Centrifugus: 337, Saxatilis: 338, Omphalodes: 339, Olivacius: 340, Cristatus: 341, Crispus: 342, Parietinus: 343, Phylodes: 344, Stellaris.

FOLIACEI.

345, Ciliaris: 346, Perlatus: 347, Islandicus: 348, Laciniatus: 349, Pulmonarius: 350, Decumbens: 351, Nigrescens: 352, Furfuraceus: 353, Farinaceus: 354, Calicaris: 355, Fraxineus: 356, Prunastri: 357, Capreatus: 358, Juniperinus: 359, Glaucus.

CORIACEI.

360, Resupinatus: 361, Sylvaticus: 362, Horizontalis: 363, Immerfus: 364, Caninus: 365, Miniatus: 366, Vellus: 367, Pustulatus: 368, Deustus: 369, Polyphyllus: 370, Polyrhizos.

SCYPHIFERI.

371, Cocciferus: 372, Cornupioides: 373, Pyxidatus: 374, Fimbriatus: 375, Filiformis: 376, Foliaceus: 377, Gracilis: 378, Digitatus: 379, Ventricosus: 380, Cornutus: 381, Difformis.

FRUTICULOSI.

382, Rangiferinus: 383, Furcatus: 384, Spinofus: 385, Uncialis: 386, Subulatus: 387, Paschalis: 388, Fragilis: 389, Globofus: 390, Siliquofus.

FILAMENTOSI.

391, Plicatus: 392, Barbatus: 393, Jubatus: 394, Lanatus: 395, Hirtus: 396, Vulpinus: 397, Articulatus: 398, Floridus.

* I suppose Linnæus means the Bear's-ear Sanicle, not a native of Britain.

Besides

in the PARISH of HALIFAX. 763

Besides the foregoing, there will be left with the Publisher, for the inspection of the Curious, three Prints of non-descript Lichens, containing about forty species, most of which are found in the Parish of Halifax.

TREMELLA. 1067.

399, Nostoc: 400, Auricula: 401, Lichenoides: 402, Purpurea. — We have two or three kinds not described.

CHARA. 1066.

403, Tomentosa: 404, Vulgaris. — As we have so very few of the Fucus hereabouts, it is not worth while to insert any.

ULVA. 1069.

405, Intestinalis: 406, Lactuca: 407, Granulata.

CONFERVA. 1070.

408, Rivularis: 409, Fontinalis: 410, Furcata: 411, Bullosa: 412, Canalicularis: 413, Nigra: 414, Capillaris: 415, Tubulosa; 416, Pellucida: 417, Fulva: 418, Plicata.

BYSSUS. 1071.

419, Flos aquæ: 420, Phosphorea: 421, Velutina: 422, Aurea: 423, Nigra: 424, Fulva: 425, Barbata: 426, Candida: 427, Cryptarum: 428, Antiquitatis: 429, Saxatilis: 430, Candelaris: 431, Botryoides: 432, Incana: 433, Lactea. — With a few more not named.

FUNGUS.

AGARICUS. 1074.

434, Chantarellus: 435, Integer: 436, Muscarius: 437, Lactifluus: 438, Piperatus: 439, Campestris: 440, Violaceus: 441, Cinnamomeus: 442, Viscidus: 443, Equestris: 444, Mammosus: 445, Clypeatus: 446, Extinctorius: 447, Fimetarius: 448, Verrucosus: 449, Campanulatus: 450, Separatus: 451, Fragilis: 452, Umbelliferus: 453, Androsaceus: 454, Quercinus: 455, Pectinatus: 456, Betulinus: 457, Alneus.

Besides the foregoing, we have no less than an hundred kinds, either distinct species, or very different varieties.

BOLETUS. 1075.

458, Versicolor: 459, Albus: 460, Igniarius: 461, Bovinus: 462, Luteus.

HYDNUM. 1076.

463, Imbricatum.

I found this in North Dean in Greetland, in pretty great plenty.

PHALLUS. 1077.

464, Impudicus.

ELVELA. 1079.

Mitra.

764 CATALOGUE of PLANTS, &c.

P E Y Z I Z A. 1080.

465, Lentifera: 466, Punctata: 467, Cornucopioides: 468, Acetabulum:
469, Cyathoides: 470, Scutellata.

We have a large kind, of an orange colour, differing from any of the above, and also three or four small ones, upon stumps of felled wood, often under moss; one is of a lead colour, the size of the largest about five lines diameter; we have a yellow one near the size of the foregoing, and a white one about four lines diameter.

C L A V A R I A. 1081.

471, Pistillaris: 472, Ophioglossoides: 473, Digitata: 474, Hypoxylon:
475, Coralloides: 476, Fastigiata: 477, Muscoides.

We have two or three more of these not described.

L Y C O P E R D O N. 1082.

478, Tuber: 479, Bovista: 480, Stellatum: 481, Fornicatum: 482, Pe-
dunculatum:

I think we have three or four kinds, some of them very small.

M U C O R. 1083.

483, Sphærocephalus: 484, Lichenoides: 485, Embolus: 486, Mucedo:
487, Leprosus: 488, Glaucus: 489, Crustaceus.

I N D E X

I N D E X

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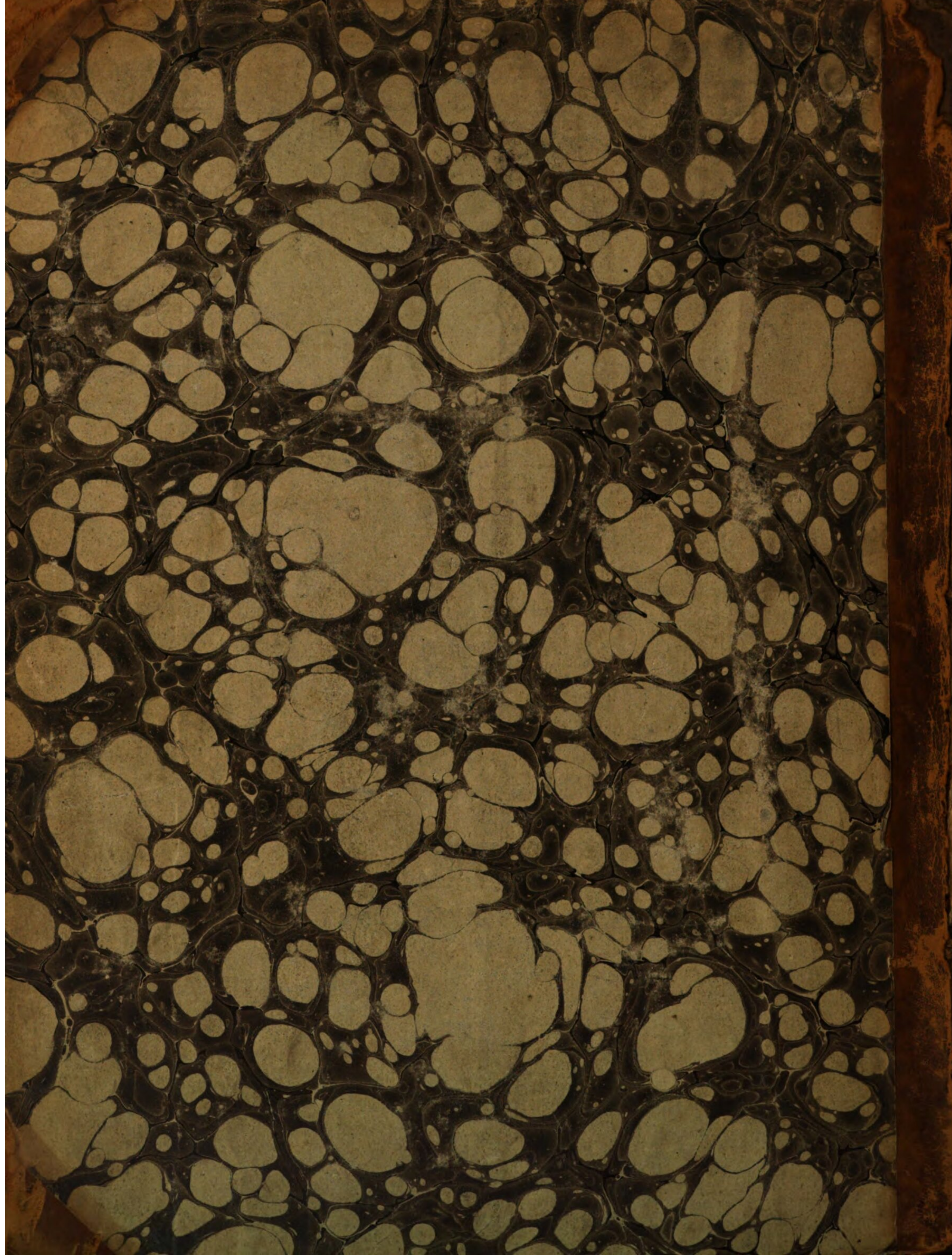
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Watson, John

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